

Annual Report 2008–09

Department of Employment,
Economic Development and Innovation



About our annual report

This is the first annual report for the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI). The annual report highlights DEEDI performance since its establishment on 26 March 2009 to 30 June 2009. For International Collaborations, the Office of Fair Trading, the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and Office of Racing the reporting period was 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

This report is an important element in this department's corporate governance framework. Its content responds to legislative obligations and government policies for performance reporting including the requirements of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* and the Financial Management Standard 1997. This Act and Standard have been repealed and from next year the department will be reporting according to the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and the Financial Accountability Regulation 2009.

The report provides information on:

- key achievements
- review of proposed forward operations for 2009–10
- how we deliver on the government priorities
- performance scorecards from the DEEDI entities
- how we deliver on business priorities
- output highlights
- corporate governance and financial information.

Interpreter statement

The Queensland Government is committed to providing accessible services to Queenslanders from all culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. If you have difficulty understanding the annual report, you can contact us on either 13 25 23 (freecall within Queensland) or (07) 3404 6999 (from interstate) and we will arrange an interpreter to effectively communicate the report to you.

Public availability

Copies of the DEEDI annual report are available online at:

www.deedi.qld.gov.au

Limited copies are available by calling 13 25 23 (freecall within Queensland) or (07) 3404 6999 (from interstate).

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Australian made



Eco Bleaching Process



Environmental Management System (EMS)



Forest Management



ISO 14001



Renewable Energy

PR09-4465

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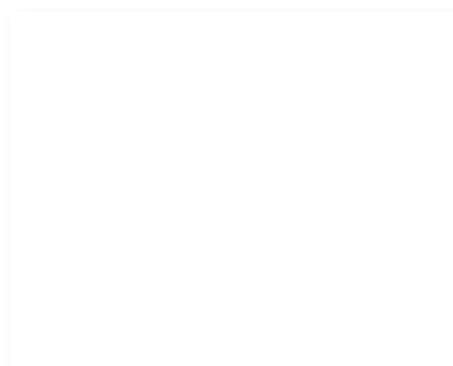
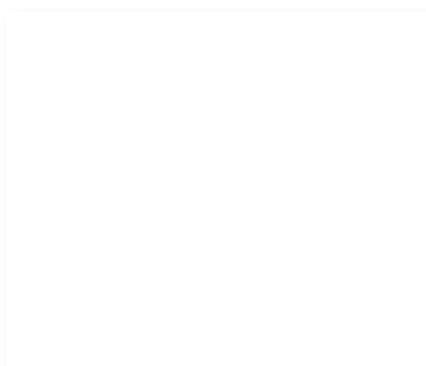
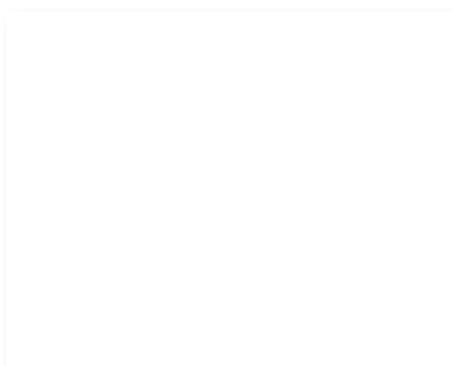
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Note: On March 26, 2009, DEEDI was created through the integration of nine former departments or parts of departments, viz., Employment, Industry Development and Innovation, Mines and Energy, Primary Industries and Fisheries, Employment and Indigenous Initiatives, Fair Trading, Liquor, Gaming and Racing, and Trade Queensland.

Annual Report 2008–09

Department of Employment,
Economic Development and Innovation



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DEEDI vision, mission, purpose and values

The Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) brings together related expertise from nine former departments and parts of departments to deliver more effective and efficient services, and a stronger economy for the people of Queensland.

Each of these former entities had their own vision, mission, purpose and value statements prior to the machinery-of-government (MOG) changes.

Given the complexities of representing the various strategic plans from the former departments and parts of departments, the following statements are extracts from the DEEDI Strategic Plan 2009–14. The plan reflects a synthesis of the statements made in strategic plans of the former departments and parts of departments that were amalgamated into DEEDI.

Vision

A strong Queensland economy driving job creation.

Mission

Deliver jobs growth through economic development, innovation and trade, while delivering effective and efficient regulation of fair trading, liquor, gaming, racing, biosecurity and mine safety and health.

Purpose

In order to deliver a strong economy for all Queenslanders, the department will drive job creation; create an investment climate that supports sustainable economic and industry development across Queensland; and develop and implement trade initiatives and opportunities for Queensland business.

The department will also manage and support the sustainable development of the state's productive industries and effective and efficient regulation in areas of departmental responsibility to ensure continued business and consumer confidence.

Our values

- We are committed to working to deliver benefits to all Queenslanders.
- We share one identity and act as one organisation while recognising the diversity of our work.
- We value our people.
- We take ownership and deliver on what we promise.
- We promote leadership and innovation.
- We respect professionalism and embrace diversity.
- We adopt a collaborative approach.

Letter of compliance to Minister

30 September 2009

The Honourable A Fraser MP
Treasurer and Minister for
Employment and Economic Development
Level 9 Executive Building
100 George Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

The Honourable T Mulherin MP
Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries
and Rural and Regional Queensland
Level 8 Primary Industries Building
80 Ann Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

The Honourable P Lawlor MP
Minister for Tourism and Fair Trading
Level 26
111 George Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

The Honourable S Robertson MP
Minister for Natural Resources,
Mines and Energy and Minister for Trade
Level 17
61 Mary Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

Dear Ministers

I am pleased to present the *Annual report 2008–09* for the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

I certify that this annual report complies with:

- the prescribed requirements of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* and the Financial Management Standard 1997
- the detailed requirements set out in *Annual reporting guidelines for Queensland government agencies*.

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

Yours sincerely

Peter Henneken
Director-General
Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation

2008–09 key achievements

The following pages outline the key achievements of each DEEDI entity for the period 27 March to 30 June 2009. For International Collaborations, the Office of Fair Trading, the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and the Office of Racing the reporting period is 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

Employment, Industry Development and Innovation

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Employment (including Indigenous Initiatives)

- A survey of participants in the **Skilling Queenslanders for Work** initiative found that 62.6% had found employment during the 12 months following participation. The survey also found that this increased to 71% when including those that were still in training or a combination of both employment and training.
- A survey to evaluate the assistance provided under the **First Start** and **Youth Training Incentive programs** highlighted that 89% of participants found employment during the following 12 months.
- A destination survey of those assisted by the **Indigenous Employment and Training Support Officers** found that 84% of Indigenous people who were assisted found employment or were in training 12 months after receiving assistance.

- Developed Queensland's **Indigenous Economic Participation Implementation Plan** in response to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation and gained the agreement of Queensland and Australian Government agencies to the plan's strategies and measures.
- Launched the third urban-fringe **Participate in Prosperity** (PiP) site, in the south-west metropolitan corridor, on 23 September 2008 as part of a program offering intensive assistance to low socio-economic communities who are in, or at risk, of persistent poverty to help them into economic activity as a means of alleviating social exclusion and inequality. As at 30 June 2009, \$2.10m was approved for 11 projects to help 615 people in this location.

Industry, Investment and Development (Industry Development)

- Invest Queensland has continued to focus on **attracting investment and employment opportunities** in Queensland. Between 27 March 2009 and 30 June 2009, Invest Queensland entered into three performance-based Queensland Investment Incentives Scheme (QIIS) agreements. These agreements are estimated to create and retain 337 Queensland jobs¹, and involve over \$3.6m in proposed capital expenditure in

Queensland. The total amount of funding committed under formal QIIS agreements executed for these projects was \$1.720m.

- Canvassed detailed information from Queensland small businesses on how the federal government's Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme may affect their bottom line. This analysis of 50 firms, across seven sectors of the Queensland economy, was aimed at **assisting small businesses to prepare for the impact of emissions trading**. Factors such as the potential cost and steps firms could take to reduce this cost were examined, as well as ways to exploit new opportunities.
- The Local Industry Policy and related programs resulted in the Industry Capability Network (ICN), Queensland, **assisting local companies to secure contracts** worth \$343m on projects subject to the policy and a further \$200m of work on private sector projects during the 2008–09 financial year.
- The 2008–09 financial year saw over 1,500 manufacturers improve productive efficiency and value-adding through the **adoption of innovations and the uptake of new technologies**. Project-specific surveys, of companies receiving supported services from QMI Solutions, showed aggregate outcomes of \$33.7m in increased or retained sales and new exports, \$7.9m in investment and \$6.8m in cost savings in the year to 30 June 2009.

¹ Full-time equivalent jobs

Tourism

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

- Undertook a comprehensive review of the **Queensland Tourism Strategy** that saw the development of a two-staged approach to assist the Queensland tourism industry. The first stage included an interim plan with immediate actions to support the tourism sector in light of the current global financial crisis and the additional negative impacts on tourism from the *Pacific Adventurer* oil spill and H1N1 influenza ('swine flu'). The second stage included a three-year plan with goals and objectives to support growth of the sector over the medium and longer term.
- Implemented the government's almost \$38m **Protecting Tourism Jobs** election commitment, which includes \$10m a year over three years to bolster marketing and product development; \$2m a year over three years to support major events marketing; and \$600,000 a year over three years to support much-needed roadside infrastructure.
- Worked with **Regional Tourism Organisations** to develop performance-based agreements and reporting for their grant funding.
- Progressed **sectoral development plans**, including the Cruise Shipping Plan and the Cape York and Torres Strait Tourism Action Plan.
- Managed the \$4m **Queensland Tourism Assistance Package**.

Science and Technology (Innovation)

- Launched the \$80m **Smart Futures Fund**, conducted information sessions around the state for over 200 prospective applicants, attracted 187 applications and completed scientific, economic and other assessments.
- Progressed the development of the **Ecosciences Precinct** and the **Health and Food Sciences Precinct** from planning to construction start.
- Arranged a successful visit to Queensland by the North American Biotechnology Delegation led by the Honorable Peter Beattie, Trade Commissioner for the Americas, and followed this success with a strong presence at the **AusBiotech National Conference** in Melbourne in October 2008.
- The information communication technology (ICT) sectoral development organised a range of industry development events and seminars to **build capability with ICT firms and promote the uptake of ICT** as an enabler across all sectors of the economy. This included the highly successful Next Generation Mining Technology Seminars, which attracted 1,120 participants; the monthly Partners in Technology briefings; the CollabIT business skills workshops; and the regional ICT Factor Conferences in Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay.
- Took **HEAT**, Queensland's new wave of environmental architects, to the Venice Architecture Biennale in September 2008. Attendance at

this highly successful international event led to significant exposure in Spain, France, UK, Italy, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, China, Romania and Singapore. HEAT is a major marketing initiative responding to international demand for Queensland's architectural services and aimed at increasing export sales of Queensland's architectural and related design services.

- Launched the **Q-Tropics Strategy** in October 2008. The Q-Tropics Strategy is now being implemented, providing more than \$20m over four years to develop and grow Queensland's expertise in tropical science, design, agriculture and managing the environment.

International Collaborations

(for the period 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2009)

- Launched the **Queensland International Fellowships Program**, funding 20 Queenslanders to undertake research at leading international institutions.
- Co-convened the first **Indo-Queensland Dialogue on Collaborative Research Opportunities** in India in April 2009 to develop joint scientific programs in biotechnology and climate research.
- Launched the **Queensland-Smithsonian (Cooper-Hewitt) Design Museum Fellowship**, enabling Queensland teachers to

develop skills in design education at the Smithsonian Institution's Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum in New York.

Trade Queensland

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

- Despite a difficult global economic situation, Trade Queensland continued to help Queensland companies achieve outstanding results. In the fourth quarter of 2008–09, Trade Queensland helped Queensland companies secure \$176m worth of exports.
- Assisted over 580 individual client firms by providing **export advice, in-market support and opportunities for their participation at trade missions** and events. Of the clients assisted, 44% were based in regional Queensland.
- Implemented **23 strategic export projects and delivered 40 trade initiatives**. Sectors receiving assistance include mining technologies and services, infrastructure projects, education, creative industries, Indigenous art, international development business, advanced manufacturing and wellbeing and lifestyle.
- Delivered 47 seminars, training programs and business networking events providing **export education and market information** to Queensland firms.

Queensland Mines and Energy (including Office of Clean Energy)

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Exploration and development

- Queensland Mines and Energy (QME)—as lead agency—has put in place procedures to streamline Queensland's mining and petroleum **exploration and development approval** processes, which will provide job creation and economic stimulus within these industries in Queensland. Since 27 March 2009, five mining and petroleum projects (at Norwich Park, Goonyella, Oaky Creek and the Surat Basin) have been approved. This includes projects to expand existing operations and support continued employment in the industry and new operations that will result in over 350 new jobs in regional areas.
- QME released new seismic survey data to explorers on 3 June 2009. The data, from deep seismic reflection surveys covering approximately 1,400 kilometres of north and north-west Queensland, were released as part of the **Smart Exploration** and **Smart Mining – Future Prosperity** programs. These deep seismic interpretations can 'see' structures up to a depth of 60 kilometres and reveal crustal structures and boundaries between rocks of different ages and composition. The seismic survey data complements the data from gravity and airborne

magnetic and radiometric surveys for the north and north-west.

- Landholders and explorers in the Surat Basin now have **better access to information about mining, petroleum and gas exploration** through the opening of a new field office in Roma. The office is staffed by two deputy mining registrars and two support staff. The deputy mining registrar will also work from Dalby at regularly scheduled times. They will resolve mining and exploration issues between landholders and explorers, inform agricultural and resource industry stakeholders of their rights and responsibilities, and initiate compliance actions where required.

Safety and health

- The Australian Government has appointed QME's Safety in Mines Testing and Research Station (Simtars) to manage the **Australia–China Coal Mine Safety Demonstration Project** at the Xuandong coal mine, 150 kilometres from Beijing. The mine will showcase Australian mine safety technology, training and education in risk management. The mine safety demonstration project is part of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Project under the Asia–Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate covered by a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on coal mine safety signed by

the Australian and Chinese Governments in April 2006.

- QME supplied the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health's Pittsburgh Research Laboratory in the US with a **Safegas mine gas monitoring system** developed by Simtars for use in underground coal mines. Simtars is recognised internationally for its expertise in mining technology.
- A strategy for the **safety and health management of small mines** in regional Queensland was developed by introducing a training and mentoring program in risk management techniques for mines employing fewer than 10 persons.

Clean energy services

- The **Queensland Renewable Energy Plan**, developed by the Office of Clean Energy, was launched on 21 June 2009. The plan will help deliver a clean energy future for Queensland and contribute to the Toward Q2 green target. The plan provides a comprehensive economic and industry development strategy aimed at accelerating the growth of the renewable energy sector in Queensland. It seeks to create 3,500 jobs while attracting \$3.5b in investment to the state and to cut greenhouse gas emissions by more than 40 million tonnes over the next 10 years. The primary objective of the plan is to increase the deployment of renewable energy infrastructure in Queensland. Key projects

under consideration are a \$1m feasibility study with the Clinton Foundation for a large-scale solar power plant and a \$5m investment in the identification of geothermal resources.

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries (including Office of Regional and Rural Communities)

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Primary industries development

- Following a beef industry dialogue in 2008 and follow-up industry forums in May 2009, Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries (QPIF) has adopted a new approach in working with industry and Commonwealth and state government agencies to develop an **industry-led approach to address workforce and skill shortages within the beef industry**.
- QPIF was a major supporter of the Beef Australia Expo held in May 2009. The expo generated overseas interest and showcased the Queensland beef industry as leaders on the global stage. The QPIF mobile office, part of QPIF's Fresh Approach initiative, served as a base for specific biosecurity cattle services, including the National Livestock Identification System (For more information on the Fresh Approach initiative, please refer to page 60.)

- QPIF's successful **stonefruit breeding program** developed Rubycot—the only known commercial 'blood flesh' plumcot variety in Australia. Growers and commercial partners are expected to take advantage from this new fruit with sales expected by Christmas 2009.
- QPIF officially opened two new research centres—the **Sustainable Fisheries Research Facility** at Bribie Island and the **Timber Composite Research Facility** at Salisbury.

Biosecurity

- The National Management Group declared that **citrus canker has been eradicated**, following completion of pest-free area surveillance by Biosecurity Queensland. Biosecurity Australia is now seeking recognition of country freedom for citrus canker by Australia's international trading partners.
- Undertook an awareness campaign for water mimosa. Water mimosa is a **Class 1 declared weed**.

Fisheries

- Built and/or facilitated **20 new fishways** throughout northern and central Queensland. The fishways allow juvenile fish to access the food-rich freshwater reaches of the system, giving them a greater chance of surviving to adulthood and returning downstream to breed in the future.

- Developed the **Queensland Fisheries Strategy 2009–14**, which is focused on the delivery of more flexible, responsive and efficient services through stronger partnerships with industry, across governments and with the community.

Rural and regional communities services

- QPIF's Blueprint for the Bush program assisted rural communities with various projects such as implementing a **community brokerage service** to develop and support business training and employment opportunities; foster communities and schools; and create networks to address literacy issues.

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and Office of Racing

(for the period 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2009)

- Implemented **legislative changes to the Liquor Act 1992**, including standardised trading hours; introduction of mandatory training for staff involved with the service and supply of liquor; introduction of annual fees; and several changes to processes and administration of liquor licences.
- Progressed a range of **harm minimisation activities** such as enhancing the Gambling Help service system; prohibiting machine gaming in hotels and clubs prior to 10 am;

approving a voluntary roll-out of card-based pre-commitment technology to gambling venues; and introducing a statewide cap on numbers of gaming machines for clubs and hotels.

- Evaluated the **Queensland Responsible Gambling Strategy** to examine its performance and effectiveness and its ongoing ability to address the adverse impacts of gambling on individuals, families and communities.
- Implemented the Premier's **Indigenous liquor reform package**, including legislation to enforce alcohol restrictions, a review of all alcohol management plans to make communities as alcohol-free as possible, removing council-operated canteens and introducing travel-through policies for tourists.
- Launched a statewide \$3m **Safer Drinking Cultures** social marketing and community education program to support the government's extensive liquor reforms.
- **Merged licensing processes** for liquor and gaming employees.
- Amended the **Racing Act 2002** to require wagering operators to obtain an authority from the racing control bodies, and pay a fee, for the use of Queensland race information.
- Continued to provide **high-quality analytical, drug control and integrity services** to the three racing control bodies under service level agreements.

Office of Fair Trading

(for the period 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2009)

- **Promoted a fair and ethical marketplace** through the introduction of a 48% cap on interest, fees and charges associated with consumer loans under the *Consumer Credit (Queensland) Act 1994*.
- Imposed permanent bans on unsafe products and introduced **new mandatory safety standards** to protect consumers.
- Improved the **consumer protection regime** through regular examination of legislation within fair trading that identified amendments to ensure that the Acts continue to operate in the manner intended. Amendments to fair trading legislation included the *Fair Trading Act 1989*, *Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000*, *Security Providers Act 1993* and the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*.
- Achieved a \$5.76m redress for consumers in 2008–09 in a concerted effort to balance business and consumer needs in the marketplace.

DEEDI financial overview

The Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) was created in March 2009. The department brings together core functions focused on employment, innovation, industry development, primary industries and fisheries, trade and investment, biosecurity, minerals, petroleum and gas, energy, tourism, rural and regional development, fair trading, liquor licensing, gaming and racing.

This financial overview provides a summary of DEEDI's financial performance and position for controlled and administered activities, and comments on significant movements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009.

A comprehensive financial report in the financial statements contains financial data on the:

- parent entity
- consolidated entity
- controlled funds
- administered funds.

Parent entity refers to the funds (income and expenses) within the control of the government agency—DEEDI.

Consolidated entity refers to the combined operations and activities of the parent entity and the controlled entities described below:

- **ZeroGen Pty Ltd**
This company operates primarily to investigate the viability of integrating coal-based gasification and carbon capture

and storage to produce low emission baseload electricity.

- **Australian Institute for Commercialisation Ltd**

The Australian Institute for Commercialisation Ltd (AIC) is a world-class commercialisation facility that combines technology, entrepreneurship and education to accelerate wealth creation across Australia through a process of network development, research, training and education, national leadership and financial services.

- **Biopharmaceuticals Australia (Network) Pty Ltd**

Biopharmaceuticals Australia (Network) Pty Ltd was established to oversee the staged development of a contract biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility and undertake business development activities to support the operations of the facility.

- **i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd**

The Brisbane based i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd is a technology incubator, providing innovative new companies with office space facilities, development programs, and mentoring for up to two years so they can focus on developing and commercialising their ideas and inventions.

- **Queensland Trade and Investment Office Pty Ltd.**

Queensland Trade and Investment Office Pty Ltd is used solely to facilitate the registration of the department's Queensland Government Trade and International Operations office in Jakarta.

Controlled funds are those that relate directly to the departments operational objectives and fall within the control of the department.

Administered funds are those where the department does not have control but is charged with administering the funds efficiently and effectively on a whole-of-government basis.

The following financial overview explains how to interpret the set of financial statements for the parent entity (including explanatory notes) on pages 94–173, by providing a summary of the department's four primary financial statements—statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows and statement of financial position (see Figure 1).

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

- operating result
- revenue—where the dollars came from
- expenses—where the dollars were spent
- equity—what we're worth
- assets—what we own
- liabilities—what we owe
- capital acquisitions
- administered funds
- outlook for 2009–10.

Figure 1: Summary of DEEDI parent entity primary financial statements for period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

<p>Statement of comprehensive income</p> <p>Revenue 258</p> <p>Less: Operating expenses 246</p> <p>Net result for the reporting period—profit/(loss) 12</p>	<p>\$million</p> <p>258</p> <p>246</p> <p>12</p>	<p>Statement of comprehensive income</p> <p><i>Shows the extent to which equity is increased or decreased by the operating surplus or deficit during the reporting period. The surplus is mainly due to CSIRO revenue contributions for the construction of the Ecosciences and Health and Food Science Precincts.</i></p>
<p>Statement of changes in equity</p> <p>Balance of equity at beginning of period 0</p> <p>Contributed equity transferred under MoG 892</p> <p>Asset revaluations 0</p> <p>Net result for the reporting period 12</p> <p>Total change in equity 904</p> <p>Total equity at end of the reporting period 904</p>	<p>\$million</p> <p>0</p> <p>892</p> <p>0</p> <p>12</p> <p>904</p> <p>904</p>	<p>Statement of changes in equity</p> <p><i>Shows the increase in equity at 30 June 2009, which is mainly due to the transfer of assets and liabilities to form DEEDI.</i></p>
<p>Statement of cash flows</p> <p>Operating activities 65</p> <p>Investing activities (99)</p> <p>Financing activities 14</p> <p>Net decrease in cash held (20)</p> <p>Cash transferred under MOG change 100</p> <p>Cash at end of reporting period 80</p>	<p>\$million</p> <p>65</p> <p>(99)</p> <p>14</p> <p>(20)</p> <p>100</p> <p>80</p>	<p>Statement of cash flows</p> <p><i>Shows the nature and amount of our cash inflows and outflows from all activities. DEEDI's decrease in cash was largely due to investing activities such as payments for capital works-in-progress which includes the construction of the Ecosciences and Health and Food Science Precincts.</i></p>
<p>Statement of financial position</p> <p>Current assets (including cash and deposits of \$80 million) 151</p> <p>Non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment) 1,023</p> <p>Biological assets 2</p> <p>Total assets 1,176</p> <p>Current liabilities 143</p> <p>Non-current liabilities 129</p> <p>Total liabilities 272</p> <p>Net assets 904</p> <p>Contributed equity transferred under MoG 892</p> <p>Retained surpluses/(deficits) 12</p> <p>Reserves 0</p> <p>Total equity 904</p>	<p>\$million</p> <p>151</p> <p>1,023</p> <p>2</p> <p>1,176</p> <p>143</p> <p>129</p> <p>272</p> <p>904</p> <p>892</p> <p>12</p> <p>0</p> <p>904</p>	<p>Statement of financial position</p> <p><i>Shows the assets and liabilities which make up our equity of \$904 million as at 30 June 2009. Property, plant and equipment includes land valued at \$265 million, buildings valued at \$201 million and capital works-in-progress of \$138 million, which includes the construction of the Ecosciences and Health and Food Science Precincts. Current liabilities is largely comprised of creditors and unearned revenue with non current liabilities representing borrowings from Queensland Treasury Corporation.</i></p>

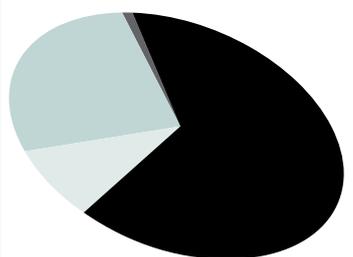
Operating result

The DEEDI parent entity recorded a \$12.177m surplus for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009. The key reason for the surplus is revenue contributions from CSIRO for the construction of the Ecosciences and Health and Food Science Precincts.

Revenue—where the dollars came from

For the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009, our total operating revenues were \$257.8m. DEEDI operates primarily through funding allocated by parliament (i.e. appropriation revenues). Other major revenue sources include grants and contributions, charges for goods and services (includes national cost sharing revenues relating to biosecurity activities), and taxes, fees and fines.

Figure 2: DEEDI revenue, 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

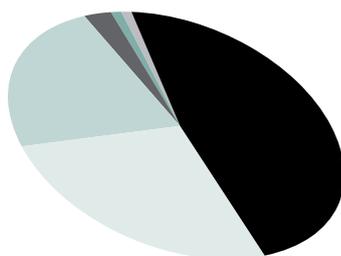


- Output revenue—Queensland Government 64%
- User charges, taxes, fees and fines 8%
- Grants and other contributions 27%
- Other revenue 1%

Expenses—where the dollars were spent

For the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009, our total operating expenses were \$245.6m. The primary components of expenses are employee expenses, supplies and services and grants and subsidies.

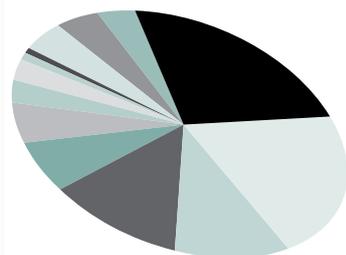
Figure 3: DEEDI expenses, 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009



- Employee expenses 47%
- Supplies and services 25%
- Grants and subsidies 22%
- Depreciation and amortisation 3%
- Finance/borrowing costs 1%
- Other expenses 1%

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

Figure 4: Operating expenses by DEEDI outputs, 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009



- Primary Industry Development 24%
- Industry and Regional Development 21%
- Employment Initiatives 11%
- Biosecurity 11%
- Liquor, Gaming and Racing 6%
- Safety and Health Services 5%
- Policy and Tenure Services 3%
- Technology, Resource and Energy Services 3%
- Clean Energy Services 1%
- Rural and Regional Community Services 1%
- Fisheries 5%
- Fair Trading 5%
- Trade Queensland 4%

Our equity—what we are worth

Equity is net worth, which is calculated by 'what we own' (total assets of \$1,175.5m) less 'what we owe' (total liabilities of \$271.8m). As at 30 June 2009, DEEDI's equity was \$903.7m.

Assets—what we own

As at 30 June 2009, DEEDI had total assets of \$1,175.5m. The department's major assets are comprised of cash, receivables (mainly trade debtors), property, plant and equipment (mainly land, buildings, plant and equipment), prepayments (lease payments) and investments in controlled entities (including ZeroGen Pty Ltd).

Liabilities—what we owe

As at 30 June 2009, DEEDI had total liabilities of \$271.8m. The department's liabilities are comprised of payables (largely trade creditors), provisions (accrued salaries and wages) and other financial liabilities (mainly borrowings from Queensland Treasury Corporation for infrastructure and major plant and equipment).

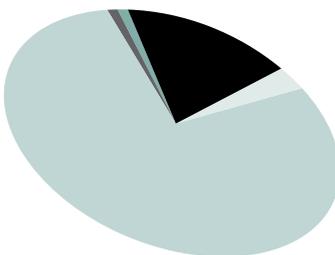
Capital acquisitions

For the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009, our capital expenditure of \$71.6m primarily focused on developing world-class research facilities to deliver scientific outcomes and provide innovation, direction and leadership to industry. This expenditure included \$62.1m to continue construction of the Ecosciences Precinct at Boggo Road and the Health and Food Sciences Precinct at Coopers Plains.

Administered funds

For the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009, DEEDI received administered revenues of \$646.6m mainly comprising royalties revenue paid by industry upon extraction of the state's natural resources, and Queensland Government subsidies in the form of community service obligation revenues to ensure that Queenslanders enjoy uniform electricity prices irrespective of where they live.

Figure 5: DEEDI administered revenue, 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009



- Administered item appropriation—Queensland Government 17%
- User charges, taxes, fees and fines 3%
- Rent tenures and royalties revenue 78%
- Grants and other contributions 1%
- Other revenue 1%

Administered expenses for the period totalled \$132.4m, comprising mainly Queensland Government subsidies in the form of community service obligation payments to Ergon Energy Corporation to ensure that Queenslanders enjoy uniform electricity prices.

Revenues collected by DEEDI and transferred to Queensland Government Consolidated Revenue Fund for the period were \$523.7m.

Outlook for 2009–10

In 2009–10 DEEDI will invest to drive the Queensland Government's Toward Q2 ambitions and targets:

Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas.

Targets: Queensland is Australia's strongest economy, with infrastructure that anticipates growth.

Increase by 50% the proportion of Queensland business undertaking research and development.

Fair—Supporting safe and caring communities.

Target: Halve the proportion of Queensland children living in households without a working parent.

2009–10 operating budget

DEEDI has budgeted for total expenses of \$974.8m in 2009–10 (including a Queensland Government investment of \$802m). Expenses will include:

- \$101m towards the Skilling Queenslanders for Work initiative through Jobs First, to assist those workers affected by the global recession (including those recently retrenched, young people entering the labour force, the long-term unemployed and other disadvantaged jobseekers including Indigenous people).

- \$76m statewide on biosecurity research, surveillance, emergency response and eradication services, implementation of the Queensland Biosecurity Strategy and development of modernised biosecurity legislation.
- \$59.6m to be provided under the Smart Futures Fund, Innovation Funds and the Smart State Research Facilities Fund, with major recipients including the Queensland University of Technology's Australian Research Centre for Aerospace Automation and James Cook University's Australian Tropical Science and Innovation Precinct.
- \$39.7m statewide in grants from the Gambling Community Benefit Fund to approved, not-for-profit organisations for provision of services or activities that benefit the community.
- \$12m for the Smart Mining – Future Prosperity program (\$29.1 million over four years that commenced in 2006–07) to stimulate exploration investment in Queensland by implementing the Queensland Exploration Development Initiative.

2009–10 capital expenditure

DEEDI has budgeted for capital expenditure of \$263.8m in 2009–10 that includes:

- \$211.6m (including \$167.6m in state government funding) towards the Ecosciences Precinct at Boggo Road (construction ongoing in 2009–10) and Health and Food Sciences

Precinct at Coopers Plains (construction to be completed by early 2010) to create world-class research infrastructure and facilitate the co-location of state research agencies.

- \$16.5m towards the 2020 Beef Plan which includes the purchase of a new purpose designed beef research property in North Queensland.
- \$4m towards the completion of a new drill core storage facility at Mount Isa.

2009–10 review of proposed forward operations

Queensland's economy has performed strongly over recent years, but Queensland is not immune from the impacts of the global financial crisis and will face unprecedented challenges and uncertainties in the coming years. In light of this, the Queensland Government's Toward Q2 2020 ambition for a strong economy for Queensland takes on a special urgency.

DEEDI will focus on both participation and productivity raising measures to strengthen economic capacity. The immediate priority is jobs growth. Creating and retaining jobs is central to delivering a strong Queensland economy. Jobs growth also provides opportunities to address unemployment, skills acquisition and inequities in society, which will help deliver the Toward Q2 2020 ambition of supporting safe and caring communities.

It will require targeted efforts to ensure job creation throughout Queensland and to support both industry and regional development. Efforts will also be directed to increasing employment and maximising workforce participation.

In the longer term, emphasis will be directed towards meeting the challenges presented by a changing labour market and the need to prepare for economic recovery by:

- building Queensland's social and human capital base to ensure a strong, agile and inclusive workforce
- building and diversifying Queensland's economy, through industry development, investment attraction and the nurturing of

- emerging industries to provide future jobs and prosperity
- enabling Queensland industry and exporters to be competitive on a global stage and able to deal with volatile international markets and conditions
- building innovation capabilities with a stronger focus on skills and national and international partnerships
- driving productivity improvements and new industry development through innovation particularly in mining, petroleum and gas, renewable energy, food, agriculture and manufacturing industries
- promoting Queensland tourism to support jobs, regional economies, new product and infrastructure development
- capitalising on our investment in world-class research and development to foster innovation, enabling our industries to be globally competitive.

DEEDI will also be directed to delivering a strong economy for Queensland by:

- identifying and promoting Queensland's resources and investment opportunities to create jobs and economic growth
- delivering targeted employment and skilling programs to increase employment and workforce participation
- identifying and fostering international trade and export opportunities for Queensland businesses
- increasing the proportion of businesses undertaking research and development or innovation

- monitoring and enforcing safety standards in mining, petroleum and explosives industries
- sustainably managing the development of Queensland's productive industries
- building the economy, sustainability and livability of Queensland's regions
- promoting Queensland's manufacturing and services sectors including the tourism industry
- identifying strategic opportunities for new industry development to diversify the economy
- improving and better coordinating Queensland's biosecurity arrangements.

DEEDI's performance will be measured by:

- Queensland's gross state product (GSP) relative to the rest of Australia
- the level of investment and job creation in Queensland
- the level of growth of Queensland's tourism industry
- Queensland's workforce participation and unemployment rates
- the total expenditure on exploration
- the proportion of households without a working parent
- the proportion of firms undertaking research and development or innovation
- the level of growth of exports from Queensland's productive industries.

About us

Who we are

On 26 March 2009, the Premier announced a significant reform agenda for the Queensland public service. As a result of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No. 2) 2009) nine former government entities were abolished on 26 March 2009. Under this notice, all operations and principal activities of these entities were transferred to the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI). These transfers, of all assets and liabilities into DEEDI, were effective from 27 March 2009.

DEEDI brings together former departments and parts of departments with a key role as economic drivers for the state:

- the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
- the former Department of Mines and Energy including the Office of Clean Energy
- the former Department of Tourism Regional Development and Industry
- the Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing from Queensland Treasury
- parts of the former Department of Employment and Industrial Relations that relate to Employment and Indigenous Initiatives
- part of the former Department of Justice and Attorney-General responsible for Fair Trading
- Trade Queensland from the former Department of Transport

- International Collaborations from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- Office of Rural and Regional Communities from the former Department of Local Government, Sport and Recreation.

The performance of these former departments or parts of departments, prior to the establishment of DEEDI, is reported against their respective strategic plans in their corresponding final reports.

During the period 27 March to 30 June 2009, a strategic plan for DEEDI was under development. As such, the performance components of DEEDI's 2008–09 annual report will reflect the department's performance by entity against their former strategic plans or priorities.

What we do

DEEDI delivers services around the following outputs:

Employment, Industry Development and Innovation

Employment initiatives

- Assists Queenslanders who are unemployed, underemployed or discouraged from participating in the labour market to become 'job-ready' and able to compete in the labour market.

Industry, regional development and innovation

- Focuses on facilitating sustainable economic development and broadening and strengthening Queensland's economic base. This output:
 - Expands world-class science, technology and research capabilities and aligns them to Queensland's economic, social and environmental Toward Q2 targets.
 - Develops new and emerging knowledge based industries.
 - Increases community and industry awareness of, and engagement with, science and technology and fosters and supports collaborations between Queensland universities and research organisations and their international counterparts as well as collaborations between researchers and industry.

Trade Queensland

International trade development

- Plays a lead role in driving export growth in Queensland, building recognition of Queensland's export capabilities in key markets and broadening Queensland's export base to generate employment and economic development.

Queensland Mines and Energy

Policy and tenures services

- Works with key stakeholders to provide a legislative and policy framework and efficient tenure management services that supports the sustainable development and operation of Queensland's mineral and energy industries having regard to the interests of Queenslanders as resource owners and energy consumers.

Safety and health services

- Provides best practice safety and health standards in the mining, explosives, petroleum and gas industries, regulates public safety associated with the use of gas and fireworks.
- Delivers recognised scientific, research and training services to the mining and associated industries.

Technology, resources and energy services

- Focuses on attracting and assisting investment and innovation in the mineral and energy sectors.
- Monitors the reliability and security of supply of the state's electricity and gas industry.
- Administration of the government's electricity related energy supply infrastructure.

Clean energy services

- Aims to create a new focus on clean energy opportunities in Queensland.
- Responsibility for the research and development of renewable and other clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, and energy demand management.

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries

Primary industries development

- Focuses on improving the productivity and efficiency of Queensland's agricultural industries and helps them take advantage of business and market opportunities and maintain their international competitiveness.

Biosecurity

- Underpins Queensland's capability to respond to and manage the impact of pests, diseases, chemical residues and contaminants on economic activity, resources of economic value, human health, social amenity and the natural environment.
- Ensures Queensland's reputation for safe, clean and sustainably produced products and strengthens access to interstate and international markets for Queensland's agricultural and food products.

Fisheries

- Manages the state's wild fisheries resources and fish habitats that

balance commercial, economic and community interests with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

- Delivers shark control and boating safety on behalf of Maritime Safety Queensland.

Rural and regional communities services

- Helps build and maintain viable rural and regional communities that offer employment and lifestyle opportunities.

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and Office of Racing

Liquor, gaming and racing

- Provides a modern, proactive regulatory environment with a focus on ensuring community confidence in the integrity and probity of the liquor, gaming and racing industries.

Office of Fair Trading

Fair trading

- Encourages marketplace integrity, protect consumers and foster business and consumer confidence.

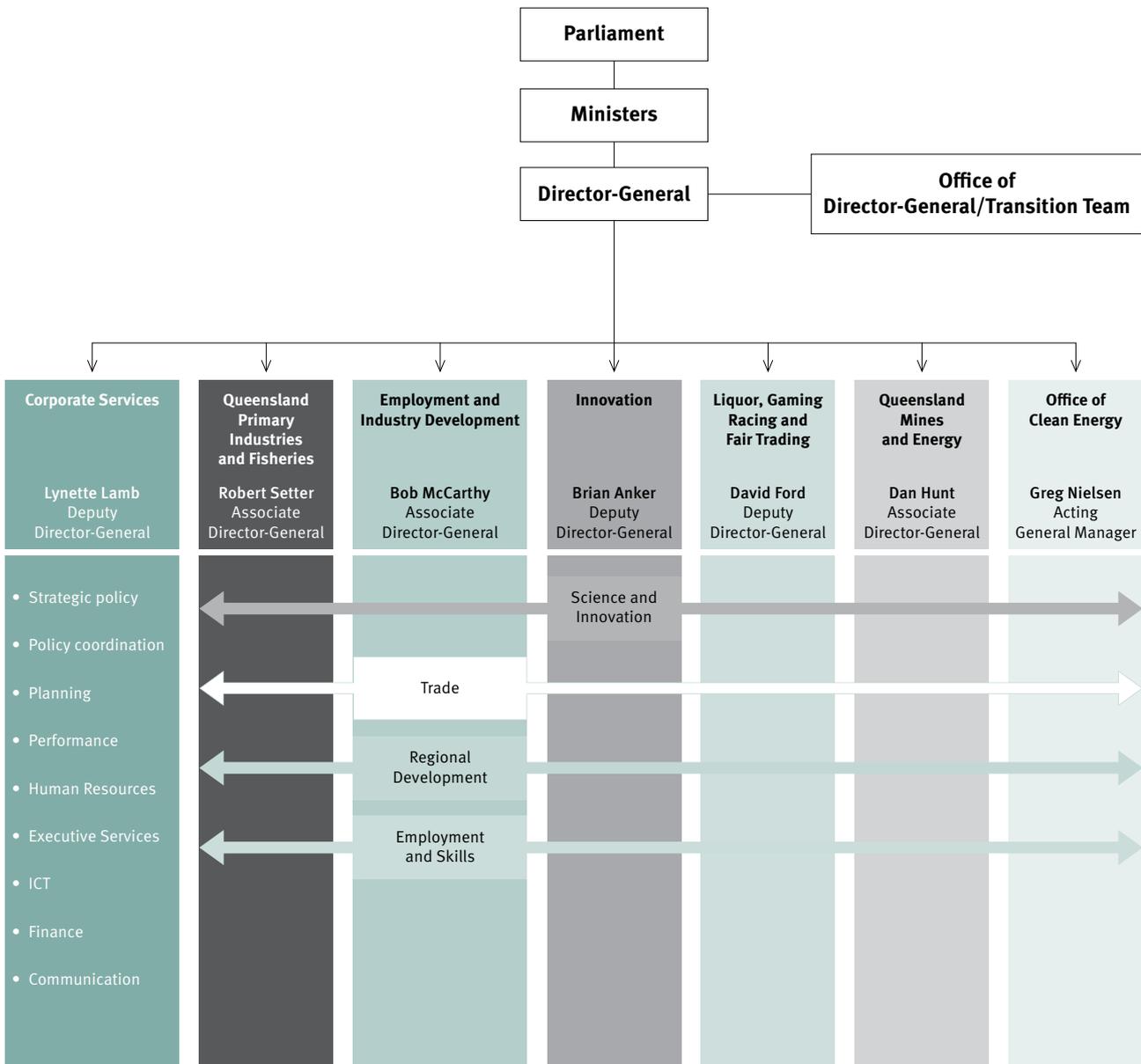
For more information on DEEDI services, please refer to page 39 ('DEEDI output performance').

Our organisation

DEEDI was created in March 2009. The department brings together core functions focused on employment, innovation, industry development, primary industries and fisheries, trade and investment, biosecurity, minerals, petroleum and gas, energy, tourism, rural and regional development, fair trading, liquor licensing, gaming and racing.

The figure below details DEEDI’s organisational structure during the period 27 March to 30 June 2009.

Figure 6: DEEDI organisational structure



Delivering on the government's priorities

DEEDI brings together the core functions of employment, industry development, trade, mining and resources, energy, primary industries, fisheries, fair trading, liquor licensing, gaming and racing, tourism, rural and regional development, and innovation to provide a coordinated approach to Queensland's key economic drivers and to lead the delivery on the Queensland Government's Toward Q2 ambitions and targets of:

Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas.

Targets:

- Make Queensland Australia's strongest economy, with infrastructure that anticipates growth.
- Increase by 50% the proportion of Queensland businesses undertaking research and development (R&D) or innovation.

Fair—Supporting safe and caring communities.

Target:

- Halve the proportion of Queensland's children living in households without a working parent.

The department brings together the key drivers of economic development that will support strong economic performance in Queensland by promoting and safeguarding Queensland jobs; promoting innovation, economic development and trade; attracting investment in key industries and regions; and ensuring sound labour and consumer conditions. Importantly, this approach increases the capacity for Queensland to respond to the impacts of the global financial crisis, climate change and variable market conditions.

Table 1: DEEDI outputs and linkage to Toward Q2 ambitions

Output	Toward Q2 ambition
Employment initiatives	Strong, Smart, Fair
Industry, regional development and innovation	Strong, Green, Healthy, Smart
Policy and tenure services	Strong, Green
Safety and health services	Strong, Smart, Healthy, Fair
Technology, resources and energy services	Strong, Green, Fair
Clean energy services	Strong, Green
Primary industries development	Strong, Green, Smart
Biosecurity	Strong, Green, Healthy
Fisheries	Strong, Green, Fair
Rural and regional communities services	Strong
Liquor, gaming and racing	Healthy, Fair
Fair trading	Fair
International trade development	Strong

Director-General overview

Achieving through change

It gives me great pleasure to present the first annual report of the newly created Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI).

DEEDI was created in March 2009 to ensure that the Queensland Government can effectively focus on the big picture of job creation and economic growth, and better deal with the impacts of the global financial crisis and future challenges. This is reflected in the department's vision: **A strong Queensland economy driving job creation.**

There is no underestimating the challenge the department faces to achieve this vision. Economic activity has been slowing in the state since 2008. In annual terms, over the year to the March quarter 2009, Queensland's economic growth moderated to +0.6%, compared with 4.4% growth recorded a year ago. The impact of the global financial crisis on Queensland's labour market has also been considerable. The number of unemployed persons in Queensland increased from 84,000 in July 2008 to over 134,000 in July 2009.

The global financial crisis, coupled with the H1N1 influenza 2009 outbreak, has had a serious impact on the tourism sector with Queensland recording a 5% decline in arrivals in the year ending June 2009, while the food and agriculture industry looks like coming through the financial crisis relatively unscathed.

However, DEEDI staff are rising to the challenge and demonstrating their commitment to the seamless delivery of a range of high-quality programs and services to Queensland's people, businesses and industries. At the same time they have managed to bring together 15 core functions, previously delivered by three former agencies and six entities within agencies.

I have been very impressed with the 'can do' culture in all areas of the department. I believe it reflects the staff's commitment to supporting their fellow Queenslanders in these tough economic times while demonstrating the potential that the newly formed DEEDI provides for improving service delivery.

Highlighted below are some of the key achievements of DEEDI's first three months of operation that demonstrate this potential:

- Commenced **delivery on election commitments** DEEDI is responsible for, in particular those that focus on creating **100,000 jobs over the next three years.**
- Commenced the development of the **Queensland Solar Hot Water Program.**
- Developed the **Green Army** initiative to be fully operational from 1 July 2009.
- Established 11 **Rapid Response Teams** across the state to address industry retrenchments providing assistance to both workers and businesses.
- **Backed petroleum and gas industry exploration, investment and growth** through support

for the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Conference and Exhibition. Announced the Petroleum Call for Tender Round 5, which offers prospective land to explorers under competitive tender in the Bowen, Surat and Eromanga Basins.

- **Streamlined the regulatory approvals process for 16 mining and two petroleum projects** to expedite project development and stimulate investment, development and create and secure jobs.
- **Received a glowing report from the World Bank as the best investment promotion agency (IPA) in Australia,** ranking us in the top 20 and number four in the world for client handling and project support. The World Bank assessed over 200 IPAs internationally using a 'mystery shopper' approach.
- Commenced the second wave of the **Fresh Approach** initiative, which is reforming the way QPIF delivers services to the agriculture, food and fishing industries and other stakeholders.
- Launched the **Queensland Renewable Energy Plan** to help deliver a clean energy future for Queensland.
- Introduced **amendments to the Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997** to ensure policy and legislative backing for 14,000 off-the-plan contracts, which will support thousands of construction jobs.
- Supported a ministerial delegation of 60 Queensland researchers

and business people looking to develop new collaborative opportunities and new markets at **BIO2009 in Atlanta**. Queensland's MOU with Washington State was renewed and will open up further opportunities for the Queensland's biotechnology industry.

- Worked with the federal government to establish a new network of **Regional Development Australia (RDA) committees** across regional and metropolitan Queensland to advise on regional development.
- Participated in **Shanghai Week** to bring Queensland trade partners and 231 Shanghai delegates together to build relationships and explore opportunities for collaboration.
- Implemented **Right to Information** across the agency to support the government's policy for greater openness and transparency.

Behind the scenes

In the same three months DEEDI has worked hard to:

- establish a transition team to ensure the MOG changes went smoothly with minimal disruption to staff and service delivery
- develop a transition plan to shape the future direction, structure and priorities of DEEDI as a whole entity
- develop an interim strategic plan for DEEDI to support future development of the six core strategy areas for service delivery

- develop a new structure for DEEDI with six delivery groups supported by a Corporate Services Group, providing integrated workforce, information and financial management services, to deliver improved business processes and avoid duplication
- commence reviews and establish working groups to better co-ordinate whole-of-department functions such as regional development and regional service delivery, employment and skills, science and innovation, and trade. This work has been focused on integrated service delivery, reducing duplication and enhancing operational efficiency
- develop the 2009–10 service delivery statements (SDS) and budget papers for DEEDI and prepare for the estimates process
- assist with the recruitment of a new Director-General.

Future challenges and opportunities

This achievement and commitment positions DEEDI well to meet the challenges and opportunities of delivering a strong economy and creating jobs for Queensland. We will have to work closely with industry and the broader community to confront:

- **changing climatic conditions**, which have the potential to lower productivity in a range of industries. In general, industry will need to be more adaptive, while some of Queensland's key industries, including mining,

primary industries and energy sectors, will also need to employ mitigation strategies to reduce their carbon footprint, and in the process reduce costs and waste

- the need to increase productivity by adopting new technologies to operate more innovatively and **engage in R&D and innovation**
- the combined effects of a **rapidly growing and ageing population**, which will place increased pressure on Queensland's infrastructure and resources and cause skill shortages in key sectors of the economy, requiring innovative strategies to improve productivity and participation
- the **effects of regulation** on business and consumer confidence. The implementation of effective regulatory frameworks for minerals and petroleum tenures, energy service delivery, primary industries, fisheries, fair trading, liquor and gaming and racing is essential to foster confidence and economic development
- **biosecurity risks**, which are increasing as global movement of products and people intensify and climate and demographics change. Queensland's biosecurity strategy aims to improve prevention, surveillance and preparedness for incidents through better science, risk assessments and coordination
- the fact that despite the economic pressures, **harm minimisation for employees and the public** must continue to be a key focus for all industries and particularly in the areas of mining and

petroleum exploration/production, quarrying, explosives production, transportation, storage and use.

If current performance is any indication, DEEDI is well on the way to becoming a flexible and responsive organisation that can meet these and other challenges.

It has been an honour to steward DEEDI through its formative stages and lead the agency in this era of very positive change. I have every confidence that the department and its staff will serve the people of Queensland well in their future quest for economic development and job creation.

Peter Henneken

Director-General

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation

Our performance scorecard

The performance scorecard covers the period 27 March to 30 June 2009. For International Collaborations, the Office of Fair Trading, the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and the Office of Racing, the reporting period is 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

This performance scorecard reflects the department's performance by entity. The scorecard is a sample of performance highlights and is not representative of all work undertaken during the period.

Employment, Industry Development and Innovation

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Employment (Including Indigenous Initiatives)		
Maximise workforce participation opportunities for those disengaged or under-engaged in the labour market.	<p>For the period 1 April to 30 June 2009, 3,040 people were approved for assistance under the Skilling Queenslanders for Work initiative to gain job ready skills and sustainable employment outcomes.</p> <p>From 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2009, 908 people have been assisted under Participate in Prosperity (PiP). PiP is a four-year commitment from 1 July 2007 to address gaps in services, and provide linkages across all levels of government, non-government agencies and local communities to create pathways to employment in low-socio economic communities.</p> <p>Employment Initiatives developed, through a collaborative process with Queensland Government agencies, an implementation plan to support the COAG National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation in Queensland.</p> <p>From 1 January 2009 Employment Initiatives in conjunction with the Department of Education and Training commenced administration of the jobseeker training places component of the Productivity Places Program (PPP), which is part of the Australian Government's Skilling Australia for the Future initiative. PPP aims to provide additional training places for existing workers and jobseekers nationally over five years from 2007–08.</p>	<p>Over the next three years, \$57m will be invested to provide 2,300 work placements targeting the unemployed and a further 700 traineeships in Queensland's Green Army. As well as providing jobs and qualifications Queensland's Green Army will work on enhancing the state's natural assets.</p> <p>Lead cross-sectoral collaboration and the monitoring of initiatives aimed at halving the proportion of Queensland children living in a household without a working parent.</p> <p>Improve targeting and engagement of jobless parents under the Skilling Queenslanders for Work initiative, in particular the PiP program. An additional \$2.5m investment in PiP will focus on jobless families and an expansion of the program outside south-east Queensland.</p> <p>Lead the strategies outlined in Queensland's Indigenous Economic Participation Implementation Plan and monitor the contribution to halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Queenslanders.</p> <p>Strengthen our future skills base by improving the attainment levels and workforce transitions of at risk young people through Get Set for Work, Youth Training Incentives and First Start.</p>

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Industry, Investment and Development (Industry Development)		
Connecting business, industry and regions with the ideas, people and technology needed to compete here and globally.	<p>Delivered economic development outcomes in regional Queensland under the Centres of Enterprise initiative.</p> <p>Successes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seven contracts in international aid markets have been won by assisting tropical expertise firms in Cairns and the Far North to collaborate in tender processes • over 135 applications for the super yacht visa introduced to streamline super yacht visitation. • land use planning that resulted in completion of phase one of a \$4.5m engineering workshop constructed in Mount Isa. 	<p>Reposition the Centres of Enterprise initiative implementation to meet contemporary industry needs in the current global financial crisis.</p> <p>Facilitate industry access to a range of R&D solutions via R&D forums.</p> <p>Produce Australia's first 'state food and wine touring atlas' to promote Queensland-made food and wine via food and wine tourism experiences.</p> <p>Implement action plans to deliver commercial outcomes in target sectors.</p> <p>Focus on addressing critical skill shortages by attracting skilled migrants to support priority industries.</p>
Providing authoritative information and analysis about the challenges and opportunities facing Queensland's regions and industries.	<p>Completed 28 economic evaluations and analyses as well as providing commercial advice and due diligences for 47 projects.</p> <p>Managed Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) Secretariat function and completed assessments of 12 FIRB proposals.</p> <p>Established a Carbon Outlook initiative enlisting 51 companies involved in seven sectors to develop strategies to deal with climate change.</p> <p>Provided advice on emerging and potential impacts from the global financial crisis.</p> <p>Implementation of the Smart Industry policy and Sectoral Action Plans.</p>	<p>Ensure financial incentives and projects impacting industry and regional development are appropriately assessed and represent value for money.</p> <p>Maintain function of the Queensland Government's FIRB Secretariat.</p> <p>Develop ClimateSmart Business Services to help SMEs address the impact and opportunities from the proposed Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme.</p> <p>Continue to provide thorough analysis of the emerging and possible impact of the global financial crisis and develop policy solutions to position industry to respond.</p> <p>Use the Smart Industry Policy framework to optimise industry development opportunities and support jobs growth.</p>

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Industry, Investment and Development (Industry Development) (cont.)		
Influencing government and community decision-making to enhance livability and support sustainable growth.	<p>Representation on the Commonwealth State Working Party to advise and influence the Commonwealth Government on migration issues relevant to Queensland's priorities.</p> <p>Facilitated a new approach to regional engagement and priority setting through the new Regional Development Australia, linking federal and state governments and rural and regional communities.</p> <p>Facilitated the allocation of approximately \$33m in the Bowen Basin and \$22.5m in the North West Minerals Province for projects as part of the \$100m Sustainable Resource Communities Priority Infrastructure Fund.</p>	<p>Continue to maximise migration strategies to address industry skill needs.</p> <p>Integrate the Blueprint for the Bush into the new RDA approach to regional engagement.</p> <p>Guide implementation of the next phase of Blueprint for the Bush, which will see a greater emphasis on the economic drivers that ensure the viability of rural and remote communities.</p> <p>Coordinate allocation of remaining funding under the \$100m Priority Infrastructure Fund.</p>
Identifying and encouraging investment opportunities in regions and targeted sectors.	<p>Invest Queensland was instrumental in attracting 17 projects to Queensland. These projects will create an estimated 1,600 new and retained jobs and have resulted in \$194.5m in capital investment.</p> <p>Completed the first two rounds of the Business and Industry Transformation Incentives.</p> <p>Management of over 150 ongoing financial agreements valued at almost \$700m for infrastructure, industry development and innovation projects.</p> <p>State sponsorship of 93 business migrants who are expected to bring an estimated potential capital investment of an estimated \$106m and create a potential 1,150 jobs.</p> <p>Facilitated development approvals for a range of private sector investment projects in priority sectors including renewable fuels, marine industry and mining services resulting in potential for capital investment in excess of \$200m and retention or creation of over 250 long-term jobs.</p>	<p>Invest Queensland will continue to focus on attracting investment and employment to Queensland in support of Smart State, Q2 and Q100,000 jobs priorities.</p> <p>Complete four Business and Industry Transformation Incentives funding rounds.</p> <p>Continue active management of agreements to deliver value for taxpayer funds.</p> <p>Focus on high-value investors and business migrants to bring substantial investment to Queensland and create jobs.</p> <p>Continue to facilitate projects of regional significance, and identify and facilitate investment opportunities for projects of state and regional significance.</p>
Invest in knowledge that meets industry's productivity needs.	Continued to partner with QMI Solutions to deliver a range of targeted technology diffusion programs. In 2008–09 over 1,500 Queensland manufacturers were assisted to improve productive efficiency and value-adding.	Implement sustainable manufacturing initiatives to help manufacturers introduce innovative sustainable practices to improve productivity and reduce industry's impact on climate change.

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Industry, Investment and Development (Industry Development) (cont.)		
Developing and delivering policy that promotes business, industry and regional growth.	<p>As a result of the Local Industry Policy from December 1999 to 30 June 2009 a total of 4,926 contestable work packages worth \$7.9b have been identified by the Industry Capability Network. Contracts worth a total of \$6.6b were awarded.</p> <p>Supported the wine industry to improve profitability, raise market awareness, increase exports and respond to climate change.</p> <p>Promoted the Processed Food Sector Action Plan, which advocates value-adding, innovation and promotion within Queensland's food manufacturing industry.</p> <p>Assisted three arts development projects to facilitate and improve the participation and promotion of local Indigenous artists across the state—in southern Queensland, western Cape York and Far North Queensland.</p> <p>Provided assistance to establish a sponge farm in the Torres Strait and expand an Indigenous enterprise servicing the mining industry in the central Gulf.</p> <p>Through the Queensland Ethanol Industry Action Plan, the number of service stations that retail ethanol blended fuel has increased significantly from 47 to over 500 in 2009.</p>	<p>Continue to partner with the ICN to support the ongoing implementation of the Local Industry Policy.</p> <p>Continue to deliver 'Tendering for Government Business' workshops to assist Queensland companies tender to major projects.</p> <p>Implement the Wine Industry Action Plan 2009–11.</p> <p>Implement the Processed Food Sector Action Plan to build an innovative industry, increase the range and volume as well as boost the reputation of Queensland-manufactured food.</p> <p>Contribute to improved co-ordination and access to Indigenous initiatives.</p> <p>Identify and progress economic development opportunities as identified by the Leadership of the Round Table on Indigenous Economic Participation.</p> <p>Facilitate the introduction of a 5% ethanol mandate in Queensland by late 2009, commencing operation on 31 December 2010.</p>

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Science and Technology (Innovation)		
<p>Connecting business, industry and regions with the ideas, people and technology needed to compete here and globally.</p>	<p>Completed first funding round of the Smart Futures Fund and announced 13 fellowships totaling \$3.65m from the Smart Futures Premiers Fellowship and Smart Futures Fellowships programs.</p> <p>Held three R&D forums in Toowoomba, Cairns and Gladstone and two technology and commercialisation clinics in Brisbane and Cairns.</p> <p>Facilitated a range of industry development events and seminars aimed at building capability with ICT firms and promoting the uptake of ICT as an enabler across all sectors of the economy including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next Generation Mining Technology Seminars, which attracted 1,120 participants • Monthly Partners in Technology briefings • CollabIT business skills workshops • Regional ICT Factor Conferences in Cairns, Townsville and Mackay. <p>Industry consultations for a new industry development strategy to focus on competitiveness and efficiency gains in non-ICT industries through the adoption of ICT business solutions.</p> <p>Assisted Queensland medical device manufacturers access public and private healthcare providers.</p> <p>Facilitated R&D that will underpin a future Queensland bio-commodity industry that provided a green alternative to existing fossil fuels and reduce the carbon footprint on traditional industries.</p> <p>Queensland Design Capability Program that increased the international competitiveness of Queensland businesses through design.</p>	<p>Launch the second round (approx. \$20m) of the Smart Futures Fund.</p> <p>Practical completion of the Health and Food Sciences Precinct at Coopers Plains in March 2010 and continuing the construction of the Ecosciences Precinct at Boggo Road.</p> <p>Conducting collaborative R&D forums and technology clinics to assist innovation and improve productivity and sustainability.</p>

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Science and Technology (Innovation) (cont.)		
Providing authoritative information and analysis about the challenges and opportunities facing Queensland's regions and industries.	<p>Contributed to national survey of the mining technology services and equipment sector.</p> <p>Implemented a range of science engagement projects including Science on Saturday, Talking Scientists and Café Scientific to increase business and community awareness of Queensland's science capabilities.</p>	Finalise the strategic development framework for the Brisbane Knowledge Corridor, and the Townsville and Griffith Smart Communities and implement the University of Sunshine Coast's Smart Community Delivery Strategy.
Influencing government and community decision-making to enhance livability and support sustainable growth.	<p>Whole-of-government responsibility for the Smart State agenda and the development of new Smart State policy initiatives.</p> <p>Supported innovation through significant targeted investments and programs since 1998. The government has invested over \$3.6b under the Smart State, which continues to support research projects, research infrastructure, researchers, research development, knowledge diffusion, collaboration and the commercialisation of R&D.</p>	Launch of QScience program to engage Queenslanders in science, technology and innovation.
Identifying and encouraging investment opportunities in regions and targeted sectors.	<p>Further developed Queensland's science research base through programs that support greater critical mass, collaboration and partnerships in science research (e.g. National Collaboration Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS), Q-Tropics Strategy (tropical science), Smart Futures Fund, R&D forums and technology clinics).</p> <p>Supported the further development of key science infrastructure through strategic investments and leveraging in research organisations such as the IMB, QBI, QIMR and TRI.</p>	Implement the \$20m Q-Tropics Strategy through the establishment of 'TropLinks'.
Invest in knowledge that meets industry's productivity needs.	<p>The Ecosciences Precinct at the Boggo Road Urban Village and the Health and Food Sciences Precinct at Coopers Plains were successfully transitioned from planning to the construction phase.</p> <p>Planning for the development of a smart community centered on the southern node of Brisbane's Knowledge Corridor around the Princess Alexandra Hospital was advanced through the completion of a preliminary concept.</p> <p>Defined Smart Community concepts for the Gold Coast and Townsville.</p>	<p>Completion of the Boggo Road Urban Village is expected in 2011 and the Food Sciences Precinct at Coopers Plains is expected in 2010.</p> <p>Implement a Queensland design capability program to make Queensland businesses internationally competitive and sustainable through design.</p>

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Science and Technology (Innovation) (cont.)		
Developing and delivering policy that promotes business, industry and regional growth.	HEAT, Queensland's new wave of environmental architects is a major initiative to increase export sales of Queensland architects and related design services.	Launch a new ICT Industry Development Strategy and a Cleantech Industry Development Strategy.

Financial summary for Employment, Industry Development and Innovation (including International Collaborations) for the period 27 March to 30 June 2009

	\$'000
State contribution	73,350
Other income	20,218

International Collaborations

(for the period 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2009)

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Expand the state's strategic international knowledge partnerships and alliances with key regions, countries, states and institutions.	<p>Launched the Queensland International Fellowships Program, funding 20 Queenslanders to undertake research at leading international institutions.</p> <p>Co-convened the first 'Indo-Queensland Dialogue on Collaborative Research Opportunities' in India in April 2009 to develop joint scientific programs in biotechnology and climate research.</p> <p>Funded three Queensland-Smithsonian Fellowships to support Queenslanders to undertake research at the Smithsonian Institution.</p> <p>Launched the Queensland-Smithsonian (Cooper-Hewitt) Design Museum Fellowship, enabling Queensland teachers to develop skills in design education at the Smithsonian Institution.</p> <p>Managed and supported exchanges of three Queensland and three Chinese research fellows under the Queensland-China Climate Change Fellowships.</p>	<p>Launch the 2010 round of the Queensland International Fellowships Program to further strengthen the state's strategic knowledge alliances with leading institutions in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific.</p> <p>Facilitate collaborations in key areas of scientific research between centers of excellence in Queensland and China and India under the Queensland Government's agreements with the Ministries of Science and Technology in those countries.</p> <p>Manage the 2009 rounds of the Queensland-Smithsonian Fellowships and the Queensland-Smithsonian (Cooper-Hewitt) Design Museum Fellowship.</p> <p>Launch the 2010 round of the Queensland-China Climate Change Fellowships to improve our understanding of climate change and its implications for governments, industry and the community.</p>
Coordinating whole-of-government participation in Expo 2010 Shanghai, China.	<p>Successfully hosted Shanghai Week in Queensland in June 2009 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the sister state relationship with Shanghai and enhance research and business links in the lead-up to Expo 2010.</p> <p>Negotiated a Platinum Partnership Agreement with the Commonwealth Government to showcase Queensland in the Australia pavilion at Expo 2010.</p>	<p>Plan and coordinate Queensland government's participation in the Australia pavilion throughout the six-month expo period (from May to October 2010), including managing Queensland Week and the Premier's visit to Shanghai and Expo 2010.</p>

Financial summary for Employment, Industry Development and Innovation (including International Collaborations) for the period 27 March to 30 June 2009

	\$'000
State contribution	73,350
Other income	20,218

Tourism

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Developing and delivering policy that promotes business, industry and regional growth.	<p>Implementing the government's \$38m election commitment to protect tourism jobs that includes \$10m a year over three years to bolster marketing and product development campaigns; \$2m a year over three years to support major events marketing; and \$600,000 a year over three years to support infrastructure.</p> <p>Managing the \$400,000 funding for the <i>Pacific Adventurer</i> oil spill marketing campaign.</p>	<p>Reviewing the Queensland Tourism Strategy (QTS) and developing a revised three-Year-Plan for tourism development in Queensland.</p> <p>Developing the Tourism Product Development Scheme, a fund of \$1m over three years to support regional tourism organisations working cooperatively on whole-of-region programs; regional tourism organisations who are merging; and outstanding regional and sub-regional projects.</p> <p>Implementing the government's Cruise Shipping Plan.</p> <p>Progressing the government's policy on tourism infrastructure development on or adjacent to the state's protected areas estate.</p> <p>Progressing the Tourism Ministerial Forum.</p> <p>Implementing the Cape York and Torres Strait Tourism Development Action Plan.</p> <p>Providing an additional \$1.8m over three years commencing 2009–10 for roadside infrastructure for the drive travel market.</p>

Financial summary for Office of Fair Trading (including Tourism) for the period 27 March to 30 June 2009

	\$'000
State contribution	10,308
Other income	976

Trade Queensland

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Diversify Queensland's export base—Increase exports of knowledge-intensive goods and services by small and medium enterprises (SMEs).	<p>In May 2009, the LA office coordinated the Queensland Biotechnology mission to the US, led by the Hon. Stephen Robertson MP. Mission highlights included the signing of an MOU with Washington State.</p> <p>The LA office also coordinated Queensland involvement in Musexpo in LA (25–30 April), which featured Queensland bands Yves Klein Blue and Dead Letter Circus, and singer-songwriter Chris Pickering.</p> <p>Trade Queensland assisted Queensland bands Yves Klein Blue, The John Steel Singers and I Heart Hiroshima at The Great Escape 2009 in Brighton in May including hosting a pre-event reception.</p> <p>A key for Trade Queensland remains the provision of 'Getting Export Smart' courses in regional Queensland.</p> <p>The Premier of Queensland Export Awards is also a feature of Trade Queensland's drive to build export businesses.</p>	Trade Queensland will continue to support knowledge-intensive sectors to export goods and services through targeted support including business matching, trade missions and support to participate in trade shows.
Open-up market opportunities for Queensland firms—Enter export markets and expand market share.	<p>Fourth quarter results for the Americas market included \$9m in export deals to the Latin American energy and mining sector, \$2.1m in creative industries exports to the US and Canada and \$0.75m in exports secured through the Multi-Market Manufacturing project.</p> <p>Trade Queensland Europe assisted Vigil Systems to secure contracts in Europe and the UK for driver training services.</p> <p>In the Middle East market, Trade Queensland helped Queensland agribusiness firms secure \$6.5m in exports during April–June 2009. For the same period, Trade Queensland assisted vocational education and training companies secure \$101m in contracts, and a Gold Coast marine firm secure \$1.7m payment for marina construction.</p>	Trade Queensland will continue to identify new and emerging opportunities for Queensland exporters, particularly in the emerging markets of Latin America, Middle East, Africa and the Pacific.

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
	<p>Assisted an international design consultancy to secure a major contract in the Korea market to design the main stadium for the 17th Asian Games in 2014.</p> <p>Assisted a leading Queensland food manufacturer to meet Korean food and drug regulations to commence exports to the Korean market.</p> <p>Assisted a niche Queensland TCF manufacturer to enter the Japanese market and identify potential distributors for the future.</p>	
<p>Strengthen Queensland exporters—Assist more firms to start, sustain and expand successful exporting.</p>	<p>Over the course of 2008–09, the seven regional export advisors delivered support to Queensland exporters achieving more than 90 export deals.</p> <p>Delivered 33 ‘Getting Export Smart’ workshop sessions during the fourth quarter of 2008–09, with 242 attendees. ‘Getting Export Smart’ is a five-module export skills development program targeted at Queensland companies that are new or potential exporters.</p> <p>Assisted a small Queensland manufacturing company to grow its market share in Indonesia, which resulted in the company’s participation in Trade Queensland’s mining missions to Indonesia. As a result of its growing work in Indonesia, the company has recently added five staff to its manufacturing plant.</p> <p>Assisted a Queensland-based designer and manufacturer of membrane roofing products to secure two key contracts in the India market for key infrastructure developments.</p> <p>Assisted an innovative concrete additives company to secure contracts with key mine site operations in Indonesia.</p> <p>Assisted a food manufacturer of organic cereal grains to connect with supply opportunities in the Taiwanese market.</p>	<p>Trade Queensland plans to conduct 43 ‘Getting Export Smart’ workshops to be delivered across Queensland in 2009–10. ‘Export’ master classes are planned for 2009–10 on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Intellectual Property’ • ‘Pitching the Deal’ • ‘Travel Safety’. <p>Trade Queensland is supporting the regional take-up of individual advice and coaching to existing exporters under the Mentoring for Export program.</p>

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Facilitate all Queensland Government trade initiatives— Coordinate activities to improve trade conditions and outcomes for Queensland exporters.	<p>Coordinated an infrastructure trade mission to Vietnam, Malaysia and Thailand from 11–23 May 2009 with 12 Queensland companies participating. High-level meetings were held in Thailand for the mission participants with the Thai Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister.</p> <p>Coordinated a trade mission to Hong Kong to attend the HOFEX trade exhibition, Asia's premier food and beverages trade show with 25 Queensland companies participating in the mission.</p> <p>Coordinated its first trade mission to the Food and Additives Conference in Tokyo from 20–22 May 2009 to help Queensland food companies explore emerging opportunities in the Japanese market with the growth of healthy foods and nutritionally enriched products. Ten Queensland companies participated in this mission.</p>	<p>Plans to lead a second building and construction trade mission to Mumbai and Hyderabad, India in September 2009. The mission will coincide with India's Green Building Congress in Hyderabad, a premier platform to showcase Queensland's green building products and services to the Indian market.</p> <p>Plans to lead its seventh trade mission to the China Coal and Mining Expo in Beijing in October/November 2009. China Coal Expo is the major biennial international coal event and will provide the participating companies with access to major Chinese companies and senior government officials. At the conclusion of the China mission it is proposed that the trade mission visit Delhi and Kolkata, India to explore the growing market opportunities in the Indian mining sector.</p> <p>Plans to lead its second wellbeing and lifestyle trade mission to Hong Kong in November 2009 to attend the Cosmoprof Asia 2009 trade exhibition, which is recognised as the premier trade show for the beauty, health and wellbeing sectors in Asia.</p> <p>Proposes to lead a green building and construction trade mission to China (Shanghai, Beijing, Hainan Island and Changshai) in June 2010 to coincide with Expo 2010 in Shanghai and China Eco Expo—the International Green Building and Sustainable Cities Exposition in Beijing.</p>
	<p>Trade Queensland Europe office in London coordinated Queensland involvement in the inaugural G'day UK promotional event. The office also oversaw the visit to the UK by the Governor of Queensland and Her Excellency's participation in official G'day UK events.</p>	

Financial summary for Trade Queensland for the period 27 March to 30 June 2009

	\$'000
State contribution	8,150
Other income	-15

Queensland Mines and Energy (including Office of Clean Energy)

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Economy—Sustainable growth of the mineral and energy industries and stewardship of the state's resources to create wealth and jobs.	Under the Smart Exploration program, digital geological mapping using airborne radiometric and magnetic survey data covered 35.7% of the state at the end of June 2009. The current gravity coverage at four kilometre intervals increased by 7.8% to 55.5% of the state at the end of June.	Use information from Smart Exploration and Smart Mining – Future Prosperity programs to prepare a North West Queensland Mineral and Energy Province Report, and commence preparation of a new Geological Map of Queensland, and Geology of Queensland.
	Developed a regulatory framework to support exploration and production of the state's geothermal resources. The framework was released for public consultation.	Regulatory framework to support exploration and production of the state's geothermal resources to be introduced into Parliament. Prepare a policy framework for the emerging liquefied natural gas (LNG) industry. A 28 million tonne per annum LNG industry could create 18,000 jobs, and increase the GSP by over \$3b.
	As at 30 June 2009 over \$2.33m has been paid to companies successfully completing 32 projects across three initiatives— Collaborative Drilling Initiative (CDI), Cluster Formation Initiative (CFI) and Industry Network Initiative (INI).	Smart Mining – Future Prosperity program: Finalise rounds two and three of the CDI and INI by the end of 2010. A fourth round of the CDI is currently being considered. Over \$2.8m is committed to projects planned for completion in 2009–10.
	Stimulated exploration, investment and growth by supporting the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Conference and Exhibition. Opened up 5,090 square kilometres of land for tender for geothermal exploration permits and 5,000 square kilometres for tender for petroleum authorities to prospect during 2008–09.	Stimulate exploration, investment and growth through the promotion of round five petroleum call for tenders, which offers prospective land to explorers under competitive tender in the Bowen, Surat and Eromanga Basins; round five geothermal call for tenders is proposed for late 2009.
	Promoted exploration by temporarily creating restricted areas over untenured land where geophysical signatures possibly indicating mineralisation have been identified in geophysical data acquired as part of the Smart Exploration, and Smart Mining – Future Prosperity programs. As at 30 June 2009, 38 restricted areas had been created with nine repealed.	Continued promotion of exploration opportunities to the national and international exploration industry. Restricted areas will be progressively repealed and applications for exploration permits accepted. Further repeal of restricted areas under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> is planned for March/April 2010.

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Safety and health—Safe, secure and healthy individuals in our industries and the community.	Progressed the Abandoned Mine Land Program work at Mount Morgan mine resulting in safety risk reduction and significantly improved the establishment of wetland vegetation in the Dee River.	Remediation program at Mount Morgan and other abandoned mine sites to continue. Remediation will reduce environmental and safety risks.
	Further progressed the implementation of recommendations from the Ombudsman's review into the Mines Inspectorate through the establishment of the position of independent Commissioner for Mine Safety and Health.	Continue to progress implementation of all 44 recommendations from the Ombudsman's Review of the Mines Inspectorate.
Environment—Sustainable mineral and energy industries that make significant contributions to meeting the state's greenhouse and other environmental objectives.	The Queensland Clean Coal Council gave in-principle support for ZeroGen to progress towards a pre-feasibility study for an industrial-scale integrated gasification combined cycle with carbon capture and storage demonstration power station.	The Queensland Clean Coal Council will continue to provide support and a policy framework for the strategic development of low emissions coal technologies including the transport and long term underground storage of carbon dioxide.
	The Queensland Government and the ACA Low Emissions Technologies Limited jointly nominated key projects for consideration under the Commonwealth Government's \$2b Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Flagships Program.	Key Queensland low emission coal technology projects to be progressed subject to securing Commonwealth Government support under the CCS Flagships Program.
	Revised coal-fired policy conditions developed as part of ClimateQ.	
	The election commitment to establish a Centre for Low Emission Technology (cLET) was successfully concluded and Queensland established a good reputation for low emission coal gasification research.	Building on the success of cLET, Queensland Government will seek a \$50m federal government commitment to establish a research gasifier in Queensland and attract a national low emissions coal gasification research program.
	Two new power stations were accredited under the Queensland Gas Scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 megawatt (MW) Braemar 2 power station • 141 MW Condamine power station. There are now 20 power stations accredited under the scheme.	The two recently accredited power stations are expected to be fully operational by the end of 2009. The Darling Downs 630 MW power station is expected to apply for accreditation shortly to be operational in 2009–10.
	In the June quarter, 1.4 million Gas Electricity Certificates (GECs) were registered. For the full financial year 5.7 million GECs were registered. This represents 5.7 million megawatt hours of energy, and emission reductions of about 2.6 million tonnes of CO ₂ compared to equivalent coal-fired generation.	In consultation with Queensland distributors, the Office of Clean Energy, the National Stakeholder Steering Committee and other Queensland stakeholders, coordinate pilots and trials of smart meters in Queensland to enable a review of the decision to roll-out smart meters by 2012.

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
	Residential Gas Installation Rebate Scheme: 165 rebates valued at \$55,700 were issued from 27 March to 30 June 2009. Forty one were for \$500 for converting to gas hot water and appliances, 104 were for \$300 for conversion to gas hot water only.	The Residential Gas Installation Rebate Scheme is scheduled to end on 31 August 2009.
	Approval obtained for a \$5m allocation from the Queensland Renewable Energy Fund to undertake the Coastal Geothermal Energy Initiative (CGEI). Identification of potential drill sites has commenced to identify areas of higher geothermal heat flow.	Implementation of CGEI to determine the geothermal energy potential in areas in coastal Queensland near transmission lines.
Capable and responsive— Capable, innovative and responsive organisation working effectively with industry and consumers.	Established a statewide Native Title Coordination Unit to facilitate and assist industry and Indigenous groups in relation to access to Indigenous land including native title issues through the Smart Mining – Future Prosperity program.	Continue to support, encourage and promote long-term, effective partnerships between Indigenous communities and the mining industry in collaborative initiatives to increase Indigenous employment in the resources sector.
	The Interactive Resource and Tenure Maps (IRTM) system continued high transaction activity for the quarter averaging 1.19 million hits—an increase for the quarter.	National Virtual Core Library: The Hylogger™ system is scheduled for delivery to QME in late 2009. Hylogger™ is a systematic method for infrared scanning of drill core, interpreting and processing the results for public viewing over the internet.
	Activity for Queensland Digital Exploration Reports (QDEX) system averaged 715,300 hits per month—a slight decrease in usage on the previous quarter.	
	Home Energy Emergency Assistance Scheme (HEEAS): 981 energy customers received support from HEEAS. The total amount of funding provided was \$285,108 with an average payment of \$290.	HEEAS will continue to support vulnerable energy consumers across Queensland.

Financial summary for Queensland Mines and Energy (including Office of Clean Energy) for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009

	\$'000
State contribution	10,348
Other income	19,852

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries (including Office of Rural and Regional Communities)

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Improved productivity and efficiency	<p>QPIF scientists worked with industry, other research organisations and national funding bodies to develop new or improved varieties of fruit and vegetables that meet changing consumer demands and environmental conditions.</p> <p>Developed a new cultivar of fruit. 'Rubycot', which is a unique hybrid stonefruit—a cross between a plum and apricot. It has potential to become a high-value, niche market crop.</p>	<p>Establish a new Plant Science Centre of Excellence on the Darling Downs to drive improvements in productivity and efficiencies for the grains industry.</p> <p>Reform regional services to improve access to information and service delivery. Part of this will be through the introduction of three new mobile offices.</p> <p>Upgrade of the IT platform to make services integrated, modern and user-friendly, with 50% of the entity services delivered online by 2012.</p>
Market access	<p>Developed the \$32m 2020 Beef Plan to create a network of world-class beef research facilities and fund new and improved biosecurity for Queensland's \$3.53b beef industry.</p>	<p>Implement the Queensland Biosecurity Strategy. Queensland trades on the credibility of our biosecurity systems and favourable pest and disease status. Increasingly, however, trading partners and international standards require us to objectively demonstrate evidence of our status. Prevention of major exotic pest and disease outbreaks is also critical. An outbreak could shut markets, causing serious economic losses to local businesses, broader industries and communities. Biosecurity Queensland works to maintain the state's market access through prevention, surveillance, early detection and management strategies.</p>
Trade development	<p>Lead agency for Beef Australia Expo 2009 with more than 66 000 attendees, of which 461 were international delegates from 32 countries. Of these, 'Handshakes', Queensland's agricultural business matching program, engaged 450 participants from countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, China, New Caledonia, Brazil, Argentina, France, United Kingdom, Canada and Iran.</p> <p>Handshakes conducted over 150 business meetings between overseas clients and pre-qualified Australian agribusiness companies and engaged with more than 90 Australian agribusiness companies, mainly in the livestock and meat sectors.</p>	<p>There will also be significant opportunities for marketing of Queensland product next year with Shanghai hosting Expo 2010. Initial plans for QPIF's involvement include the international food, beverage and hospitality exhibition, SIAL China, as well as a trade mission and a dinner with supply-chain contacts at the Australia pavilion.</p>

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Industry adaptability	Adopted a new approach in working with industry and Commonwealth and state government agencies in developing an industry led approach to address workforce and skill shortages within the industry.	Develop the new Science and Training Precinct for Horticulture at Bundaberg. Scoping is currently underway and this includes how we will establish new Australian Agricultural College Corporation (AACC) services and develop linkages and leverage from on-site horticulture extension and applied R&D activities.
Sustainable resource use	Created 20 new fishways throughout northern and central Queensland using new fishway design experiments to trial low-cost technology culminating in Australia's first successfully constructed pre-cast concrete cone fishway.	Develop a new \$5m Queensland Centre for Advanced Agriculture that will address better agricultural environmental outcomes in Queensland, including climate change preparedness, water use efficiency and farm management systems.

Office of Rural and Regional Communities

Engaged communities served by capable, sustainable and accountable local governments. Engaged communities working collaboratively with all levels of government.	Enhanced the lifestyle of regional Queenslanders by creating stronger, more livable, prosperous and sustainable communities in rural and remote areas of the state through the Blueprint for the Bush program, which was launched in June 2006.	Establish the network of RDA committees across Queensland. The RDA committees will be the primary regional development advisory network for the Queensland and Australian Governments.
Sustainable communities able to respond to emerging and future needs.	Hosted the inaugural Rural Women's Symposium in September 2008 in Roma, involving more than 600 women in consultation and 80 delegates who identified the challenges and opportunities affecting livability in rural and remote Queensland.	Establish roadmaps of regional priorities, linked to Blueprint for the Bush, to inform government decision-making and regional development activity.

Financial summary for Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries (including Office of Rural and Regional Communities) for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009

	\$'000
State contribution	61,932
Other income	39,042

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and the Office of Racing

(for the period 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2009)

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Implement outcomes from the <i>Liquor Act 1992</i> review.	Following extensive industry consultation, legislative reform saw the introduction of annual liquor licence fees, standardised trading hours, the introduction of the new approved manager licence and the formalisation of liquor accords.	<p>Liquor reforms will continue to be implemented, with a compliance history element to be introduced to the annual fee process.</p> <p>The roll-out for the new approved manager licence will be a key focus in 2009–10, as will the integration of liquor and gaming business processes.</p> <p>Applications will continue to be processed from the standardisation of trading hours and participation in local liquor accords will be promoted and encouraged.</p> <p>The current liquor social marketing and community education campaign will be evaluated.</p>
Ensure staff are educated to promote safe environments in licensed venues.	As part of the review of the <i>Liquor Act 1992</i> , responsible service of alcohol (RSA) training became mandatory for those staff involved in the sale and supply of liquor.	<p>A new training framework has been developed to streamline the delivery of RSA training.</p> <p>The new RSA training framework will allow online delivery of the course and prior learning in RSA will be recognised.</p> <p>Mandatory responsible service of gambling training is expected to be introduced in 2009–10.</p>
Improving Indigenous community wellbeing	<p>Tightened alcohol carriage limits, closed council-operated canteens, and introduced stronger enforcement provisions in restricted areas.</p> <p>A new bona-fide traveler exemption was also introduced on certain roads to allow travelers to pass through several restricted areas with alcohol in their vehicles.</p>	<p>Support the development of key community well-being targets to help communities achieve sustained health and social improvement, which will inform the future level of required alcohol restrictions.</p> <p>Align program initiatives with the Council of Australian Government's Closing the Gap and Queensland's Toward Q2 strategies.</p>
Gambling Community Benefit Fund	In 2008–09, more than 2,250 community groups throughout Queensland received over \$42.2m from the community benefit funds.	The e-business Grantor Management System, allowing applicants to apply and manage their grant applications online will be implemented along with the community benefit fund review recommendations.

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Minimise harm through the implementation of a range of policy and social initiatives.	<p>Conducted trials of card-based pre-commitment technology and initiated a voluntary roll-out in hotels and clubs.</p> <p>Opened two new Gambling Help services in Bundaberg and Longreach.</p> <p>Undertook consultation with key stakeholders across Queensland as part of the evaluation of the Queensland Responsible Gambling Strategy.</p> <p>Prohibited machine gaming before 10 am in hotels and clubs.</p> <p>Developed a social marketing and community education campaign to support the liquor reforms.</p>	<p>Focus on developing appropriate gambling help responses for Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities and developing a data and performance management system for the Gambling Help service system.</p> <p>The evaluation of the Queensland Responsible Gambling Strategy is to be finalised in 2009–10.</p> <p>The responsible gambling community awareness campaign will also be refreshed in 2009–10.</p> <p>Implementation of a reallocation scheme for club gaming machine entitlements.</p> <p>Introduction of a mandatory responsible service of gambling training for persons who carry out employment roles related to the conduct of gambling in hotels and clubs.</p> <p>Amendments to the <i>Casino Control Act 1982</i> and the <i>Gaming Machine Act 1991</i> to allow a regulation to prescribe a maximum denomination of currency for a note acceptor in a casino, club or hotel.</p>
Ensuring the integrity and sustainability of liquor and gaming industries.	<p>Held the first liquor enforcement and proactive strategies forum with the Queensland Police Service.</p> <p>Delivered more than 60 forums to South East Queensland high schools on Schoolies Week.</p> <p>Redefined the machine gaming audit and inspection program with a focus on harm minimisation.</p>	<p>The inaugural safety forum will be conducted in 2009–10; it will focus on minimising alcohol related violence in and around licensed premises.</p> <p>Revitalise liquor accords across Queensland to provide a best practice model.</p> <p>Continue to create better liaison and information sharing with other relevant agencies.</p>
Ensuring public confidence in the integrity of the Queensland racing industry is maintained.	Maintained public confidence in, and the accountability of, the Queensland racing industry through reviewing and assessing racing control bodies' compliance with established animal welfare, drug control and integrity standards.	<p>Continue to monitor control body compliance under the <i>Racing Act 2002</i>.</p> <p>The Racing Science Centre will continue to provide high quality analytical advice and drug control and integrity services to the three Queensland codes of racing</p>

Financial summary for Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and the Office of Racing for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009

	\$'000
State contribution	938
Other income	12,706

Office of Fair Trading

(for the period 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2009)

Business priority	Highlights	The year ahead
Promote a fair and ethical marketplace	Following an extensive review of the <i>Security Providers Act 1993</i> amendments were passed by parliament in 2007 with full implementation on 1 July 2008.	The Office of Fair Trading will continue with ongoing consumer and trader awareness and education campaigns, proactive compliance activities and appropriate vetting of licensees and applicants to ensure only suitable persons hold licences.
	Introduced a 48% cap on interest, fees and charges associated with consumer loans under the <i>Consumer Credit (Queensland) Act 1994</i> .	
	Launched the new 'Get Out There!' and Fair Trading websites.	Launch Fair Trading online licensing register.
	The Queensland Government partnered with Good Shepherd and Youth Family Services and the National Australia Bank to expand no-interest loan schemes in Queensland. The government committed \$1.2m over two years toward the administration of the scheme.	The Queensland Government will continue with its second year of funding for the expansion of No-Interest Loan Schemes in Queensland.
Protect consumers	Successfully prosecuted persons breaching fair trading legislation.	
	National regulation of residential tenancy databases.	Provide a supporting role and a conduit to the Ministerial Council of Consumer Affairs approval process.
	Permanent bans of unsafe products and introduction of new mandatory safety standards.	Continue to work cooperatively with national and international agencies and stakeholders to make products available in the Queensland marketplace safe.
Improve the consumer protection regime	Regularly examined legislation within the fair trading portfolio to identify amendments to ensure that the Acts continue to operate in the manner intended. Amendments to fair trading legislation included the <i>Fair Trading Act 1989</i> , <i>Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000</i> , <i>Security Providers Act 1993</i> , and the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> .	Make amendments arising out of a review of the <i>Manufactured Homes (Residential Parks) Act 2003</i> .
Balance business and consumer needs in the marketplace	Achieved \$5.76m redress for consumers in 2008–09.	
	Hosted the first national 'Toy Safety Summit' in October 2008.	

Financial summary for Office of Fair Trading (including Tourism) for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009

	\$'000
State contribution	10,308
Other income	976

DEEDI output performance

DEEDI delivers 13 diverse outputs:

- employment initiatives
- industry, regional development and innovation
- international trade development
- policy and tenure services
- safety and health services
- technology, resources and energy services
- clean energy services
- primary industries development
- biosecurity
- fisheries
- rural and regional community services
- liquor, gaming and racing
- fair trading.

This section details the performance highlights for each entity during the reporting period, and also provides a brief overview of each outputs' clients, issues and business priorities.

Employment, Industry Development and Innovation

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

The role of Employment, Industry Development and Innovation (EIDI) is to drive an integrated approach to developing employment strategies; to create an investment climate that supports sustainable economic and industry development; to promote innovation through the advantages of industry collaboration and research and development; and to develop and implement trade initiatives and opportunities for Queensland business.

The work of EIDI delivers:

- job creation strategies and labour market programs offering customised employment and training assistance
- investment
- trade and export opportunities
- support for the tourism industry
- rural and regional development
- innovation and increased productivity within priority industries.

The *Employment and Industry Development* arm delivers services that target employment growth; foster the development of internationally-competitive industries; assist small business to survive and grow; and help develop sustainable, livable and prosperous regional communities.

Employment and Industry Development comprises the following groups:

- Commercial and Policy
- Manufacturing and Investment
- Regional Development and Services
- Tourism, Food and Wine Industry Development
- Employment and Indigenous Initiatives
- Trade Queensland.

The *Innovation* arm aims to influence the transformation of the economy and deliver substantial initiatives under the Queensland Government's Smart State and Toward Q2 strategies including: expanding the state's world-class science, technology and research capabilities; developing new and emerging knowledge-based industries; assisting Queenslanders to participate in the knowledge economy; and increasing community and industry awareness of, and engagement with, science and technology.

Innovation comprises the following groups:

- Science Policy and Commercialisation
- Technology and Emerging Industries
- Science Infrastructure and Engagement
- Corporate Performance and Portfolio Services.

Our clients

- business and industry associations, peak bodies and clusters
- community groups
- potential business and skilled migrants
- investors, innovators and entrepreneurs
- incorporate Indigenous organisations
- Commonwealth, state and local governments
- Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland
- Minister for Tourism and Fair Trading
- potential business and skilled migrants
- Premier of Queensland
- regional development organisations
- regional tourism organisations
- registered training organisations
- significant project proponents and partners
- Tourism Queensland
- traditional landowner groups
- Treasurer and Minister for Employment and Economic Development
- unions
- universities, education, research and training institutes.

Key issues facing EIDI

Job creation, in response to the global financial crisis, is a major priority for EIDI. To achieve the Queensland Government target of creating 100,000 jobs over three years, a four-point plan has been developed that includes:

- sustaining Queensland's record building program
- preparing for recovery by expanding our skills base
- supporting new industries, along with our traditional strengths
- developing new job creation programs.

Overcoming barriers to industry collaboration is another major issue for EIDI as is increasing the rates of commercialisation from Queensland R&D. Other issues include establishing an internationally competitive regulatory environment and improving the productivity and efficiency of industry sectors through the increased uptake of enabling technologies (such as ICT, environmental technology and nanotechnologies) and by improving awareness about the commercial benefits of design.

Other issues include the ability of EIDI to help create jobs through ongoing investment attraction activities in niche areas, assisting important industries such as aviation and manufacturing to position themselves strategically for a sustainable future following the cessation of the global financial crisis, to help businesses respond to the future introduction of emission trading schemes, to build business resilience and to help regions capitalise on their unique corporation strengths.

Output performance highlights

Performance against SDS targets:

Measure	Notes	2008–09 Target	2008–09 Actual
Output: Employment Initiatives			
Number of disadvantaged jobseekers, underemployed and low skilled workers who receive assistance	1	12,340	21,297
Number of additional apprentices and trainees in the public sector due to First Start subsidy	2	700	586
Number assisted under the Education and Training Reforms Pathways Program	1	2,200	2,621
People who gain further employment or training outcomes following the First Start Apprentice/Trainee Program	3	80%	89%
People who are in employment or training 12 months after receiving assistance under Skilling Queenslanders for Work	3	60–65%	71%
Indigenous people who are in employment or training 12 months after receiving assistance from Indigenous employment and training support officers	3	50–55%	84%
Average cost per funded participant of the Skilling Queenslanders for Work employment package to make participants job-ready	1	\$5,500	\$3,100

Variance statement:

1. The 2008–09 actual exceeded the 2008–09 estimated target. Due to labour market changes arising from the global economic crisis, the department redirected some of the high-cost intensive interventions towards early, low-cost interventions. This resulted in an increase number of participants at a lower cost per participant.
2. During 2007–08, Queensland's local government authorities were amalgamated. Local government authorities did not appoint their allocation of First Start trainees and apprentices until late that financial year. This impacted on the recruitment of apprentices and trainees by local government authorities in 2008–09. DEEDI is working in the Local Government Association Queensland to rectify this issue for 2009–10.
3. The actual employment and training outcomes are the latest available. These are for participants who completed their assistance in 2006–07 and were surveyed during 2007–08. At that time, Queensland had a strong economy and tight labour market. Survey results for 2007–08 participants will be available in October 2009, results from 2008–09 will be available in October 2010.

Measures	Notes	2008–09 Target/est.	2008–09 Actual
Output: Industry, Regional Development and Innovation			
Number of clients, businesses and economic development organisations assisted through industry development assistance	1	3,911	4,575
Estimated value of capital investment generated as a result of targeted investment development activities in strategic sectors and regions	2	\$700 million	\$944 million
Estimated value of new business secured, including exports, and imports replaced as a result of activities in strategic sectors and local content policy	3	\$157 million	\$1,029 million
Estimated value of expenditure on R&D resulting from activities (in private and public sectors)	4	\$145 million	\$218 million
% of assisted firms reporting improved internal performance due to targeted technology diffusion activities		80%	77%
% of completed business and industry transformation incentives applications assessed within the specified evaluation period	5	100%	82%
Number of regional clients and businesses (and % of total) assisted through:			
• information and skills development programs	6	654 (68%)	967 (70%)
• business and industry transformation incentives		7 (50%)	5 (50%)
• innovation program funding	7	12 (27%)	17 (30%)
Number of significant regional projects facilitated		6	7

1. *The increase between the 2008–09 target and actual primarily reflects higher-than-anticipated industry take-up of activities and new programs developed.*
2. *The increase between the 2008–09 target and actual is primarily due to an increase in business owner and investor migrants, and increased capital investment made in a renewable fuel project.*
3. *The increase between the 2008–09 target and actual is due to two unusually large heavy engineering projects being reported, and a high level of ICN activity associated with projects that involved long lead times and construction periods.*
4. *The increase between the 2008–09 target and actual is due to National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS) projects being captured in actuals but not in the forecast.*
5. *The decrease between the 2008–09 target and actual relates to two applications being deferred due to further information being required for decision making. Both were subsequently approved by the Minister.*
6. *The increase between the 2008–09 target and actual reflects additional one-off workshops being conducted in the regions in response to the economic downturn.*
7. *The increase between the 2008–09 target and actual is due to a greater number of high-quality applications being received by the Innovation Skills Fund.*

Our business priorities

The priorities of EIDI include the provision of funding for organisations to deliver programs to help people secure sustainable employment, including Indigenous Queenslanders, and through the work of the Rapid Response Teams to help newly retrenched workers to access employment, financial and community services.

In rural and regional Queensland, EIDI will help establish 12 RDA committees; coordinate the expenditure of \$100m on identified priority infrastructure projects in resource communities; and target priority industries for intensive economic development assistance through the Centre of Enterprise initiative. EIDI will also implement almost \$38m to protect tourism jobs through marketing and product development; support major events, roadside infrastructure; implement a cruise shipping plan; and implement the Cape York and Torres Strait Tourism Development Action Plan.

Other priorities include developing and supporting research and development engagement between industry and research communities; supporting early-stage technology businesses with development and mentoring; developing and coordinating the Q-Tropics agenda; and delivering programs that encourage commercialisation of intellectual property.

The launch of several key strategies and action plans are a priority including the new ICT Industry Development Strategy, the Cleantech Industry Development Strategy, the Processed Food Sector Action Plan and the Wine Action Plan 2009–11. EIDI will also help progress the delivery of the Health and Food Sciences Precinct and the Ecosciences Precinct in 2010 and 2011 respectively; help develop the BioPharmaceuticals Australia scale-up manufacturing facility; and complete a business plan and master planning for the Princess Alexandra Hospital 'smart community' concept.

Trade Queensland

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

International trade development

Trade Queensland contributes to the government's Toward Q2 ambition for a strong Queensland, with the objective to work with industry to diversify and expand overseas market access, export and trade opportunities.

As the Queensland Government's lead agency for driving international trade in the state, Trade Queensland is committed to building recognition of Queensland's export capabilities, improving access to key markets and expanding the state's knowledge-intensive exports through a range of targeted services across Queensland and overseas.

A network of export advisers and staff across Queensland and in 16 overseas locations provide market information, practical export advice and assistance to Queensland businesses.

Trade Queensland also supports the Queensland Government's priority sectors and facilitates business introductions through industry-focused overseas trade missions, inbound trade delegations and trade events.

Trade Queensland provides new and existing exporters with trade information on overseas markets and export opportunities, equips firms with the skills to capitalise on these opportunities, and assists them through trade missions, global contacts and the state's network including:

- the statewide **Export Advisory Service**, a team of export advisers throughout Queensland that provides a range of client services, including market development advice and export planning assistance
- the Brisbane-based **Export Market Teams**, targeting the export growth markets of China, Europe, India, Japan, Korea, Latin America, the Middle East, the Pacific, Russia, South-East Asia, Taiwan, North America and Africa
- the overseas **Trade Queensland** network, covering the Americas, China, Europe, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Taiwan.

- the Brisbane-based **Queensland Government special representatives** with high-level private sector and government contacts.

Trade Queensland employs a team of experts with international business experience, multilingual skills and international business contacts to provide a range of export services including:

- export capability assessment and assistance with export planning
- export skills development programs
- business matching and introductions to overseas business partners
- targeted trade missions, exhibitions and in-market support
- linking Queensland exporters to inbound buyers and market specialists
- promotion of Queensland company capabilities through a number of international publications.

Our clients

Trade Queensland's clients are Queensland exporters and potential exporters in the following industries and services:

- health and lifestyle
- food produce
- infrastructure/construction
- mining technologies/services
- equine
- manufacturing and marine
- specialist training
- education
- knowledge intensive services

- creative and music.

Key issues facing Trade Queensland

In 2008–09, the global financial crisis depressed global economies, dramatically cut world trade and tightened access to trade finance. The growth of Queensland's major trading partners declined by 2.3% in 2009 and Queensland's exports fell, reflecting falls in exports of manufactured goods, non-rural commodities and services, partially offset by a recovery in agricultural exports.

In recent years trade liberalisation policies have stimulated world trade and granted Queensland companies improved access to larger markets. However, in response to the global financial crisis, some of our trading partners have resorted to the introduction of protectionist policies aimed at shielding their industries and workers from international competition.

The nature and extent of growth in Asia over the next decades, particularly in China and India, will have a major impact on Queensland's economic prosperity.

The proposed introduction of a national Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme will involve significant adjustments, particularly for trade-exposed emissions-intensive companies.

The ongoing growth of the export education sector continues to improve Queensland's export success.

Trade Queensland is committed to forging new and open trade relationships with developed and emerging economies to achieve employment growth and economic development in Queensland.

Output performance highlights

Performance against SDS targets:

Measure	Notes	2007–08 Actual	2008–09 Target	2008–09 Actual	Q4 2008–09 Actual
Output: International Trade Development					
Clients assisted	1	2862	3,000	2,909	581
Strategic export projects		22	20	23	23
Exporter development initiatives		142	180	167	47
Trade initiatives	2	145	80	152	40
Export generation (\$ million)	3	1,521	400	515.7	176
% of client firms based in regional Queensland		48	35	44	44

Variance statement:

1. For this measure individual clients are only counted once every financial year; therefore, the fourth quarter figure represents the number of additional new clients that have not been assisted and reported in the first three quarters. This measure does not reflect where clients have been assisted more than once across Trade Queensland. The fourth quarter figure subtracts July 2008 to March 2009 clients assisted from full year 2008–09 clients assisted ($2909 - 2328 = 581$).
2. The increase in the number of trade initiatives reflects a greater client demand and focus of Trade Queensland on promoting Queensland products and services at trade events and exhibitions and during inbound and outbound trade missions.
3. The export generation (\$ million) 2008–09 actual figure is higher than the target because of strong export growth in key target export markets.

Our business priorities

- Continue to lead the implementation of the whole-of-government export strategy *Driving export growth for Queensland: 2006–2011* to increase the number of Queensland exporters and the value of knowledge-intensive Queensland exports.
- Continue to actively engage with target industries to increase their export capability and build their prospects for improved overseas market success.
- Continue to implement strategic export projects to drive international trade in Queensland's knowledge-intensive products and services to priority markets including the markets of India, China, the Middle East, Latin America and Russia, while maintaining productive partnerships with established markets such as Japan, the Republic of Korea, the European Union and the United States.
- Implement the Queensland Education and Training International Strategic Plan with support and direction from the Queensland Education and Training International Advisory Board.
- Pave the way for Queensland's Indigenous artists by continuing to build strategic relationships with national and international art institutions and with art industry practitioners in key markets, and foster a greater appreciation of the diverse nature of Queensland Indigenous art, in

order to establish a global 'brand', which is uniquely Queensland.

- Focus on the next stages of export skills development for business and industry, such as 'export master classes' and 'mentoring for export', and continue to stimulate regional involvement in international trade by promoting the joint export projects and statewide exporter networking events.

Queensland Mines and Energy

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Queensland Mines and Energy (QME) promotes and facilitates the development of Queensland's mining and energy industries and the stewardship of resources, as well as supporting safe, strong, sustainable and competitive mining and energy industries. It is responsible for policies and processes to facilitate mining exploration and opportunities for economic development and job creation. It delivers services to protect the health and safety of people involved in the mining, quarrying, petroleum and gas, and explosives industries.

Policy and tenures services output provides a legislative and policy framework and efficient tenure management service and is responsible for the management of minerals and petroleum tenures systems, including native title and land access issues, and the management of the Abandoned Mine Land Program. This output also develops policy in relation to the reliable and competitive supply of energy to Queensland's consumers, national energy market reform, minerals and petroleum development, and climate change.

Safety and health services output is responsible for delivering safety and health standards in the mining, explosives, petroleum and gas industries, and public safety associated with the use of gas and fireworks. This output includes the Safety in Mines Testing and Research Station (Simtars), which provides scientific and research services, and training to the mining and associated industries. Simtars facilitates safe industry practices with special emphasis on the underground coal mining industry, manufacturers and suppliers of equipment to the mining industry and other industries requiring its specialist capabilities.

Technology, resources and energy services

output is focused on attracting and assisting investment and innovation in the mineral and energy sectors, monitoring the reliability and security of supply of the electricity and gas industries; and administration of the government's electricity-related energy supply infrastructure. It is also responsible for actively championing and focusing on developing technologies that target emissions reduction options, electricity generation and the development of low emission energy technologies and carbon capture and storage technology.

Clean energy services output ensures the integration of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and demand management related projects across Queensland and provides a strong policy development and project facilitation role for the clean energy sector. Transitioning to a clean energy future is one of the core elements of the Queensland Government's response to climate change.

Our clients

QME works in partnership with federal, state and local government as well as mining and petroleum, energy, environment and consumer stakeholder groups in developing comprehensive policy solutions and providing consumer advice for all Queenslanders.

Clients and stakeholders include:

- AgForce
- Australian Coal Seam Gas Council
- Australian Competition and Consumer Commission

- Australian Energy Market Commission
- Australian Energy Market Operator
- Australian Energy Regulator
- Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association
- Centre for Low Emission Technology
- Coal Mining Safety and Health Advisory Council
- conservation organisations
- consumer organisations
- Council for the Australian Federation
- Council of Australian Governments
- emergency services organisations
- federal, state and territory geological survey organisations
- industry and domestic consumers
- industry associations, peak bodies, unions and similar bodies
- international energy organisations
- local and national government agencies
- manufacturers and suppliers of mining and energy industry equipment
- mining companies
- Mining Safety and Health Advisory Council
- Ministerial Councils (Energy, Minerals and Petroleum Resources)
- National and interstate energy regulatory agencies
- National Native Title Tribunal and Native Title representative bodies
- Native Title claimants and Indigenous communities
- occupational licence/certificate holders
- Office of Climate Change
- Queensland Clean Coal Council
- Queensland community, including mine workers and families

- Queensland Competition Authority
- Queensland Conservation Council
- Queensland Council of Social Service
- Queensland Consumers' Association
- Queensland energy market participants including government-owned corporations
- Queensland Farmers Federation
- Queensland Resources Council
- R&D organisations
- state and national resource associations
- state, national and international mining and petroleum companies
- welfare organisations.

Key issues facing Queensland Mines and Energy

QME is committed to the effective stewardship of energy and resources that support safe, strong, sustainable and competitive mining and energy industries in Queensland.

The recent global economic downturn has delivered a dramatic setback to the resources industry that has underpinned Queensland's prosperity and growth in recent years. Maintaining employment during these difficult times is the government's number one priority, with QME undertaking a number of activities to ensure Queensland remains competitive during the downturn, and is well-positioned to realise immediate gains from the economic recovery.

QME is responsible for the coordination of timely assessments of mining exploration and development projects, ensuring an efficient, effective and consistent approach to processing tenure applications. Part of this role is to provide clearer direction of the roles and responsibilities regarding native title processes and Indigenous affairs in the mining sector.

Experience from previous economic downturns highlights the importance of ensuring stability in the industry, particularly in maintaining exploration investment to ensure Queensland is well placed for immediate project start-ups when the economic environment improves. QME will continue to support mineral and petroleum exploration through its Smart Mining – Future Prosperity program.

During the downturn QME will continue to emphasise the importance of safety and health in the state's mines and quarries. QME will ensure that mining and petroleum and gas operators fully understand their responsibilities for the safety and health of their employees and communities, and regulate safety and health standards.

QME seeks to improve the operation of the electricity market to benefit consumers and commercial and industrial energy users. Queensland is the fastest growing region in the National Electricity Market, with electricity consumption forecast to grow at an average of 3.1% a year for the next 10 years. To meet Queensland's current and future energy needs, QME works with private and government-owned corporations that own and operate electricity generation plants and electricity and gas transmission and distribution networks across the state.

In today's climate-challenged world, QME is introducing statewide initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and consulting with national electricity forums and major energy users and suppliers in the lead up to a national Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme. QME will play a lead role in the research, development and demonstration of low-emissions coal and other emerging low-emissions technologies in the energy sector.

Processes and legislative arrangements will be managed to further progress and improve the delivery of energy services to Queenslanders. Examples of these energy services include monitoring the operational performance of the six government-owned energy corporations (GOC), management of compliance measures under the *Electricity Act 1994*, the *Gas Supply Act 2003*, the *Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984*, management and administration of the Queensland Gas Scheme, energy emergency response processes and advice on technical aspects of the electricity industry.

Office of Clean Energy

Established in November 2008, the role of the Office of Clean Energy (OCE) is to attract investment and facilitate development of low emission energy projects in Queensland. The OCE will ensure integration of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and demand management projects throughout Queensland and provide a strong policy development and project facilitation role for the clean energy sector in Queensland.

The OCE will continue to work across government and provide a shop front portal to companies seeking clean energy opportunities. Working as an economic and industry development initiative, the OCE assists development of the clean energy sector.

Output performance highlights

Performance against SDS targets:

Measure	Notes	2008–09 Target	2008–09 Actual
Output: Policy and Tenures Services			
Royalty outstanding as a percentage of royalty revenue		<1%	<1%
Average satisfaction rating by users of Mines and Energy website (1–4 scale)		3.5	3.53
Policy advice, briefings, Ministerial correspondence, key projects and core business functions delivered within agreed standards	1	90%	79%
Percentage of abandoned mines land program resourced priority projects progressed within agreed timelines		90%	90%
Percentage of 'intention to grant' of exploration permits issued within 180 business days of the date of lodgement	2	90%	70%
Percentage of uniform tariff Community Service Obligation claims paid in accordance with agreed timelines		100%	100%
Percentage of targeted National Energy Market issues responded to within agreed timelines		90%	90%
Percentage of government policy initiatives implemented within approved timelines		90%	90%
Output: Safety and Health Services			
Number of staff by number of days engaged in audits, inspections and investigations of organisations/locations for:			
• mining	3	2,400	3,242
• petroleum and gas		1,300	1,290
• explosives	4	900	788
Number of corrective/compliance action requests issued:			
• mining	5	110	537
• petroleum and gas	6	250	577
• explosives	7	90	81
Percentage of mine safety research projects completed within agreed timeframes	8	100%	100%
Simtars revenue targets for commercial activities		\$6.3 million	\$7.2 million
Government explosives reserve revenue targets for services provided		\$3.5 million	\$4.73 million
Number of persons gaining safety competencies through participation in departmental training		2,800	2,477
Number of licenses and certificates issued:			
• mining		75	61
• petroleum and gas		1,600	1,679
• explosives		2,300	2,845
Percentage of directives issued to organisations under safety compliance legislation that are completed within target timelines		90%	90%

Measure	Notes	2008–09 Target	2008–09 Actual
Maintenance of Simtars accreditation as a registered training organisation		100%	100%
Percentage of customers who rate Simtars services as satisfactory or better		80%	89%
Percentage of emergency responses to notified incidents that meet customer service standards		100%	100%
Percentage of audits, inspections completed to schedule:			
• mining		90%	90%
• petroleum and gas	9	90%	85%
• explosives		90%	91%
Percentage of occupational licences issued within time targets for:			
• mining		90%	90%
• petroleum and gas		90%	90%
• explosives		90%	90%
Output: Technology, Resources and Energy Services			
Number of direct contacts provided with investment attraction information	10	1,300	2,370
Increase in exploration expenditure by the mining, petroleum and gas industry	11	\$456 million	\$639.8 million
Increase in the percentage of the state covered by:			
• airborne geophysical surveys		11.0%	14.54%
• gravity surveys		5.5%	5.5%
• digital geological maps		5%	9.5%
Average monthly number of hits on QME's internet-based geoscience information systems:			
• Interactive Resource Tenure Maps		1 million	1.25 million
• Queensland Digital Exploration Reports		800,000	752,000
Number of Clean Coal research and development projects initiated or joined by local participants as an outcome from international visitations and contacts		2	2
Percentage of customers satisfied with investment attraction information and advice		85%	96.90%
Delivery of regulatory functions and responsibilities under energy legislation within applicable timeframes		90%	>90%
Number of Regional Electricity Council meetings outside Brisbane		24	26

Variance statement:

1. Decrease due to complexity of issues around CPRS White Paper that include—generator compensation, impact on coal industry, stakeholder consultation and LNG projects.
2. The decrease between the 2008–09 target and the 2008–09 estimated actual figure is due to a shift in focus in the second half of the year to find ways to assist explorers to deal with the economic downturn.
3. Mining number up due to increase in both the number of mines inspectors and investigations.
4. Explosives number down due to unfilled vacancies in the Explosives Inspectorate.

5. *Mining number is up due to increase in the number of mines inspectors as well as new policy implemented by senior management team.*
6. *Petroleum and Gas Inspectorate increased the number of inspections and therefore identified more non-compliance. The petroleum and gas industry is also expanding.*
7. *Explosives number down due to unfilled vacancies in the Explosives Inspectorate.*
8. *Projects currently in progress remain on target for completion within agreed timeframes; however, no research projects were scheduled for completion in 2008–09.*
9. *Petroleum and gas number down due to a high number of incident investigations.*
10. *Variance with 2008–09 target due to change in scope of the measure.*
11. *ABS statistics for fourth quarter available in September 2009.*

Our business priorities

QME seeks to advance the strategic directions of the Queensland Government outlined in *Toward Q2*. QME supports the exploration, innovation, sustainable development, management and use of Queensland's mineral, petroleum and extractive resources, to secure economic development for the community.

Exploration companies who are experiencing financial difficulty due to the global economic crisis can request special consideration to bundle exploration spending for whole projects rather than requiring exploration expenditure on individual permits. Projects will deliver employment and economic benefit to regional communities.

Queensland's Resource Industry Ambassadors will be appointed to promote Queensland exploration opportunities across the globe. The ambassadors will lift Queensland's profile as a destination of choice for resource exploration.

Procedures to assess and process development applications for resource development will be reviewed. An industry working group will also review the efficiency of tenure approval and regulatory processes. The working group will make recommendations on how the tenure approval regimes can be made more efficient and how government can more effectively regulate tenure condition.

The government's Native Title services in relation to mining, exploration and petroleum will be consolidated within QME to provide clearer direction of the roles and responsibilities regarding native title processes and Indigenous affairs in the mining sector.

Using the data collected under the Smart Exploration and Smart Mining – Future Prosperity programs, and *Toward Q2* resources initiatives, QME will produce a new 'Geological map of Queensland' and 'Geology of Queensland' for launch at the International Geological Congress in Brisbane in 2012.

OCE will develop a comprehensive strategic framework for both energy efficiency and demand side management in the second half of 2009. The Smart Energy Savings Program of energy efficiency initiatives for business was implemented under the *Clean Energy Act 2008*. This program is designed to reduce emissions, lower costs of energy and delay demand for new energy infrastructure.

QME will continue to support mineral and petroleum exploration through its Smart Mining – Future Prosperity program with its geoscience data acquisition and collaborative grant initiatives to help reduce explorers' risks, costs and timeframes. This program has assisted mineral and energy explorers with better opportunities for targeting prospects that could lead to potential new mines and gas fields, and jobs for the future.

The final phase of new airborne geophysics and gravity data acquisition through the Smart Exploration and Smart Mining – Future Prosperity program will take coverage of Queensland to 85.3% for magnetics and radiometrics, and 65.4% for gravity surveys. The Cape York Gravity Survey is expected to be completed and released by the end of 2009 and will cover an area of about 171,000 square kilometres. The Cape York Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey will be completed and released in early 2010 and will cover about 85,000 square kilometres.

The QME Greenfields Prospectivity Unit will generate potential target areas for minerals, energy, geothermal and carbon storage resources. Queensland aims to be the greenfields exploration capital of Australia by 2020.

New legislation to support the development of a robust geothermal energy industry in Queensland is being developed. The key focus of the proposed legislation is to promote investment in the geothermal energy field and to facilitate the safe production of geothermal energy.

To increase research, development and deployment of emerging energy industries, QME will foster and facilitate international collaboration in research, development and demonstration of low emission coal technologies. This includes potential investment and participation in low emission coal technology demonstration projects being developed in Queensland and R&D activities, and sharing relevant information and expertise, where appropriate, to support global deployment of low-emission coal technologies.

The Queensland Government has implemented a \$10m financial assistance package in response to the mine subsidence event of April 2008 that damaged up to 40 properties in Collingwood Park. A further \$5.6m was approved in May 2009 for 2009–10. This will fund further potential statutory and special circumstance purchases and repairs and, importantly, allow detailed investigation into possible solutions for longer-term remediation of the area. To date the government has spent \$5.85m on property purchases in Collingwood Park. Up to 30 properties have been identified as possibly needing repair and QME is negotiating with property owners to finalise repairs as soon as possible.

The Queensland Solar Hot Water Program will install up to 200,000 solar hot water systems in existing houses over three years. This program will create jobs and attract investment in the solar water heater industry in Queensland. The program aims to accelerate the installation of solar technology hot water systems and is a key part of the government's recently announced Queensland Renewable Energy Plan. This program will contribute to the achievement of the Toward Q2 target of reducing Queensland's carbon footprint by one-third by 2020 and aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 630,000 tonnes over the life of the program and 4.9 million tonnes over the life of the installed systems.

QME will focus on reducing accidents and incidents in the mining sector by developing, in consultation with stakeholders, safety and health legislation, standards, and guidelines, codes of practices and policies that reflect current government, industry and community values. An effective regulatory framework of health and safety compliance in the mining, quarrying, explosives, petroleum and gas industries will be provided.

The nature and cause of adverse safety and health events will be established to avoid their recurrence by the investigation of accidents and incidents using quality and human factors principles. Investigation findings will be distributed to industry and will be followed up.

QME will provide mine safety research, safety training and technology development to maintain and improve Queensland's world class mine safety record and efficient mine production. Mine safety R&D will continue in the areas of remote search and rescue technology, self-escape technology, underground mine gas monitoring and the management of spontaneous combustion. Twenty four-hour coverage will continue to be provided for analytical support and underground coal mine gas interpretation.

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries

(including office of Rural and Regional Communities)

(for the period 27 March – 30 June 2009)

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries (QPIF), including the Office of Rural and Regional Communities, delivers its services through four outputs: primary industries development, biosecurity, fisheries and rural and regional communities services.

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

Biosecurity is an important component underpinning Queensland's capability to respond to and manage the impact of pests, diseases, chemical residues and contaminants on economic activity, resources of economic value, human health, social amenity and the natural environment. Biosecurity ensures Queensland's reputation for safe, clean and sustainably produced products, and strengthens access to interstate and international markets for Queensland's agricultural and food products.

Fisheries manages the state's wild fisheries resources and fish habitats that balance commercial, economic and community interests with the principles of ecologically sustainable development. Shark control and boating safety on behalf of Maritime Safety Queensland are also delivered through this output.

Rural and regional communities services helps to build and maintain viable rural and regional communities that offer employment and lifestyle opportunities.

Our clients

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

- primary producers
- small, medium and large food and industry development services

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

Key issues facing Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries

The food industry has a significant role to play in Queensland's future economic development. The Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland has outlined a vision for the food and agriculture sector to contribute as much as \$34b to the Queensland economy by 2020 and to create 10,000 jobs over the next three years.

The sector will continue to be a vital contributor to rural and regional economies, cushioning the adverse impacts felt in other sectors (such as mining and tourism) during the global economic downturn.

Queensland's comparative advantages are derived from our tropical, geographically-isolated location and international reputation for high-quality, safe and sustainable food. Global population growth and economic development will continue to drive demand for food in coming decades.

However, there will be a number of key issues which will impact on the primary industries sector's capacity to maximise its contribution to the Queensland economy.

Food and fibre production are subject to a range of emerging international and domestic pressures, with associated policy challenges and opportunities for growth. Issues such as food security, food price rises, geo-political instability, productivity and trade are topical in the international arena, while domestic issues related to food include climate change, water availability (especially in the Murray–Darling Basin and northern Australia), land availability and land use competition, biosecurity and the labour and skills shortage.

Climate change—The impacts of climate change have the potential to lower productivity and increase biosecurity risks for primary production. Under a climate change scenario Queensland is vulnerable to reduced availability of surface water for agriculture, and increased risk of disruption to food supply chains from natural disasters. Climate change is also predicted to cause a shift in the relative abundance of water, with northern Queensland likely to have a higher relative abundance than southern areas.

Increasing biosecurity risks—Major biosecurity incidents will continue to increase as the movement of products and people around the world increases, climates and environments change and market requirements intensify. Queensland can reduce the occurrence and impacts of biosecurity events on our economy, environment and way of life through more coordinated prevention, detection and response activities. There is also an opportunity for Queensland to export its biosecurity knowledge and expertise to other countries, particularly our close pacific neighbours.

Demographics—The primary industries sector has an ageing workforce and will need to attract younger workers to the industry. Worldwide population growth and increasing incomes offer significant opportunities for expanded agricultural production as world demand for food increases.

Productivity gains—Since 1990, productivity gains internationally have dropped to nearly half of those experienced at the peak of the green revolution of the 1950s and 1960s, and are expected to continue falling. Productivity gains in many developed economies have been significantly reliant on higher chemical and fertiliser use, both of which are challenged under a future scenario of higher oil prices and pose their own environmental challenges.

Skills and labour—Despite the changing economic conditions, there are still skill shortages in the primary industries sector. These shortages continue to constrain productivity growth within the sector and need to be addressed either through new or additional programs and/or initiatives to match skilled labour to employment opportunities.

Output performance highlights

Performance against SDS targets (for the period 1 April – 30 June 2009):

Measure	Notes	2008–09 Target/est.	2008–09 Actual
Output: Primary Industries Development			
Group A: Strategic Policy and Legislation			
The annual legislative program implemented as agreed or as subsequently amended by agreement between QPIF and relevant government stakeholders		100%	100%
Rating out of 10 given by key stakeholders surveyed on their satisfaction with, and support for, QPIF policy advice and strategic leadership	1	8	N/A
Group B: Industry, Regional Development and Innovation			
Responses to regional/subregional planning network mechanisms completed within required timeframes	2	10	11
Responsibilities under <i>Integrated Planning Act 1997</i> /Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) completed within required timeframes:			
• responses to local government planning schemes	3	10	38
• responses to development assessment applications	4	116	280
Group C: Trade and Business Assistance			
Major trade development activities:			
• trade missions	5	8	12
• trade events		2	2
Number of enterprises engaged in trade development activities facilitated by QPIF	6	10	22
Business assistance:			
• farm enterprises assisted through business analysis/ financial counselling services	7	225	161
• producers assisted to access government financial assistance	8	75	101
Satisfaction with the quality and value of trade and business assistance services	9	>75% rate at 7 or above	79% rate at 7 or above
Group D: Technology Development			
Improved varieties, cultivars and commercialised parent lines	10	17	16
Systems, standards and tools for:			
• improved production efficiency	11	43	30
• accessing trade opportunities	11	9	8
• improvements to sustainability of resource utilisation		13	13
Innovative technologies (including molecular tools) developed through revolutionary R&D effort	12	4	5
Quality and value of R&D projects indicated by the funding organisations' satisfaction with project milestone reports	13	>70% rate at 7 or above	62% rate at 7 or above

Measure	Notes	2008–09 Target/est.	2008–09 Actual
Group E: Information, Skills and Business Capacity Development			
Business capacity building activities:			
• group learning activities to increase business capacity	14	177	149
• participants engaged in business development activities	15	2,005	2,732
Activities designed to achieve adoption of technologies:			
• delivered by QPIF		83	82
• sponsored/commissioned by QPIF		9	9
Participant satisfaction with training course outcomes	16	>75% rate at 7 or above	84% rate at 7 or above
Information products and services:			
• new web pages reviewed and published		1,125	1,140
• Internet web page access	17	>1,000,000	1,486,007
• business support software published	18	1	30
• number of items of technical information published	18	99	213
• Business Information Centre enquiries	19	25,000	20,665
• web-based enquiries	20	1,500	2,356
• regional events managed or supported	21	40	7
Satisfaction with the quality, value and availability of information products and services	22	≥75% rate at 7 or above	84%
Output: Biosecurity			
Group F: Biosecurity Policy and Legislation			
Implementation of annual legislative program		100%	100%
Satisfaction with the quality and value of QPIF policy advice and strategic leadership on biosecurity, chemical use and food safety, and animal welfare		75%	75%
Representation on national biosecurity committees and forums	23	20	27
Group G: Prevention and Surveillance for Pests, Diseases, Agvet Chemicals and Contaminants			
Biosecurity assurance or risk reduction systems managed and maintained		10	10
Annual surveillance targets met for state, national and/or international biosecurity surveillance programs met as agreed or as subsequently amended by agreement between QPIF and relevant stakeholders		100%	100%
Investigations into suspected incidents	24	7	10
Samples tested for pests, diseases, agvet chemicals and contaminants	25	38,000	33,197
Number of declared, new and regional priority pest species subject to research to improve control measures		22	22

Measure	Notes	2008–09 Target/est.	2008–09 Actual
Group H: Control of and Response to Pests, Diseases, Agvet Chemicals and Contaminants			
Best practice standards/ strategies/plans developed or reviewed	26	4	6
Incident response teams maintained		1	1
NLIS implemented and maintained		100%	100%
Training programs and exercises for incident response	27	1	2
State and national arrangements managed for responses to specific large-scale exotic and endemic pests and diseases	28	6	7
Doses of tick fever vaccine supplied to industry	29	200,000	274,170
Responses undertaken for pest and/or disease incursions, or agvet chemical or contaminant incidents	30	3	4
Number of Class 1 pest eradication programs	30	15	16
Group I: Animal Welfare and Keeping			
Animal welfare standards/codes/systems developed, contributed to, promulgated and/or administered annually	31	3	2
Animal welfare and ethics education programs		1	1
Group J: Compliance, Enforcement and Regulatory Activity			
Property freedom certificates issued	31	350	296
Complaints and/or suspected breaches investigated	32	1,152	454
Compliance audits and reviews conducted		428	432
Interstate plant quarantine inspections for fire ant-affected businesses		300	285
Business accreditations maintained to facilitate market access	33	16,200	33,012
Output: Fisheries			
Group K: Fisheries Policy and Legislation			
Consultation and advisory mechanisms used in the development and review of fisheries policy and legislation	34	15	4
Group L: Management of Fisheries Resources and Fish Habitats			
Fisheries management arrangements reviewed for sustainability and reported to the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage		23	22
Fisheries for which quota management arrangements are maintained	35	11	14
Stocked impoundment permits issued	36	8,900	20,626
Group M: Compliance, Enforcement and Regulatory activities			
Number of fisheries inspections by Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol (QBFP)	37	7,875	9,972
% of overall compliance with fisheries laws		93%	96%
% of farms that comply with aquaculture licence operating conditions	38	95%	100%
Level of compliance with quota arrangements achieved in each of four key quota fisheries		99%	100%
Accuracy of trawl effort quota monitoring using the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)		98%	98%
Fisheries authorities issued	39	5,250	6,792

Measure	Notes	2008–09 Target/est.	2008–09 Actual
Group N: Community Programs			
Boating safety:			
• boating safety inspections undertaken annually by the QBFP	40	6,250	9,867
• compliance with boating safety regulations		93%	94%
Shark control:			
• beaches covered by the Shark Control Program		85	85
• proportion of shark control equipment meeting QBFP operational standards		100%	100%

Variance statement:

1. Significant stakeholder engagement was undertaken during 2008–09 as part of the development of a Fresh Approach initiative. To undertake a survey to confirm opinions would potentially be seen as an impost to stakeholders. This survey will be undertaken in 2009–10.
2. This is a demand-driven target that is difficult to predict. The implementation of statutory regional planning in particular increased activity above expectations.
3. This is a demand-driven target that is difficult to predict. A particular factor that increased activity was amendment to planning schemes, especially in the South East Region.
4. Increased compliance with self-assessable codes and increased provision of technical and statutory advice on coastal development has resulted in higher levels of activity than originally anticipated.
5. This target includes inbound and outbound missions. Outbound missions are on track. Although the fourth quarter target was exceeded, the annual target for this measure was underachieved due to a decrease in the number of inbound missions anticipated as a result of the global financial crisis.
6. Although the fourth quarter target was overachieved, this measure met its annual target.
7. As seasonal conditions improve and Exceptional Circumstances (EC) declarations are lifted the number of EC clients is decreasing.
8. The declaration of natural disaster due to flooding in January/February 2009 has driven higher-than-anticipated demand for this service.
9. The overachievement of this measure is indicative of the quality of services delivered by QPIF.
10. Although the fourth quarter target was overachieved, this measure met its annual target.
11. Underachievement of this measure is due to the extension of several outputs originally due for delivery during 2008–09. These outputs have been rescheduled for delivery in 2009–10.
12. Although the fourth quarter target was overachieved, this measure met its annual target.
13. Although satisfaction with milestone reports was slightly below target, average score was 6.6, which is a significant improvement from the level the previous financial year. Strategies to improve the quality of reports are being implemented.
14. Although the fourth quarter target was underachieved, this measure has overachieved its annual target due to increased demand for training activities driven by a general improvement in both commodity prices and seasonal conditions.
15. A general improvement in both commodity prices and seasonal conditions has triggered demand for training activities.
16. The overachievement of this measure is indicative of the quality of services delivered by QPIF.
17. Increased web access volume has been experienced as a result of seasonal impacts, hot topics and the economic environment.
18. The relaunch of the corporate system Clarity has resulted in more accurate data capture on the number of economic decision support tools and information tools being developed.
19. Call loads to the Business Information Centre are impacted by seasonal campaigns and economic conditions. As such, call loads during the reporting period have been less than originally anticipated when setting targets.
20. Web enquiries have been higher than expected due to seasonal impacts such as brands returns, new fishing regulations and the Solar Hot Water Scheme.
21. QPIF priorities were realigned to focus on Beef 2009. This was a significant event as beef represents a major Queensland primary industry. As a consequence of directing effort to this major event less activities were able to be supported.

22. *The overachievement of this measure is indicative of the high-quality value and availability of information products and services produced by QPIF.*
23. *This measure has been overachieved due to representation on additional key national working groups held as a result of incident responses including Asian honey bee and the national equine influenza review.*
24. *This service experienced higher demand than originally anticipated. Increased demand was largely due to the heightened awareness of emergency animal disease, especially Hendra virus.*
25. *Although the fourth quarter target was underachieved, this measure met its annual target.*
26. *Demand for this service exceeded the target/estimate as a result of new pest/disease incursions and market access issues requiring targeted interventions and risk assessments.*
27. *This service experienced increased demand due to the creation of the Biosecurity Queensland Control Centre and the Emergency Management Unit. Specific funding provided for incident response training also increased the demand for this service.*
28. *Demand for this service exceeded the target due to additional significant response/containment activities undertaken.*
29. *Although the fourth quarter target was overachieved, this measure met its annual target.*
30. *This service is a demand-driven target that is difficult to predict.*
31. *Although the fourth quarter target was underachieved, this measure met its annual target.*
32. *Implementation of more effective compliance incident reporting/recording has resulted in data capture that more accurately reflects service level demands.*
33. *This service is a demand-driven target that is difficult to predict. Increased demand for this service was experienced due to the impact of seasonal and market conditions including changes to pest status and interstate requirements.*
34. *The Weller/Webbe whole-of-government review of boards and committees recommended a transition from seven separate management advisory committees (MACs) to one super MAC. The seven MACs are being phased out and the one super MAC phased in. This transition accounts for the reduction in this measure.*
35. *QPIF added a quota measure for tropical rock lobster to ensure sustainability in this fishery. The addition of this quota has resulted in the management of an additional fishery and overachievement of this measure.*
36. *Three additional dams have been added to the program delivering services against this measure. This has resulted in higher levels of activity than originally anticipated.*
37. *Overachievement of this measure is due to increased patrols in school holidays and favourable weather conditions.*
38. *QPIF has raised the awareness of the need to comply with aquaculture licence operating conditions. This has resulted in higher levels of compliance.*
39. *Targets for this measure were set on the assumption that buyer licences would discontinue. This discontinuation has been deferred to 1 July 2009, which has resulted in higher activity levels than originally anticipated.*
40. *Increased patrols during school holidays and favourable weather conditions have resulted in higher levels of activity than originally anticipated.*

Our business priorities

QPIF is delivering an innovative plan to revitalise Queensland's food and agriculture sector and enhance its economic and employment contribution to the state. The Fresh Approach initiative was launched in June 2008 to accelerate growth in Queensland's primary industries to see the sector worth \$34b by 2020—almost triple today's value.

The inclusion of QPIF in DEEDI is a clear signal that this government understands the importance of agriculture to all Queenslanders and is committed to meeting its promises to the people of Queensland.

Primary industries development

Improving productivity

QPIF has a large research arm that works with industry, other research organisations and funding bodies to identify and then develop and deliver new technologies and practices that significantly improve the productivity of Queensland's food and agriculture sector. This work includes the development of new or improved varieties of fruit and vegetables that meet changing consumer demands and perform better in Queensland's variable environment.

An example of this is the development of the only known commercial 'blood flesh' plumcot variety in Australia. 'Rubycot' is a unique new hybrid stonefruit—a cross between a plum and an apricot—and is set to create a buzz in the horticulture industry. Based on the Satsuma plum, QPIF scientists developed the new cultivar of fruit with deep blood red flesh on the inside, medium red skin and a light coating of fuzz on the outside.

The name 'Rubycot' was chosen as it reflects the flesh colour and part apricot mix. The fruit is completely different to any apricots and plums currently on the market because of its flesh and skin colour. It is a small to medium size, great-tasting fruit with a sweet and balanced sugar/acid mix that gives it a spritzy flavour.

Rubycot is a fruit in its own category and may be less influenced by the price or demand of plums and apricots. It has the potential to become a high-value, niche market crop that could be grown in many high-chill stonefruit regions of Australia.

Expanding markets

QPIF will inject \$32m into the beef industry to create a network of world-class beef research facilities and fund new and improved biosecurity as part of the 2020 Beef plan. The move is set to accelerate growth in Queensland's \$4.3b beef industry and confirm Queensland's position as the leading beef state. As Queensland's second largest export, it is also important to promote our beef to international markets and this is why the Queensland Government was a major supporter of the Beef Australia Expo, which was held in Rockhampton from 4–9 May 2009.

The expo showcased the Queensland beef industry as leaders on the global stage and acknowledged the professionalism and business acumen required to deliver world class beef. More than 66,000 people attended the event, of which over 400 were international delegates from 32 countries.

In 2006, when the event was last held, the export trade income was estimated at over \$50m and while it is too early to identify the value of trade from the 2009 Beef Expo, initial studies undertaken by the organisers suggest a local economic impact of \$10m was injected into the Central Queensland region. QPIF, Trade Queensland and Austrade will follow-up with overseas and local companies engaged at Beef 2009 over the next 12 months to continue the facilitation of trade and to identify trade outcomes.

New research facilities

As part of the Fresh Approach, QPIF has undertaken a program of disinvesting from ageing research infrastructure, built to support bygone economies, to reinvest in world class, state of the art science facilities focused on the future—all in partnership and collaborative.

In the three months of the report, QPIF opened two of these new facilities. The new \$1.3m Timber Composites Research Facility in Salisbury, Brisbane, was officially opened in April 2009.

The research facility supports the Queensland Government's goal of phasing out logging from state-owned native forests within 20 years and replacing log supplies for the timber industry with plantation-sourced logs.

The new facility operates a unique piece of equipment, a spindleless veneer lathe, which is the only one of its kind in Queensland. It is a specialised machine capable of peeling veneer from the logs until they are stripped down to the size of a broomstick. This means more usable product and very little wastage.

QPIF's new Sustainable Fisheries Research Facility opened in May 2009 as part of a \$5m redevelopment of the Bribie Island Research Centre (BIRC).

The new facility significantly enhances BIRC's research capabilities, particularly for native and pest freshwater fish species. It also boosts collaborative research between fisheries and aquaculture.

BIRC has been integral to the expansion of the Queensland prawn farming industry and the development of several new aquaculture species such as sea scallops and mud crabs.

Assisting Indigenous employment in primary industries

Attracting and retaining staff with skills to become some of the state's leaders in primary industries is one of the beef industry's greatest challenges. QPIF has been working closely with beef industry enterprises and representative bodies to help address workforce skilling issues.

Following a beef industry dialogue in 2008 and follow-up industry forums in May of 2009, QPIF has adopted a new approach in working with industry and Commonwealth and state government agencies in developing an industry-led approach to address workforce and skill shortages within the industry. This initiative will see the development of workforce initiatives that will target the beef supply chain. A steering group is being established to oversee the development of strategies and initiatives. Initially support is being given to assist the development of a project that will help Indigenous youth to be skilled and trained for employment opportunities in the pastoral and processing sectors of the industry.

This approach complements an existing strategy in south-western Queensland where QPIF has partnered with state and Commonwealth agencies and AgForce to develop a research project into Indigenous employment across the agribusiness sector of that region. QPIF is now leading a follow-up program targeting the Balonne Shire where there is a significant and diverse agricultural industry base.

QPIF participates in the Queensland Indigenous Employment Taskforce, which will enable QPIF to raise, at a strategic level, opportunities in relation to the agricultural sector.

Biosecurity

Queensland and Australia faces increasing biosecurity risks—from a changing climate, increased trade and people movements, and changing demographics and land use. The first Queensland Biosecurity Strategy was released in 2008–09 to map out how government, industry and landholders can better work together to deliver strong biosecurity outcomes.

Being a shared responsibility, stakeholders will now work together to improve biosecurity systems and build the capability and capacity of organisations and individuals to deal with biosecurity issues. The strategy is based on a stronger focus on prevention, preparedness, early detection and improved emergency response. Specific focus in the year ahead will be on improving advisory arrangements through the establishment of a new Biosecurity Queensland Ministerial Advisory Council, enhancement of the biosecurity emergency management unit, development of new biosecurity legislation, and development of a biosecurity science action plan.

One example of QPIF biosecurity in action was the recent detection of water mimosa, a potential new water weed, in south-eastern Queensland. A risk assessment found that it is grown as a vegetable in South-East Asian countries and QPIF subsequently found some market gardeners are producing it here.

Water mimosa is the worst kind of weed in Queensland—a Class 1 declared weed that is highly invasive and endangers our waterways. It is an aquatic weed that can release nitrogen into waterways, which affects water quality and can lead to increased algae. The nitrogen levels also create the perfect growing environment for other declared water weeds, which kill our native wetland plants and fish. Water mimosa is commonly found in and around fresh water pools and wetlands. It grows from the bank and extends out over the water, with the potential to cover the entire water body if not controlled.

QPIF undertook an awareness campaign in April 2009 to educate the public about why water mimosa is a declared weed and what their responsibilities are in relation to eradicating the weed. QPIF Biosecurity Queensland officers, with the assistance of Logan City Council officers, undertook a search mission to locate all water mimosa infestations. The surveillance involved knocking on many doors and searching backyards and waterways.

Where water mimosa has been detected, landholders are assisting QPIF with physical removal to control the infestations. QPIF is developing other control practices for water mimosa along with building community networks to assist with locating all infestations.

Fisheries

Managing an economically valuable natural resource that provides employment in regional Queensland is a priority for DEEDI.

To achieve this, QPIF has developed the Queensland Fisheries Strategy for 2009–14. The strategy is focused on the delivery of more flexible, responsive and efficient services through stronger partnerships with industry, across governments and with the community. This represents a major shift from the historic approach to fisheries management in Australia, which relied on regulation, governmental authority, and ‘top-down’ management programs delivered through detailed procedures.

Another important facet in improving fisheries management is innovation and QPIF staff demonstrated this through the creation of 20 new fishways throughout northern and central Queensland. The Northern Fish Community and Fishway Monitoring Team undertook new fishway design experiments to trial low cost technology culminating in Australia’s first successfully constructed pre-cast concrete cone fishway.

The first pre-cast cone fishway installed on Flaggy Rock Creek weir opened up 50 km of fish habitat and was one of 10 fishways successfully completed under the Mackay–Whitsunday Fish Passage Restoration Program funded by Reef Catchments.

Huge advances have been made in the design, construction and monitoring of fishways to promote fish habitat rehabilitation and increase fish communities. Recent sampling has highlighted the success of the design, with a large number of fish successfully using the fishway to access upstream habitat that was previously blocked. The fishways have opened up hundreds of kilometers of fish habitat previously blocked by artificial barriers.

Rural and regional community services

Blueprint for the Bush

Blueprint for the Bush was launched in June 2006 and is a 10-year commitment to enhance the lifestyle of regional Queenslanders by creating stronger, more livable, prosperous and sustainable communities in rural and remote areas of the state.

A key activity of Blueprint for the Bush is the Our Place, Our Future grant funding program which aims to build capacity in rural communities by supporting grass roots projects with a wide range of outcomes. The latest round of Our Place, Our Future funding will see rural communities across Queensland benefit from more than \$1m in grants.

Some of the successful projects include:

- Paroo Shire Council—Implement a community brokerage service to develop and support business training and employment opportunities in Cunnamulla.
- Burnett Inland Economic Development Organisation—Establish permaculture gardens in 16 rural school communities as part of the Community Garden Cooperative in Kingaroy.
- Dingo State School—Foster community, school and creative networks to address literacy issues and increase linkages and sustainability of services.
- Gympie and District Community Centreplace Inc.—Publish a comprehensive information service resource for families at Cooloola.

While some of the funding elements of the program have come to an end, many of the projects undertaken and completed will leave a continuing benefit. For example, 86 grants totaling more than \$3m were allocated last financial year, assisting rural and remote communities to plan and implement practical initiatives that support liveability, sustainability and prosperity.

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and the Office of Racing

(for the period 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2009)

The Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation (OLGR) and the Office of Racing are the regulatory bodies responsible for liquor, gaming and racing issues in Queensland. From 1 July 2009, the former Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing became two separate business units within DEEDI—the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation (OLGR) and the Office of Racing. Together, these two units are the regulatory bodies responsible for liquor, gaming and racing issues in Queensland.

OLGR and the Office of Racing actively promote within the liquor, gaming and racing industries:

- harm minimisation
- integrity and probity
- public confidence.

Through the valuable work produced by OLGR and the Office of Racing, we ensure that policy and legislation keeps pace with both industry and community needs and technological advances while helping to achieve safer communities through active regulation and compliance of licensees.

Our clients

In delivering these services, officers of OLGR and the Office of Racing work closely with:

- liquor and gaming industry associations
- racing industry control bodies
- licensees, permittees and their staff
- applicants for licences and permits
- community groups and individuals
- other government/regulatory control bodies.

Key issues facing OLGR and Office of Racing

- developing and implementing a further range of evidence-based harm minimisation strategies as required
- ongoing development and enhancement of integrated systems that respond to evolving business needs
- continuing to improve business processes to enhance organisational performance
- ongoing monitoring of racing control bodies to ensure public confidence in the integrity of the Queensland racing industry is maintained.

Output performance highlights

Performance against SDS targets:

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation	Note	2008–09 Target/est.	2008–09 Est. Actual
Output: Liquor, gaming and racing			
Liquor			
Number of compliance activities conducted in Indigenous communities and catchment areas	1	250	330
Number of community development activities conducted in Indigenous communities	1	150	270
Number of licensed premises checked for compliance		6,500	6,500
Number of complaints investigated	2	2,000	2,500
Number of liquor, wine and adult entertainment applications processed:			
• complex applications (e.g. new licences, detached bottle shops, adult entertainment permits)		1,400	1,400
• moderate applications (e.g. no advertising required)		6,000	6,000
• standard applications (e.g. one-off permits)		13,000	13,000
Percentage of applications for decision review where original decision successfully defended		70%	70%
Percentage of complaints finalised		90%	90%
Percentage of complying licensees in Indigenous communities and catchment areas	1	60%	87%
Percentage of front-end licensing activities completed within nominated timeframes	3	95%	85%
Gaming			
Audit, probity and inspection activities completed in accordance with annual program		95%	100%
Percentage of gambling providers committing to the implementation of the code of practice		82%	82%
Suitability of all gambling participants and systems proven to be satisfactory		95%	95%
Licence applications processed within set time		90%	92%
Community Benefit Funds applications processed within set times		99%	100%
Racing			
Service level agreement performance standards for delivery of drug control, animal welfare, disease control and other services met		Yes	Yes
Annual accreditation of the Racing Science Centre to international standards maintained		Yes	Yes
Percentage of investigations into racing issues completed to required standard		95%	100%
Percentage of drug sample analyses from licensed animals completed within 10 working days		95%	97%

Variance statement:

1. *Targets for the 2008–09 year were exceeded as a result of the significant Indigenous alcohol reforms undertaken. Reforms included legislative amendments resulting in the tightening of restricted area provisions, closure of canteens and a review of all alcohol carriage limits in Indigenous communities. Consequently, community engagement and compliance activities were intensified during the year.*
2. *Increased number of complaints received due to increased activity of police around licensed premises, resulting in higher number of reports from police.*
3. *In September 2008 the Liquor Act 1992 was amended to restructure licence types. This required the submission and assessment of risk-assessed management plans and the introduction of annual fees. The requirement to convert existing licences to the new licence types and restructure the data base to account for these matters has extended processing times.*

Our business priorities

Implementing liquor reforms to ensure safer licensed premises

Following extensive consultation in 2007–08, OLGR implemented a range of reforms to legislation that aim to minimise harm and encourage licensees to contribute to the costs of compliance activities.

Risk-based annual liquor licence fees were introduced from 1 January 2009, as were standardised trading hours of 10 am to 12 midnight. Licensees were informed that to trade beyond 12 midnight was a privilege, not a right.

The legislated venue management structure was updated by abolishing nominees and introducing approved managers. This change will ensure a responsible manager is reasonably available during trading hours.

Working with Indigenous communities to provide alcohol management

OLGR participated in implementation of the Premier's Indigenous liquor reform package, undertaking a review of the 19 alcohol management plans, which resulted in tightening alcohol restrictions for four communities.

Council-owned and operated canteens were closed in a bid to reduce incidents of alcohol misuse and abuse in remote Indigenous communities. Nine communities were affected.

A range of tighter legislative controls were introduced to slow the spread of sly grog, including by prohibiting public drinking, incorporating private residences into alcohol restricted areas and making it an offence for attempting to take liquor into a restricted area.

Working with trainers to ensure responsible alcohol service

As part of the liquor reforms, responsible service of alcohol (RSA) training was made mandatory for all staff involved in the service and supply of liquor in Queensland licensed venues.

To support mandatory training, OLGR reviewed the way RSA training was delivered in Queensland and other Australian jurisdictions. The intention was to streamline the delivery of RSA, open it up to online delivery and incorporate recognition of prior learning to move forward, from July 2009, with a new RSA framework.

The review included consultation with the Department of Education and Training, OLGR approved trainers and other relevant industry stakeholders. The revised framework was approved for commencement on 1 July 2009.

Minimising harm through the implementation of a range of policy and social initiatives

A social marketing, community education campaign aimed at positively influencing the drinking culture in Queensland was introduced in 2008 to support the liquor reforms.

OLGR expanded Gambling Help service coverage through the inclusion of services in Bundaberg and Longreach. A new data management and reporting system is being developed for the Gambling Help service system.

Following trials of card-based, pre-commitment technology a voluntary roll-out of this harm minimisation measure occurred. This new 'cashless' gaming technology allows patrons to set limits on the money or time spent using electronic gaming machines, providing greater control to players. OLGR will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the card-based gaming systems.

Statewide consultations have taken place with key stakeholders as part of the evaluation of the *Queensland responsible gambling strategy*.

The Gaming Machine Regulation 2002 was amended to prohibit gaming prior to 10 am. A statewide cap on gaming machines was introduced and a reallocation scheme for gaming machine entitlements for clubs has been developed and is expected to be implemented in late 2009.

Ensuring the integrity and sustainability of the liquor and gaming industries

Probity investigations were conducted, looking into current licensees and licence applicants, and their associates to ensure the integrity and sustainability of the liquor and gaming industries.

An extensive analysis of reports from gaming participants allowed for proactive reviewing and monitoring of gaming operations through Queensland.

Complaints from the public about the industries were investigated to ensure only appropriate licensees continued to operate licensed premises.

OLGR conducted proactive programs as joint initiatives with a range of government agencies, such as the Queensland Police Service, to ensure a consistent approach in compliance and enforcement monitoring activities.

While complaints received and finalised have decreased since 2007–08, OLGR continued to progress disciplinary action against non-compliant licensees and a range of other enforcement actions, receiving and finalising more than 2,500 complaints this year. This reduction may be attributable to the strategies employed by OLGR, and a more proactive approach by police undertaking liquor-related duties.

Ensuring public confidence in the integrity of the Queensland racing industry

Racing control bodies continued to be monitored and assessed during 2008–09 to maintain compliance with the *Racing Act 2002*.

Office of Racing provided drug control, animal welfare, disease control and other services to racing control bodies, and continued to assist racing control bodies to improve animal welfare, drug control and integrity practices and procedures.

Office of Racing researched, monitored and assessed new developments and trends in the racing industry within Australia and overseas.

Amendments to the *Racing Act 2002* were made to require wagering operators to obtain an authority from the racing control bodies, and pay a fee, for the use of Queensland race information.

Office of Fair Trading

(for the period 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2009)

The Office of Fair Trading administers and enforces a large range of legislation that touches everyone, everyday. From the safety of products and services to making sure you get what you pay for at the checkout, the Office of Fair Trading has a role.

The diverse range of Acts administered by the Office of Fair Trading regulate businesses to protect consumer rights and promote a fair marketplace. The *Fair Trading Act 1989* is the primary law regulating those in trade and commerce in Queensland and includes a variety of consumer protection responsibilities. Through the *Trade Measurement Act 1990* the Office of Fair Trading ensures consumers get what they pay for.

The Office of Fair Trading also administers legislation that protects consumers through appropriate licensing, registration and accreditation, including the *Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000*, *Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002*, *Security Providers Act 1993* and *Travel Agents Act 1988*.

The Office of Fair Trading also helps businesses and not-for-profit organisations in Queensland by providing services under legislation such as the *Business Names Act 1962*, the *Collections Act 1966*, and the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*.

Queensland's economy is supported by the Office of Fair Trading through its protection of consumers and its fostering of business and consumer confidence. It also encourages marketplace integrity through:

- targeted information to improve awareness of rights and obligations
- effective licensing, registration and accreditation services
- a proactive compliance program
- the investigation and conciliation of consumer complaints
- initiation of enforcement action where appropriate.

Our clients

The Office of Fair Trading engages with peak consumer and industry groups such as the Queensland Consumers Association, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland and the Real Estate Institute of Queensland. It also works with other regulatory agencies such as the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and the Queensland Police Service to foster responsible behaviour, with the ultimate goal of building marketplace confidence.

Key issues facing the Office of Fair Trading

The Office of Fair Trading faces a variety of issues and challenges in a dynamic and ever-changing marketplace.

Two key issues for the Office of Fair Trading in the near term are the effective management of consumer and business expectations and the management and implementation of the COAG reform agenda.

Consumer and business expectations of the Office of Fair Trading are increasing as traders and consumers become more aware of their rights and responsibilities in the marketplace. Well-informed consumers and businesses are more likely to comply, and to expect compliance with marketplace regulation and they are less likely to fall prey to fraud or undesirable marketplace practices.

The Office of Fair Trading is a major contributor in the development and implementation of a range of far-reaching national reform initiatives agreed to by COAG. These reforms will result in more effective consumer laws, better enforcement, increased productivity and innovation, reduced compliance costs for business and increased consumer confidence.

Output performance highlights

Performance against SDS targets:

Output: Fair trading	Notes	2008–09 Target	2008–09 Actual
Measure			
Percentage of disputes satisfactorily finalised	1	80%	88%
Percentage of licensing, registration and accreditation services processed within targets	2	95%	97%
Percentage of investigations completed within targets		75%	75%
Percentage of conciliations completed within 30 days	3	80%	85%
Number of licensing, registration and accreditation services provided	4	365,000	326,000
Number of complaints finalised	5	12,500	13,735
Number of enforcement actions initiated	6	3,000	3,900
Number of entities monitored for compliance	6	11,500	13,800
Amount of redress achieved	7	\$3.2 million	\$5.76 million

Variance statement:

1. Satisfactorily finalised disputes result in one of following: complaint resolved, apology obtained, partial/full redress obtained, redress over/above entitled to is obtained, repairs/replacement/exchange obtained or compliance action commenced.
2. Reflects closer monitoring of processing backlogs and processing improvements.
3. Reflects change in business processes allowing for more timely allocation of conciliation matters.
4. Reflects decrease in demand for Register of Encumbered Vehicles searches, possibly due to current economic climate.
5. Number of complaints finalised is contingent on the number of complaints received.
6. Reflects increased number of Real Estate Trust Account audits undertaken and implementation of new consumer credit and security provider amendments.
7. Partially reflects introduction of 48% interest rate cap and examination of consumer credit contracts.

Business priorities

The Office of Fair Trading will continue to support Queensland's strong and diversified economy by promoting integrity and fair trading in the marketplace and contributing to educated and informed consumers and businesses.

Protecting consumers

Disadvantaged or vulnerable consumers seeking short-term loans of small amounts can be easily exploited by lenders who charge excessive rates of interest, fees and charges. On 31 July 2008, the government introduced a cap of 48% on interest, fees and charges associated with consumer loans to ensure consumers access credit at a fair and reasonable price. Specialist compliance, conciliation and policy officer positions were created to assist with credit compliance.

Compliance inspections very quickly revealed some credit providers changed their business models in an attempt to avoid the cap. One hundred and seventy-eight compliance checks were conducted during 2008–09. As a result, 64 credit providers entered into conduct deeds preventing them from using operating models seeking to avoid the cap and 15 warnings were issued for various breaches including lack of warning statements and contractual disclosure issues. Credit compliance officers negotiated the return of more than \$1m to consumers who were unlawfully charged excess interest and fees by lenders and penalty payments of \$102,500 were made by traders to the Consumer Credit Fund. One credit provider alone repaid over \$680,000 to 915 vulnerable consumers.

In another example, Fair Trading officers from the Rockhampton office received a complaint from an 86-year-old consumer suffering extreme disability as a result of his service in World War Two. The consumer purchased an orthopaedic mattress to alleviate his pain. The mattress actually exacerbated his pain and he sought assistance from the Office of Fair Trading. The consumer received a refund of \$4,435.

In Hervey Bay a consumer purchased a kit home for \$50,000 from a New South Wales supplier. Despite the trader promising the kit would be ready within four months, the consumer was still waiting for delivery a year after full payment was made. After negotiations by Fair Trading the consumer received an upgraded version of the kit home, worth \$10,000 more than the one they originally paid for.

Team members from the Gold Coast assisted a family that purchased an educational program for their daughter for \$5,000. Shortly after the purchase the daughter was diagnosed with leukaemia and ongoing medical costs placed severe financial hardship on the family. After negotiations with the Office of Fair Trading the trader agreed to write off the debt on compassionate grounds.

Amending legislation

The Office of Fair Trading conducted a wide range of reviews and amendments to its legislation, including the *Fair Trading Act 1989*, *Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000*, *Security Providers Act 1993*, *Manufactured Homes (Residential Homes) Act 2003* and the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*.

Amendments to the *Security Providers Act 1993* and its regulations were passed by parliament in 2007 following an extensive review and were fully implemented on 1 July 2008. In addition to increased penalties for unlicensed security personnel, previously unregulated sectors of the industry now require licensing including security equipment installers, security advisers, dog handlers and 'in-house' security officers.

During 2008–09 the Office of Fair Trading also upgraded its licensing system to ensure it is alerted quickly when a licensee has been charged with or convicted of disqualifying offences within Queensland. The Suitability, Checking, Reporting and Monitoring (SCRAM) system is an automatic, electronic, overnight checking facility that enables communication between the Queensland Police Service and Office of Fair Trading databases.

As a result of the enhanced security regime and resources, between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009 123 licences were suspended or cancelled, 21 compliance operations were completed—checking over 733 businesses and 3,678 entities and 151 warnings, 223 infringement notices and 9 prosecutions were finalised. SCRAM checks alone resulted in 137 ‘show cause’ notices being issued, 64 licence suspensions and nine licence cancellations.

In addition to compliance and enforcement, the Office of Fair Trading continues to undertake an educative role in informing security providers of their obligations under the *Security Providers Act 1993*. The Office of Fair Trading works closely with the Queensland Police Service and the OLGR, particularly in relation to the operation of security providers in and around licensed premises. The new laws, together with increased funding for compliance activities, have enhanced public safety and the protection of public property in Queensland.

Improving information delivery

During 2008–09 the Office of Fair Trading launched two websites—a revised ‘Fair Trading’ website and a new ‘Get Out There!’ interactive site aimed at school leavers.

Early in 2009 a new-look Office of Fair Trading website was launched at www.fairtrading.qld.gov.au, designed for easy use by both consumers and traders. Queenslanders visiting the website can access a variety of information and may lodge a complaint with, or ask a question of, the Office of Fair Trading.

In October 2008 the Office of Fair Trading launched the new ‘Get Out There!’ website aimed at school leavers, a consumer audience familiar with online environments. As young people become more active in the marketplace helping them develop and sustain smart financial and consumer habits is vital for their financial future.

Successful prosecutions

During 2008–09, 30 disciplinary actions were finalised in the Commercial and Consumer Tribunal and 71 matters were finalised in court with fines, costs and orders to pay compensation made in the order of \$430,000.

For example, ‘Lovesprings Pty Ltd’ and its Director, Philip John Smart, were fined \$20,000 and \$5,000 respectively as a result of an Office of Fair Trading investigation and prosecution. The investigation commenced after reports of residents in the Ipswich area being targeted by door-to-door sellers came to the Office of Fair Trading’s attention. Door-to-door sellers were attempting to sell water filtration systems by alarming local residents, alleging Logan/Ipswich drinking water was unsafe. Investigations revealed breaches of section 40 (j) of the *Fair Trading Act 1989* (false or misleading representations for the need for goods).

National Regulation of Residential Tenancy Databases

The Office of Fair Trading led the National Regulation of Residential Tenancy Databases project under the auspices of the Ministerial Council of Consumer Affairs.

The aim of the project is to develop model provisions to regulate Australian residential tenancy databases that are privately owned, electronic databases containing individual tenancy histories and information.

Most real estate agents and property managers, and some landlords, subscribe to residential tenancy databases to screen prospective private property tenants. If introduced, the model provisions will help protect vulnerable people from entries in residential tenancy databases that may prevent them securing rental accommodation.

Product safety

During 2008–09 permanent bans were imposed on a number of products including the following products: the Amazing Jumbo Spiky Light-up Ball, toothpaste with unsafe levels of diethylene glycol, ‘BindeeZ’ beads, ‘fire footbags’ and small toys that expand in liquid. Two new mandatory safety standards were also introduced during the year. One relates to treadmills and the other which takes effect in January 2010, relates to restrictions on the amount of lead and other toxic substances in toys.

The Office of Fair Trading brought together national and international stakeholders for the first-ever National Toy Summit in Brisbane in September 2008, which was in response to continuing concerns about the safety of toys. The summit resulted in a road map for improvement in the safety of toys in Australia. Improvements are being progressed as part of national product safety reforms.

Our people

The new DEEDI brings together staff from nine former departments or parts of departments. DEEDI is responsible for ensuring Queensland remains the nation's strongest economy, and will work in partnership with industry to foster economic growth, job creation and the capture of export earnings, as well as being responsible for the regulation of liquor, gaming, racing, fair trading, biosecurity, fisheries and mine safety.

As at 30 June 2009, DEEDI employed 5,411 full-time equivalents in a range of locations throughout the state. As the department progresses in its development and integration, we will develop strategies that support our staff and enhance our capability to meet emerging business requirements.

Workforce management

To meet our strategic objectives, DEEDI must ensure that we are getting the basics right. We have to make the most of our most valuable assets and resources, particularly our people. To guide these efforts over the next five years the 'Our People: Our Work' workforce management strategy has been developed.

The strategy articulates our vision for what effective and efficient workforce management in DEEDI will look like. It outlines the people management and Human Resources (HR) priority areas, which will contribute to the achievements of the department over the coming five years. This strategy provides a key framework for all of us to deliver the business of DEEDI.

Our People: Our Work will ensure that DEEDI's business groups have the capability to achieve their objectives, that DEEDI can operate as a valued partner in the delivery of outcomes for government and stakeholders and that our investment is aligned to our strategic objectives.

This strategy focuses on four key priority areas which support the achievement of DEEDI's business outcomes:

- increase the value of our human resources
- ensure DEEDI is a constructive and capable organisation
- improve the efficiency of our workforce management and HR processes
- deliver benefits from good workforce governance.

The four priorities will focus the future development of DEEDI's people management and governance functions and capability to enhance service delivery and investment wherever that capability is to be located.

DEEDI's workforce management function will build on the work previously undertaken by the former departments, optimising professional expertise within and ensuring systems are in place to support staff in adjusting to change.

Retention and turnover

Like other government and private employers, we are facing skill shortages and competition for talented employees. To meet these challenges, we have developed a range of programs to attract and keep the brightest and best staff in priority service areas within the department.

A number of strategies and programs have been proposed for implementation across DEEDI to improve the attraction and retention of younger employees to the department. The proposed strategies and programs include: a graduate recruitment program, school-based traineeships, industry placements, work experience placements, short-term project work, volunteer work and annual scholarships.

QPIF had previously implemented a Progression Scheme acknowledging its research, extension, regulation and diagnostic staff for their ongoing outstanding performance. This scheme remains unique within the Queensland Government and allows DEEDI to retain and promote our top performers.

Similarly, DEEDI is seeking to attract and retain premium scientific talent through collaboration with universities and research institutes. These partnerships enhance our scientific standing, create revolutionary science and support industry.

Voluntary early retirements (VERs)

DEEDI continues to align its functions, resources and operational arrangements to ensure we deliver services in the most effective and efficient way possible.

In consultation with our stakeholders, we will continue to refine the delivery of our services through the realignment of staff and resources from lower priority functions to high priority projects and activities. As the influences of change accelerate, DEEDI resource deployment must be increasingly flexible.

DEEDI actively assists staff to find alternative employment when their position changes, is relocated or becomes redundant or surplus as a result of project realignment. Employees are provided with counseling, career development and job search advice, and receive priority access to vacant positions.

DEEDI has not offered any VERs during the period of this report.

Women in the workforce

Women represent 46.8% of the department's workforce. DEEDI supports professional development opportunities for women through participation in events and programs such as mentoring programs and International Women's Day events.

The percentage of female staff in Senior Officer (SO) or Senior Executive Services (SES) positions within DEEDI is currently 23.3%, while women make up 35% of middle management (A07–A08).

Table 2: DEEDI workforce at a glance

	Number	Percentage of workforce
Men	2,877.87	53.2%
Women	2,534.08	46.8%
Total full-time equivalents	5,411.95	100%
Non-English speaking background	329.8	6.1%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	114.28	2.1%
People with a disability	465.77	8.6%
Women in middle and upper management (A07–A08)	365.01	35.0%
Women in SO and SES positions ⁽¹⁾	82.67	23.3%
Retention and turnover: DEEDI turnover rate ⁽²⁾	N/A	0.95% (of permanent and contract officer separations)

1. Includes Mines Inspector and SES/SO equivalent Section 122 staff.

2. Turnover statistics based on permanent and contract officer separations.

DEEDI Executive Management Team



Peter Henneken
Director-General

Department of Employment, Industry Development and Innovation

Peter Henneken is the Acting Director-General of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Peter has been given the interim responsibility for the formation of DEEDI, which integrates nine former departments and parts of departments.

DEEDI brings together in one place a focus on employment growth through the key economic drivers of mining and energy, primary industries and fisheries, tourism, regional development and trade.

DEEDI is also responsible for the regulation of liquor, gaming, racing, fair trading, biosecurity and mine safety.

Further, the functions of the Office of Clean Energy, and the International Collaborations unit from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet will also reside in DEEDI.

The department reports to the Treasurer and Minister for Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, Andrew Fraser.

It will also report to Stephen Robertson (Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and Minister for Trade), Tim Mulherin (Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland) and Peter Lawlor (Minister for Tourism and Fair Trading).

Peter was previously the Director-General of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. Its functions included industrial relations—both public and private—employment initiatives together with electrical and workplace health and safety issues.

He has a long-term interest in the labour market and its impact on the lives of working people, and has worked in all areas of labour market policy and regulation.

Peter was appointed as a member of the QSuper Board in December 2007. He is currently the Chair of the Building and Construction Industry (Portable Long Service Leave) Board and the Contract Cleaning Industry (Portable Long Service Leave) Board.



Dan Hunt
Associate Director-General

Queensland Mines and Energy

Dan Hunt was appointed as the Director-General of the Department of Mines and Energy in October 2006 and since that time has undertaken a number of major internal change programs to re-shape services in two of Queensland's most significant industries.

Dan is currently investigating mechanisms to address some of the strategic issues confronting the resources sector, particularly the inter-relationship of new technologies and the regulatory framework, geothermal tenure, greenhouse gas storage and land access issues. He is also addressing service delivery of the Mines Inspectorate, and the revision of key safety indicators under the statewide annual mine safety statistical report.

He was also responsible for overseeing the implementation of key energy initiatives with a key focus on transitioning Queensland's energy industry towards a low carbon intensity future.

Dan is a member of Queensland's Clean Coal Council and is also a member of the National Low Emissions Coal Council. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Sustainable Minerals Institute at The University of Queensland.



Robert Setter **Associate Director-General**

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries

Robert was appointed as Director-General of the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F) in October 2008. For the four years prior to that he was DPI&F's Deputy Director-General, joining that department from the Department of Employment and Training where he was General Manager, Planning and Purchasing.

With extensive experience in creating links between the public and private sectors in Queensland, Robert's major responsibility is to ensure that the Queensland Government's investment in Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries (QPIF) is aligned to both government and industry priorities, and delivers value for money.

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

As Associate Director-General, Robert's vision to revitalise QPIF's service delivery framework is transforming the way QPIF works. The Fresh Approach initiative will:

- build skills for Queenslanders and QPIF's workforce
- attract investment into agricultural science
- network and modernise agribusiness services to meet the changing needs of clients.



Bob McCarthy
Associate Director-General

***Employment and Industry
 Development***

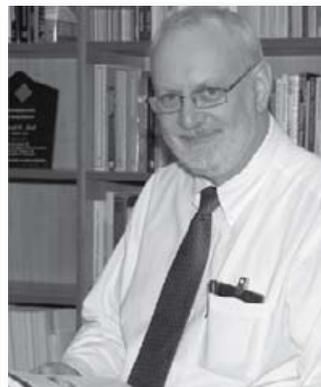
Bob's lengthy contribution to public sector policy development and leadership started in the Commonwealth arena in the 1970s.

Following a Treasury cadetship while completing his Bachelor of Economics Honours year at university, Bob worked for a decade in the area of trade, responsible for many of the negotiations surrounding access for Australian agricultural products in the markets of the US, Japan and the European Union.

During much of the 1980s, Bob held the senior operational position of the Australian Wheat Board and led the development of export markets in the Middle East, Russia and China.

Into the 1990s, Bob was appointed as Chair of numerous Commonwealth and state policy advisory councils in the agribusiness sphere before, as the last century came to an end, he joined the then Department of State Development as its Deputy Director-General of Business and Trade.

Bob was subsequently appointed in 2005 to the role of Director-General of the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water and, in 2006, to that of the Department of Tourism, Regional Development and Industry.



David Ford
**Deputy Director-General and
 Commissioner for
 Fair Trading**

***Department of Employment,
 Industry Development and
 Innovation Commissioner
 for Fair Trading***

David Ford was appointed Deputy Director-General, Department of Employment, Industry Development and Innovation and Commissioner for Fair Trading in April 2009. He was previously Deputy Under Treasurer from 2005–09, following a period as Deputy Director-General in the Department of Tourism, Fair Trading and Wine Industry Development and a decade as Executive Director of the Queensland Office of Gaming Regulation within Queensland Treasury.

His responsibilities include the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation, the Office of Racing and the Office of Fair Trading, and he is a member of the South Bank Corporation and the Jupiters, Breakwater Island and Reef Casino Community Benefit Funds.

He is a former chair of the International Association of Gaming Regulators (IAGR), and was a member of its organising committee 1995–2006. David is also an Associate Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management and a member of the Institute of Public Administration of Australia.



Lynette Lamb
Deputy Director-General

Corporate Services

With more than 21 years of experience, Lynette Lamb has managed corporate service activities in four Queensland Government agencies. In April 2006, she was appointed Assistant Director-General and Chief Finance Officer of Corporate Capability in the then Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries.

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

During that time, she helped establish a performance management framework and rolled out a Corporate Development Strategy that gave corporate services a key role in enhancing the agency's ability to deliver on its objective of accelerating the growth of Queensland's primary industries.

Lynette was recently appointed the Acting Deputy Director-General for Corporate Services in DEEDI. Prior to that, Lynette was Acting Chief Finance Officer of DEEDI overseeing the merger of the financial services units of the three former departments and six part agencies.

Since the creation of DEEDI, Lynette and her team have been pivotal in the negotiation of MOG changes; transitioning the old departments into the new one; preparing annual reports; verifying data for the SDS; preparing and releasing the budget and successfully briefing four Ministers on the activities of the department that fell within their portfolio responsibilities.

Workplace health and safety report

DEEDI provides an environment that protects the health and safety of everyone in our workplace. In the April–June 2009 quarter health and wellness initiatives rolled-out to assist staff in living healthy, balanced lives included:

- 2009 Corporate Games
- Flu Vaccination Program (2120 DEEDI staff vaccinated)
- Weight Watchers at Work Program
- 10,000 Steps Brisbane 2009 Workplace Challenge.

As part of the department's ongoing commitment to driver safety, a number of work-related driver safety workshops were also presented throughout the state. These workshops were delivered by the Centre for Accident Research and Road Safety Queensland with 562 attendees at 24 DEEDI sites.

WorkCover

Since the formation of DEEDI, we have also worked closely with WorkCover to improve injury and illness management. WorkCover claims in this quarter were managed by previous agencies as they were before the MOG changes with a new DEEDI WorkCover policy commencing 1 July 2009. A summary of claims lodged is shown in the below table.

Table 3: DEEDI WorkCover claims lodged

DEEDI entity	WorkCover claims lodged
Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries	36
Queensland Mines and Energy	4
Tourism, Regional Development and Industry	7
Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation; Office of Racing*	2
Office of Fair Trading*	6
International Collaborations*	0

** Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation, Office of Racing, Office of Fair Trading and International Collaborations data is for whole 2008–09 financial year.*

Early intervention strategies and the provision of best practice rehabilitation/ case management will continue to ensure a high level injury management to all staff.

Corporate governance

Corporate governance framework

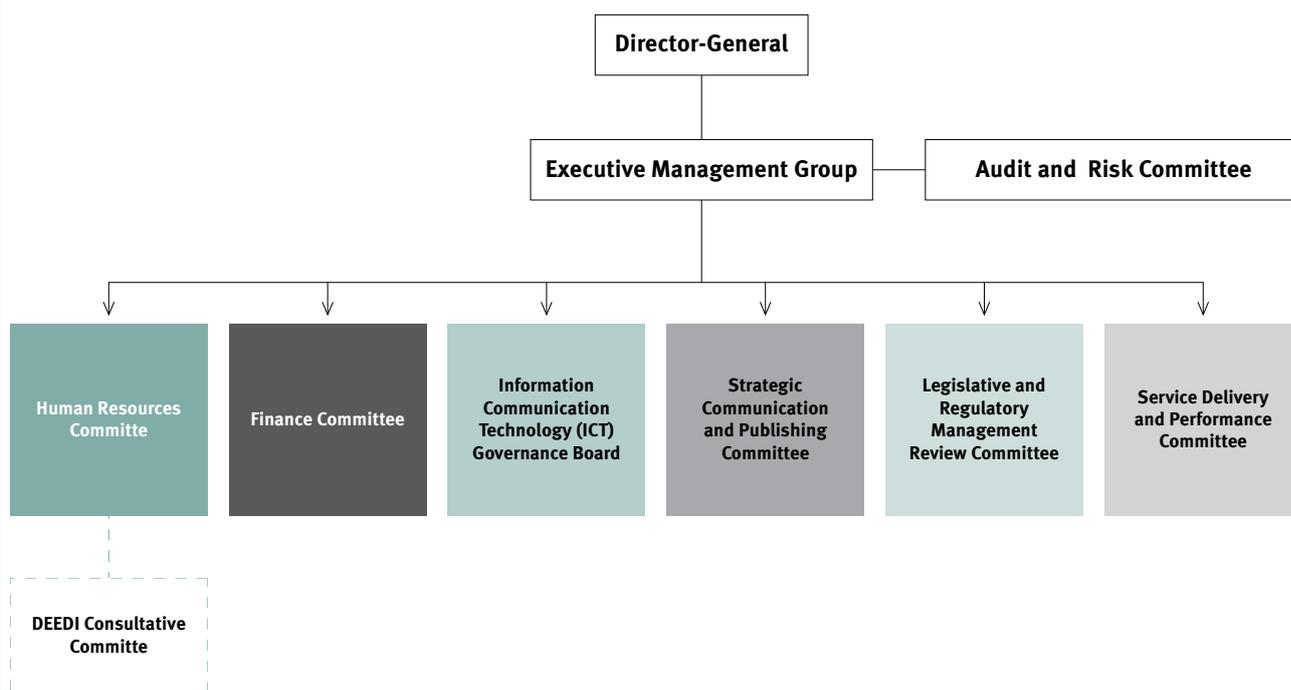
The newly formed Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) has established a whole-of-department corporate governance framework. This framework will guide the department's overall purpose and strategic direction, and provides systems and processes for managing finance, reviewing operations and ensuring regulatory requirements are met. It is also through this governance framework that DEEDI will identify, monitor and manage its performance and determine organisational outcomes. The DEEDI corporate governance framework is outlined in Figure 7.

DEEDI is committed to the development of a framework that emphasises values, including ethics, openness, integrity and accountability, and provides effective corporate governance with a hierarchy of structures for achieving strategic goals and objectives.

During the reporting period, the entities that comprise the newly formed DEEDI continued with their existing internal governance framework of boards and committees relevant to their diverse business needs. See Appendix 3 for details on committees, gender distribution and other statistics.

External advisory boards, committees, tribunals and boards provide advice and community consultation mechanisms and governance functions to the various entities. Advisory boards provide a valuable service to the department through professional, scientific or technical expertise and tribunals provide an independent review mechanism. A full listing of external boards and committees and a description of their responsibilities and achievements can be found in Appendix 4.

Figure 7: Corporate governance structure



Purpose and role of EMG

The Director-General (DG) is supported by an Executive Management Group (EMG). This group is chaired by the DG and assists in the stewardship of the department.

EMG ensures the effective management, administration and direction of the department. EMG offers high level advice and support to the DG as the accountable officer for department. The role of the EMG is to consider significant issues and determine appropriate actions to address emerging risks and opportunities.

Meeting weekly, EMG consists of the Director-General, three Associate Directors-General and two Deputy Directors-General.

EMG is supported by subcommittees in finance, HR, ICT, strategic communication and publishing, legislative and regulatory management review, and service delivery and performance. In addition to these subcommittees, independent advice on the governance of DEEDI will be provided by an Audit and Risk Committee; and as required under legislation, a DEEDI Consultative Committee will be formed, membership to which will include staff/union representatives and management representatives from across the department.

The role, responsibilities and functions of EMG have been determined by the standing members and are set out as follows:

- setting the strategic direction and determining organisational outcomes for the department
- ensuring regulatory requirements and executive accountability are met
- monitoring and reviewing departmental performance and ensuring departmental conformance and compliance to whole-of-government performance management frameworks
- directing and overseeing DEEDI contributions to and participation in initiatives and activities at whole-of-government and interdepartmental level
- ensuring the stewardship and good corporate governance of the department by reviewing the outcomes from other committees forming part of the corporate governance framework.

Corporate governance subcommittees

The corporate governance subcommittees provide strong reporting mechanisms and a robust approach to decision making, and managing resources and projects.

Each subcommittee will be sponsored by an EMG member whose role includes acting as Chair for the subcommittee and escalating any contentious issues to EMG for discussion. Alignment of sponsors to subcommittees has been determined by EMG.

Other members of the subcommittee represent the interest of each DEEDI entity. EMG members are invited to be members of subcommittees, or the EMG member may nominate an appropriate representative. Ideally the representatives will form part of the business group management team and must be at the SES level. The representative will be empowered and authorised to make decisions that impact across the business groups they represent.

The terms of reference of each subcommittee will be endorsed by EMG and each subcommittee will undertake an annual review, which will be submitted to EMG.

DEEDI's corporate governance subcommittees include, but will not be limited to:

- DEEDI Consultative Committee
- Audit and Risk Committee
- Human Resources Committee
- Finance Committee
- ICT Governance Board
- Strategic Communication and Publishing Committee
- Legislative and Regulatory Management Review Committee
- Service Delivery and Performance Committee.

Purpose and role of subcommittees

Each subcommittee has developed draft terms of reference which outline the role, responsibilities, membership and reporting arrangements by which they will operate. These draft terms of reference will be provided to EMG for endorsement and then tabled at the first meeting of each subcommittee.

An overview of the intended purpose and role of each subcommittee has been provided as follows:

DEEDI Consultative Committee

As outlined in clause 7.2 of the State Government Departments Certified Agreement 2006 (the Core Agreement), the DEEDI Consultative Committee has been established to consult on a broad range of issues and is not confined to matters arising from the Core Agreement. The committee is to ensure departmental compliance with and implementation of all relevant arrangements under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, the *Public Service Act 2008*, and State Government Departments Certified Agreement.

The Consultative Committee will meet quarterly and will be chaired by the Associate Director-General for EIDI. The committee will facilitate meaningful consultation between the employer and relevant unions regarding industrial issues impacting on or which may impact on the DEEDI workforce.

The objectives of the committee shall include, but not be limited to:

- consultation between relevant parties in relation to the department's industrial issues, workforce strategy and organisational change
- implementation and monitoring of relevant provisions of the Core Agreement.

Audit and Risk Committee

The DEEDI Audit and Risk Committee will be sponsored by the Director-General and will be chaired by an external member appointed by the Director-General. Membership on the committee will be comprised of senior representatives from the DEEDI operating units and an external member from Queensland Audit Office (QAO) will be invited to attend as an observer.

The committee will meet on a quarterly basis and will be responsible for ensuring departmental compliance under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (in effect from 1 July 2009), and the QPIF policies and procedures incorporating Part 5 Corporate Management Standard, Division 5 Risk Management, and Fraud and Corruption Control.

Additionally, the committee will:

- endorse the Strategic Audit Plan, which sets out the audit strategy and role of internal audit as part of the corporate governance framework for the department
- endorse the department's Annual Audit Work Plan and subsequent amendments to ensure optimum,

- cost-effective internal audit coverage of operations
- approve internal audit reports
- ensure that appropriate follow-up action is taken in respect of internal audit reports
- promote proper coordination with other internal and external review activities including follow-up as necessary, of the Auditor-General's reports
- review the scope and quality of work performed by the department's Internal Audit unit
- consider the work of the QAO in terms of the Client Strategy document, which sets out planned audit coverage of the department for the year
- develop a systematic and coordinated risk management framework linked to the department's planning processes
- improve senior management accountability for risk management within their respective work units including fraud and corruption control
- ensure the ongoing effectiveness of performance management systems
- ensure the appropriate monitoring of the impact of changes to the risk profile of the department.

Human Resources Committee

The Human Resources Committee will champion excellence in employment, retention, and development of an effective workforce across the department. The committee will be chaired by the Associate Director-General for EIDI and will meet on a quarterly basis or as required.

Specifically, the committee will focus on capability development, workforce strategy, workforce policy and advice, and workforce integrity.

The committee will:

- endorse the development and implementation of DEEDI Workforce Management Plan each year
- monitor implementation progress of agreed workforce management strategies and projects
- provide advice and guidance on strategic workforce priorities and risks
- monitor and review workforce reports, workforce management performance and workforce risk treatments
- provide visible leadership and commitment to workforce management issues across DEEDI
- monitor compliance with legislation, directives and policies relating to workforce management.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee's role will be to provide leadership and advice on the department's resource investment strategies and oversee the annual allocation of operating and capital budgets to ensure alignment with government and DEEDI's priorities. The committee will monitor the ongoing financial position of the department and provide timely advice to the Director-General on strategies to mitigate financial risk and issues that may impact on financial and budgetary performance.

The committee is chaired by the Associate Director-General of QME and will meet on a monthly basis or as required. The committee is responsible for ensuring departmental compliance to the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (in effect from 1 July 2009), the Financial Accountability Regulation 2009, Australian accounting standards and Treasury guidelines.

The functions of the committee will include:

- oversee and develop strategic investment priorities, resource allocations and investment plans
- provide reliable, valuable and inclusive strategic advice and communication with respect to financial/business issues
- monitor and appraise the department's financial/business performance, financial position and cash flow, budgets, targets, forecasts and results

to ensure the ongoing financial viability of the department

- oversee the development and implementation of strategies to improve financial/business management performance and service delivery capacity, and to minimise financial/business risk by detecting early warning of potential threats or adverse financial conditions
- oversee and appraise capital investment planning and asset management activities, including reviewing business cases for major capital works projects and asset acquisitions, and programs and projects in the Capital Acquisition Plan to ensure consistency with DEEDI priorities and compliance with whole-of-government management framework and guidelines.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Governance Board

The ICT Governance Board will be chaired by the Deputy Director-General of Liquor, Gaming, Racing and Fair Trading and will meet on a monthly basis or as required.

The board is responsible for producing an ICT Resources Strategic Plan each year, identifying which enabling projects will be subject to detailed planning, identifying projects to proceed, monitoring progress on each approved project, adjudicating on any strategy, plan, idea or issue that has the potential to impact existing strategies or projects, review ICT performance within the department, and monitoring compliance with relevant policies and standards ensuring all departmental ICT initiatives align with government directions and standards.

In addition, the board will:

- provide the mandate and investment decisions for ICT
- create an environment that allows the department to capitalise on ICT as a strategic enabler of business initiatives
- provide guidance, advice and support to project sponsors and endorse the appointment of project sponsors
- provide continued commitment to and endorsement of the ICT Resources Strategic Plan
- approve the progress of projects towards delivering on the ICT Resources Strategic Plan
- provide visible leadership and commitment to the ICT Program of Works
- confirm successful delivery of the ICT Program of Works
- ensure ICT and application security measures are adequate, endorsed and implemented
- ensure compliance with Queensland Government Enterprise Architecture framework

- ensure compliance with the Queensland Government Information Technology Conditions framework
- ensure compliance with the Queensland Government information standards.

Strategic Communication and Publishing Committee

The Strategic Communication and Publishing Committee will be chaired by the Associate Director-General of Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries.

The Strategic Communication and Publishing Committee's role is to enhance access to information and ensure open communication between government and stakeholders to gain a shared understanding and commitment to key priorities.

The committee will be responsible for:

- developing an understanding of the department's current and future communication, information and stakeholder engagement needs
- developing and implementing an integrated communication, information and stakeholder engagement strategic plan for DEEDI
- developing a strategic framework for delivering communication, information and stakeholder engagement services
- driving the strategic direction for Right to Information

- and judging the suitability of contested material
- developing policies and procedures in information management, stakeholder engagement and communication, with an emphasis on improving workflow, strengthening relationships, creating efficiencies and incorporating new technologies and practices
- ensuring whole-of-government and legislative requirements, such as information standards and privacy, are met in regard to all aspects of information management.

Legislative and Regulatory Management Review Committee

The Legislative and Regulatory Management Review Committee will be chaired by the Deputy Director-General of Liquor, Gaming, Racing and Fair Trading, and will meet on a quarterly basis. The committee will provide a mechanism for DEEDI to improve the strategic direction applied to legislative and regulatory activities across the department. The committee will also strengthen DEEDI's ability to prioritise and achieve high-quality, coordinated management and monitoring of legislative outcomes and contribute to improving operational performance, efficiency and effectiveness.

The committee will be responsible for:

- providing advice and assessment to EMG on

proposals for legislation (primary and subordinate)

- advising EMG on the legislation timetable of the agency and on the relative priority of individual legislative proposals
- providing advice and assessment to EMG on proposals for legislative reviews
- overseeing the progress of legislative reviews and, where necessary—and with EMG's approval—functioning as the review committee for particular legislative reviews
- providing advice to EMG on key legislative issues that should be addressed in the interest of the agency as a whole
- monitoring and advising EMG on progress with the implementation of DEEDI's obligations under the Agency Regulatory Simplification Plan process
- providing a forum to promote consideration of regulatory issues cutting across business groups within DEEDI
- developing for EMG's consideration, appropriate standards, protocols or policies that enhance the quality of DEEDI's legislative output and alternative approaches.

Service Delivery and Performance Committee

The Service Delivery and Performance Committee will be chaired by the Director-General and will meet on a monthly basis or as determined by the Chair.

The role of the committee is to:

- provide leadership in meeting the Premier's performance management expectations as detailed in the CEO Performance Agreement
- provide guidance on DEEDI's contribution to Toward Q2 ambitions and targets
- in conjunction with the Finance Committee, evaluate actions that offer the best value for money, comprehensively examine spending, prioritise investments, pursue opportunities for real savings and reallocate resources from programs and services that are not delivering outcomes expected by the community and in line with government priorities
- foster a performance management culture in DEEDI
- provide guidance, advice and support to DEEDI in relation to best practice performance management
- act as project board for strategic service delivery projects and review
- ensure compliance with Queensland Government performance management framework.

The committee will be responsible for:

- establishing the framework for performance management in DEEDI
- identifying opportunities to improve the delivery and integration of government services
- fostering and maintaining a performance reporting regime

- encouraging self-management and monitoring of performance
- fostering a culture of continuous improvement and performance
- proactively identifying and managing the department's strategic risks including initiating early remedial actions and undertaking over the horizon scanning; and ensuring that risk management is embedded within the department's performance management practices and processes
- ensuring that planning and reporting practices are aligned with government policy, as well as external service expectations
- reviewing DEEDI's quarterly performance against whole-of-government priorities, including reporting on service delivery outcomes and standards
- ensuring all major projects achieve business case benefits, are delivered on time and within budget and apply standard government methodologies.

DEEDI Internal Audit unit

The DEEDI Internal Audit unit was established following the MOG change of 26 March 2009. The Internal Audit unit comprises a Director, Internal Audit (Compliance), a Manager (Operational Review) and 9.4 administration officers.

Internal Audit undertakes, on behalf of the Director-General, compliance, operational and information systems audits of the department in accordance with the approved Annual Audit Work Plan. The primary function of Internal Audit, through its audits and reviews of the department's activities, is to: ... *provide an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation's operations. It helps an organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes.* (Institute of Internal Auditors, Australia)

The department has adopted a progressive approach to corporate governance, risk management and internal controls and is committed to implementing recommendations from audits and reviews. The work program of the unit is governed by the Strategic Audit Plan and the Annual Audit Plan.

During the period (27 March to 30 June 2009), 13 compliance audits carried over from QME were finalised and QPIF finalised two compliance audits.

Significant audits approved during this period included:

- royalties and rents
- financial assurances
- GST and payroll audits
- information standards audits
- corporate card audit
- flextime and TOIL audit
- procurement and expenditure audits

- regional office compliance audits.

Risk management

During the transition period existing risk management frameworks, which were previously in operation for all business activities and systems across the portfolio, continued to be followed and implemented. This involved identification, assessment, treatment and monitoring of the treatment of risks at the strategic, corporate and operational level.

Individual work areas continued to use risk management processes to identify and develop solutions to mitigate and manage their business, project and activity risks.

Future work will involve the development of a whole-of-agency risk management framework, development of risk guidelines, integration of risk management tools into all levels of business planning across the department and staff training.

Environmental responsibilities

DEEDI is committed to supporting the Queensland Government's Toward Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland, to cut by one-third Queenslanders' carbon footprint with reduced car and electricity use by 2020. This commitment includes implementation of the government's climate change and other environmental strategies.

Water

Water consumption at DEEDI facilities across the state has been reduced in 2008–09 as a result of upgrading to water-efficient taps and toilet facilities, projects to harvest rainwater, waste water, and production of desalinated water, better water management practices and awareness and education of staff.

Energy

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

A comprehensive Level 3 Sustainability and Energy Audit has been conducted at the QPIF Wacol Tick Fever Research Station by 'Four Walls and a Roof'—a company that specialises in sustainability consulting and education to business and government. The scope of works included identification of sustainability opportunities through consideration of possible alternative energy sources and environmental/economical advantages/disadvantages, energy usage reductions and 'smart usage' behaviour.

During the year new contracts in the energy contestable market were negotiated over seven large sites across Queensland, which will result in long-term energy and cost reductions.

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

At other locations projects involving the installation of energy-efficient lighting and sensor lights and the purchase of green energy were undertaken.

Awareness and education of staff has been undertaken through promoting the message of switching off non-essential lighting, computer and other office equipment outside normal hours.

Paper

DEEDI uses a number of different strategies to reduce paper consumption. The use of multi-function devices—incorporating facsimile machines, scanners and printers—with double-sided printing options has been particularly effective.

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

Other projects include toner recycling and accessing a variety of recycled stationery products.

Asbestos

The monitoring, removal and disposal of asbestos at departmental facilities continued in the 2008–09 financial year. Data is continuing to be recorded on its occurrence and condition in the whole-of-government Built Environment Materials Information Register. In the last three months, 20 facilities and 17 residential properties were audited for asbestos containing materials.

The Department of Public Works has released an asbestos awareness training DVD, which will be available through the Built Environment Materials Register. This initiative will be incorporated into asbestos awareness and referenced in future workplace health and safety programs.

Vehicle fleet

The department reduced the total fleet from 850 to 840 vehicles between 27 March 2009 and 30 June 2009. During the same period, the department increased the percentage of four-cylinder vehicles from 63% to 65%.

The total cost of unleaded fuel purchased was \$164,872.00. The total cost of E10 fuel (containing ethanol) purchased was \$49,806.00. Consumption of E10 fuel was 30% of fuel purchased.

Note: Only QPIF and QME fleets and fuel purchases have been used in these calculations. Data is not available for the remainder of the department.

Greenhouse gas emissions

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

The Queensland Government continues to develop and improve whole-of-government data collection processes and systems to standardise reporting of its greenhouse gas emissions. The basis for the reporting is consistent with acknowledged national and international standards, including definitions outlined in the AS Standard ISO 14064 standards and the Australian Government's *National greenhouse accounts factors workbook*. These standards establish the following different categories of emissions that organisations (such as government agencies) need to consider, taking into account the particular organisation's operational boundaries:

- Scope 1—Emissions that occur *directly* from sources that are owned or controlled by an organisation (e.g. emissions from departmental vehicles, on-site diesel generators, gas boilers, etc.)
- Scope 2—Emissions that occur *indirectly* due solely to an organisation's consumption of electricity or steam or heating/cooling (which has been generated by the burning of fuels such as

coal, natural gas, etc. at power station or other facilities not controlled by the organisation)

- Scope 3—Emissions that occur *indirectly* due to actions of the organisation, but from sources which are not owned or controlled by the organisation. Some common examples of these sources include employee business travel (in vehicles or aircraft not owned or controlled by the reporting organisation) employees commuting to and from work; outsourced activities; and transportation of products, materials and waste. Note: inclusion of these emissions in any reporting needs to be based on the relevance to the operations of the organisation.

For DEEDI the key greenhouse emissions are those that are linked to the following business activities:

- vehicle usage
- electricity consumption
- air travel.

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

The following table outlines the emissions relating to DEEDI during the period 1 April 2009 to 30 June 2009.

Note: These figures are calculated on a proration basis on the actual amounts from 1 July 2008 to 31 March 2009.

Table 4: DEEDI greenhouse gas emissions

Activity	Greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes of CO ₂)	Notes
Scope 1:		
Vehicle usage		
• QFleet vehicles	1,349.33	1a
• Agency-owned vehicles	718.07	1b
Scope 2:		
Electricity consumption		
• Government-owned premises	5,121.00	2a
• Premises leased from the private sector	863.64	2b
Scope 3:		
Air travel		
• Domestic air travel on commercial airlines	368.60	3
• International travel on commercial airlines	104.10	3
Hired vehicles		
• Avis	30.87	4

Notes:

- 1a. The CO₂-e emissions figure for the period 1 April 2009 to 30 June 2009 has been aggregated using National Greenhouse Emissions Reporting (NGER) guidelines and represents emissions for four primary fuel types: unleaded petrol, diesel, liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and E10. In the absence of comprehensive fuel consumption records (emissions reported in the 2007–08 annual report were calculated based on kilometres travelled) both actual emissions based on available records and total estimated emissions are shown.
- 1b. QPIF owns a range of specialised plant and equipment including light vehicles, all terrain vehicles, motorcycles, heavy trucks, vessels, tractors and other on-farm equipment. Total fuel usage has been estimated from bulk fuel supplies and fuel card purchases. We assume that the amount of CO₂-e emissions produced from a litre of fuel is the same regardless of the equipment category, engine class or CO₂-e emissions rating.
- 2a. Electricity—government-owned premises
This figure is based on actual electricity consumption records currently available to the DPW for the period 1 July 2008 to 31 March 2009. Incomplete electricity consumption records have been extrapolated to produce an estimated electricity consumption figure up to 31 March 2009.
For major office premises owned by the DPW where no separate sub-metering exists, the carbon emissions associated with electricity consumption have been apportioned 45% to the owner/55% to the tenants.
All electricity consumption has been converted to carbon emissions using the Scope 2 conversion factor of 0.91 kg CO₂-e/kWh as recommended in the Australian Government's National greenhouse accounts factors workbook.

2b. *Electricity—premises leased from the private sector*

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

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

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

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

(1) international air travel on all airlines

(2) domestic air travel on both the mainline ‘trunk’ carriers (i.e. the Qantas Group and Virgin Blue)

(3) domestic air travel on smaller, regional carriers.

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

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

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

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

Outlook for 2009–10

In 2009–10, DEEDI will work across the department to produce and implement future waste and water management and energy saving processes.

Emergency management

The department employs the ‘comprehensive approach (preparation, prevention, response and recovery)’ to combat both natural and non-natural disasters which is underpinned by the State Disaster Management Plan.

QME works with oil companies and electricity providers to ensure that major disruptions at oil refineries and electricity providers do not impact adversely on essential fuel users both in industry and the community.

QPIF has a responsibility as the ‘principal response agency’ to prepare for, and to combat, animal, plant and marine diseases and pests in Queensland.

The department continued to coordinate Government Asset Protection (GAP) arrangements for its critical infrastructure, major key assets and key assets.

Key outcomes for April–June 2009

During this period, DEEDI responded to the H1N1 influenza 2009 outbreak. This included forming a DEEDI Emergency Response Team who implemented preparation and ‘ready to respond’ plans and procedures across departmental entities.

An assessment of DEEDI’s critical business functions was also completed.

The department also participated in Exercise Ausnami, a national communications exercise to test the Australian Tsunami Warning System.

DEEDI attended scheduled State Disaster Management Group meetings and State Disaster Coordination Group meetings as well as unscheduled meetings for Tropical Cyclone Hamish (March) and the Moreton Bay oil spill (March).

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

- State Disaster Management Group
- State Disaster Coordination Group
- State Disaster Mitigation Committee
- State Community Recover Committee
- District Disaster Management Group
- Local Disaster Management Group.

Ethical conduct and policies

All entities of DEEDI have codes of conduct in place to guide the behaviour of staff as required by the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*. The codes of conduct set out the five ethics principles—respect for the law and systems of government, respect for persons, integrity, diligence and economy and efficiency—and the ethics obligations of staff.

The codes of conduct explain what is regarded as ethical behaviour in the workplace and enables staff to understand what conduct is required of them. The codes of conduct recognise the expectations of clients that staff will deliver services with integrity, professionalism, respect and accountability.

Staff have access to ethics principles, obligations and codes of conduct via the intranet.

Members of the public can inspect the codes of conduct. A new consolidated DEEDI code of conduct will be published on the internet.

Education and training is provided in a number of ways including on induction, through online courses and face to face presentations.

The department provides managers and staff with current information on departmental processes, policies and procedures.

Complaints management

The different entities in DEEDI are covered by complaints management systems established as required by directive number 13/06 ‘Complaints management systems’ issued by the Public Service Commission.

The directive requires all Queensland public sector agencies to establish systems to manage complaints and specifies the minimum standards for such systems.

The directive covers complaints about the service or actions of departments and their staff. Generally complaints received are recorded in two main categories. One category is complaints about staff conduct involving a breach of the code of conduct. These can be made by staff members or members of the public.

The other category is complaints about how decisions are made and services delivered and are referred to as service delivery complaints. These complaints are made by members of the public or stakeholders.

Complaints received during the year have been handled in accordance with departmental policies and standards developed in accordance with the requirements of the directive.

Under the complaints management system, business groups handle the complaints received by them about service delivery. The Workforce Integrity unit assists with the management of complaints about staff conduct by either handling the complaint within that unit or providing assistance to business groups to handle these complaints.

Work has commenced on the development of a complaints management system to apply across all of DEEDI so that all of DEEDI will be covered by the same policies.

The department treats all complaints seriously and believes the complaints system has an important role in open and accountable government.

Complaints data is useful in identifying ways to improve the delivery of services, the making of decisions and to ensure that staff maintain high standards of conduct.

Corporate and information systems

DEEDI corporate and information systems include:

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries

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

- corporate compliance system—implement a standard compliance management system to support the department's regulatory processes
- intranet redesign—improve the department's Intranet to enhance service delivery to the department's employees and ultimately its external clients
- a Fresh Approach—define the enterprise architecture required to successfully provide the service delivery strategy defined by the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries' 'Fresh Approach'
- laboratory information management system—a major corporate project designed to reduce risk of litigation and mitigate against incorrect decisions about biosecurity threats
- document and records management—to establish

recordkeeping capability in the department, including recordkeeping tools, processes, trained workforce and a technical system

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

Tourism, Regional Development and Industry

This entity has the following corporate information systems:

- 'Phoenix'—client relationship management system
- 'EIS' – Employment Information System
- 'SmartLicence'—suite of applications administering business services and licenses
- 'GAS'—Grants Administration System
- 'PRS'—Performance Reporting System
- 'AMS'—Agreement Management System
- 'RMS'—Records Management System.

Queensland Mines and Energy

- 'MERLIN' (Mineral and Energy Resources Location Information Network)—refreshed underlying technologies related to the application

- 'QDEX' (Queensland Digital Exploration Reports)—continued to attract approximately 800,000 hits a month with more than 2000 registered external users
- 'IRTM' (Interactive Resource and Tenure Maps System)—continued to grow with approximately 1.25 million hits a month and over 170 layers of spatial data available.

Public recordkeeping

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries

- The Records and Information Management unit has been created and with the Electronic Document and Records Management System (eDRMS) project team is responsible for the recordkeeping program, including implementation, operation and monitoring.
- The newly established RIM Unit is working closely with the Document and Records Management Program (DRMP) project team set to implement an eDRMS from 2009.
- Recordkeeping policy, procedures and work instructions developed for current processes are currently under review as we are in a transitional stage as we work towards implementing an eDRMS.
- Procedures and work instructions post eDRMS will be developed by the project team.
- Business rules for eDRMS are being developed.
- Roles and responsibilities have been prescribed in the records management policy.

Tourism, Regional Development and Industry

This entity continues to sustain sound recordkeeping practices and strategies which underpin good corporate governance and comply with the provisions of the *Public Records Act 2002* and implementation of Information Standard 40: Recordkeeping.

- A corporate recordkeeping policy is in place across the entity.
- Recordkeeping guidelines have been developed and published to staff on secondary storage of records, destruction of records, record systems data entry standards and local records management procedures.
- Recordkeeping responsibilities are included in all staff induction sessions.
- Training and guidance has been provided to staff on records management, business classification scheme and document and records management roles and responsibilities.
- The department has implemented a new physical Records Management System (RMS) built using Microsoft SharePoint 2007. This new system has replaced the legacy systems of Concord, TRIM and RecFind.
- An MOU has been entered into with CITEC for the department to migrate its e-mail services into a whole-of-government Identity Directory and E-mail Services (IDES) solution. This solution will include e-mail archiving and the assignment of metadata

categories on e-mails that are deemed official records.

- The Department is commissioning a new project to deliver an Enterprise Information Management Platform (EIMP) utilising Microsoft Innovation funds. This project aims to deliver a cost-effective alternate eDRMS solution built on Microsoft SharePoint 2007 and .Net technologies. The EIMP will be a partnership with Queensland Company 'i5 Software Pty Ltd' expanding their i5 software solution to incorporate fully integrated extensions including Freedom of Information, MOG and Correspondence Tracking modules.

Queensland Mines and Energy

- Rationalised offsite storage of paper-based records.
- Continued development of the core retention and disposal schedules in accordance with the Operational Record Keeping Implementation Plan.

Whistleblowers Protection Act

All entities in DEEDI have policies for identifying and supporting whistleblowers. The introduction of complaints management systems across the entities has increased the effectiveness for identifying and dealing with those who make public interest disclosures.

During the year there were eight public interest disclosures. All were made to the department. None were made to a Member of Parliament under Section 28A of the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1994*. Three matters have been substantiated and the others are still under consideration.

The management and support of whistleblowers in DEEDI is now centralised under the Workforce Integrity unit.

Financial statements

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation

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General information

These financial statements cover the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation and its controlled entities.

The Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation is a Queensland Government department established under the *Public Service Act 2008* and is controlled by the State of Queensland as the ultimate parent entity.

The head office and principal place of business of the department is:

Level 26
111 George Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

A description of the nature of the department's operations and its principal activities is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Amounts shown in these financial statements may not add to the correct sub-totals or totals due to rounding.

Statement of comprehensive income—controlled for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue			
Output revenue	4	165,026	165,026
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	5	22,671	21,885
Grants and other contributions	6	69,887	68,705
Royalties and other territorial revenue	7	558	558
Other revenue	8	1,080	1,009
Gains			
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	9	328	328
Market value increment/(decrement) of investments	9	–	–
Gain on sale of investments	9	–	–
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	9	295	295
Total income from continuing operations		259,845	257,806
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee expenses	10	117,255	115,778
Supplies and services	11	78,432	62,342
Grants and subsidies	12	53,670	55,199
Depreciation and amortisation	13	7,301	7,027
Impairment losses	14	165	166
Finance/borrowing costs	15	2,623	2,623
Other expenses	16	2,590	2,494
Total expenses from continuing operations		262,036	245,629
Operating result from continuing operations before income tax equivalent benefit		(2,191)	12,177
Income tax equivalent (expense)/benefit	26	13	–
Operating result from continuing operations after income tax equivalent benefit		(2,178)	12,177
Operating result from discontinued operations			
Other comprehensive income			
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	32	–	–
Other		–	–
Total other comprehensive income		–	–
Total comprehensive income		(2,178)	12,177

**Statement of comprehensive income—administered
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	Notes	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Income from continuing operations		
Revenue		
Administered item appropriations	43	113,840
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	44	20,463
Rent tenures and royalties revenue	45	501,615
Grants and other contributions	46	4,198
Other revenue	47	6,449
Total income from continuing operations		<u>646,565</u>
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee expenses	48	16
Supplies and services	49	448
Grants and subsidies	50	130,807
Depreciation	51	29
Impairment losses	52	19
Finance/borrowing costs	53	5
Other expenses	54	1,070
Total expenses from continuing operations		<u>132,394</u>
Operating result from continuing operations before transfers to government		514,171
Transfers of administered item revenue to government		523,690
Operating result from continuing operations after transfers to government		<u>(9,519)</u>
Operating result from discontinued operations		
Other comprehensive income		
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	62	–
Other		–
Total other comprehensive income		<u>–</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>(9,519)</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of financial position—controlled as at 30 June 2009

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	89,488	80,061
Receivables	18	59,154	58,056
Inventories	19	2,099	2,099
Other assets	20	9,200	9,267
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	21	1,285	1,285
Total current assets		161,226	150,768
Non-current assets			
Receivables	18	6,005	6,005
Other financial assets	22	60	87,418
Intangible assets	23	11,344	11,248
Property, plant and equipment	24	894,645	893,170
Deferred tax asset	26	–	–
Other non-current assets	20	25,266	25,043
Total non-current assets		937,320	1,022,883
Biological assets			
Livestock	27	1,862	1,862
Total biological assets		1,862	1,862
Total assets		1,100,407	1,175,513
Current liabilities			
Payables	28	101,009	90,179
Other financial liabilities	29	9,757	9,696
Accrued employee benefits	30	18,234	17,911
Deferred tax liability	26	–	–
Other liabilities	31	26,723	25,345
Total current liabilities		155,724	143,130
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	29	128,531	128,531
Accrued employee benefits	30	62	–
Other non-current liabilities	31	392	185
Total non-current liabilities		128,986	128,716
Total liabilities		284,709	271,846
Net assets		815,699	903,667
Equity			
Contributed equity		893,349	891,490
Retained surpluses/(deficits)		(78,650)	12,177
Reserves			
Asset revaluation reserve	32	–	–
Strategic development growth fund	33	1,000	–
Total equity		815,699	903,667

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of financial position—administered as at 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 \$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	55	88,195
Receivables	56	550,994
Other current assets	57	5,109
Total current assets		644,298
Non-current assets		
Receivables	56	131,070
Property, plant and equipment	58	78,987
Other non-current assets	57	91,316
Total non-current assets		301,373
Total assets		945,671
Current liabilities		
Payables	59	608,836
Accrued employee benefits	60	20
Other current liabilities	61	18,882
Total current liabilities		627,738
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	59	275
Other non-current liabilities	61	91,326
Total non-current liabilities		91,602
Total liabilities		719,340
Net assets		226,332
Equity		
Contributed equity		235,851
Retained surpluses		(9,519)
Reserves	62	–
Total equity		226,332

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of changes in equity—controlled for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
Contributed equity		
Balance as at 27 March	–	–
Net assets received due to machinery-of-government (MOG) change	872,238	870,379
Transactions with owners as owners:		
–Equity injections	24,802	24,802
–Equity withdrawals	(3,421)	(3,421)
–Net assets transferred to other departments	(270)	(270)
Balance as at 30 June	893,349	891,490
Retained surpluses/(deficits)		
Balance as at 27 March	–	–
Balance received through MOG change	(76,472)	–
Total comprehensive income	(2,178)	12,177
Balance as at 30 June	(78,650)	12,177
Reserves		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance as at 27 March	–	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–
Balance as at 30 June	–	–
Strategic development growth fund		
Balance as at 27 March	–	–
Balance received through MOG change	1,000	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–
Balance as at 30 June	1,000	–
Balance as at 30 June	1,000	–

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

**Statement of changes in equity—administered
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	2009
	\$'000
Contributed equity	
Balance as at 27 March	–
Net assets received due to MOG change	222,410
Transactions with owners as owners:	
–Equity injections	14,541
–Equity withdrawals	(379)
–Land surrendered to Department of Environment and Resource Management	(721)
Balance as at 30 June	235,851
Retained surpluses/(deficits)	
Balance as at 27 March	–
Total comprehensive income	(9,519)
Balance as at 30 June	(9,519)
Reserves (note 62)	
Balance as at 27 March	–
Total comprehensive income	–
Balance as at 30 June	–

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of cash flows—controlled for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Inflows:			
Output receipts		185,928	185,928
User charges		37,592	32,062
Grants and other contributions		54,455	53,274
GST input tax credits received from ATO		10,037	8,550
GST collected from customers		5,031	4,550
Interest receipts		158	2
Other inflows		1,866	1,860
Outflows:			
Employee expenses		(115,300)	(111,427)
Supplies and services		(85,877)	(54,658)
Grants and subsidies		(34,199)	(34,199)
GST paid on purchases		(17,148)	(15,185)
GST remitted to ATO		(1,943)	(1,696)
Finance/borrowing costs		(2,032)	(2,032)
Other outflows		(1,914)	(1,869)
Net cash provided from operating activities	35	36,654	65,160
Cash flows from investing activities			
Inflows:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		412	344
Outflows:			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(72,770)	(72,203)
Payments for intangibles		(961)	(961)
Payments for investments		–	(24,130)
Payment for customer bonds		(32)	–
Loans and advances provided		(1,668)	(1,668)
Net cash provided from investing activities		(75,019)	(98,618)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Inflows:			
Equity injections		36,711	33,904
Outflows:			
Equity withdrawals		(17,766)	(17,766)
Borrowing redemptions		(2,356)	(2,356)
Net cash provided from financing activities		16,589	13,782
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(21,776)	(19,676)
Cash at beginning of financial year		–	–
Net cash transferred under MOG change		111,264	99,737
Cash at end of financial year	17	89,488	80,061

For non-cash financing and investing activities, refer to note 36.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

**Statement of cash flows—administered
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	Notes	2009 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
<i>Inflows:</i>		
Administered item receipts		236,082
Fees and fines		25,228
Rent tenures and royalties revenue		735,739
Grants and other contributions		4,198
Interest receipts		4,949
GST input tax credits from ATO		85
GST collected on sales		300
Other inflows		619
<i>Outflows:</i>		
Transfers of administered item revenue to government		(753,561)
Employee expenses		(9)
Supplies and services		(505)
Grants and subsidies		(136,375)
GST remitted to ATO		(438)
GST paid on purchases		(1,243)
Other outflows		(383)
Net cash from operating activities	64	114,686
Cash flows from investing activities		
<i>Outflows:</i>		
Payment for property, plant and equipment		–
Loans and advances made		(3,000)
Net cash from investing activities		(3,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		
<i>Inflows:</i>		
Equity injections		14,541
<i>Outflows:</i>		
Equity withdrawals		(1,479)
Non-appropriated equity withdrawals		–
Net cash from financing activities		13,062
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		124,748
Cash at beginning of financial year		–
Net cash transferred under MOG change		(36,553)
Cash at end of financial year	55	88,195

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of comprehensive income by outputs/major activities—controlled for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

Employment, Industry Development and Innovation ⁽¹⁾

	Employment Initiatives 2009 \$'000	Industry and Regional Development 2009 \$'000	Total 2009 \$'000
Income from continuing operations ⁽²⁾			
Revenue			
Output revenue	22,964	50,386	73,350
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	3,559	863	4,422
Grants and other contributions	11	15,557	15,568
Royalties and other territorial revenue	–	–	–
Other revenue	–	216	216
Gains			
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	–	12	12
Market value increment/(decrement) of investments	–	–	–
Gain on sale of investments	–	–	–
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	–	–	–
Total income from continuing operations	26,534	67,034	93,568
Expenses from continuing operations ⁽²⁾			
Employee expenses	4,583	15,637	20,220
Supplies and services	1,543	5,927	7,470
Grants and subsidies	20,643	25,348	45,991
Depreciation and amortisation	34	1,830	1,864
Impairment losses	–	–	–
Finance/borrowing costs	–	1,970	1,970
Other expenses	31	1,516	1,547
Total expenses from continuing operations	26,834	52,228	79,062
Operating result from continuing operations	(300)	14,806	14,506
Operating result from discontinued operations			
Other comprehensive income			
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	(300)	14,806	14,506

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

(2) Corporate income and expenses have been allocated to respective outputs (disclosure only, figures are included above):

Income	14	49	63
Expenses	1,075	3,658	4,733

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

**Statement of comprehensive income by outputs/major activities—controlled (cont.)
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

Mines and Energy ⁽¹⁾

	Policy and Tenure Services	Technology, Resources and Energy Services	Safety and Health Services	Clean Energy Services	Total
	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Income from continuing operations ⁽²⁾					
Revenue					
Output revenue	2,297	4,411	2,298	1,342	10,348
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	114	28	2,729	–	2,871
Grants and other contributions	5,721	4,071	6,338	752	16,882
Royalties and other territorial revenue	–	–	–	–	–
Other revenue	44	–	7	48	99
Gains					
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–
Market value increment/(decrement) of investments	–	–	–	–	–
Gain on sale of investments	–	–	–	–	–
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	–	–	–	–	–
Total income from continuing operations	8,176	8,510	11,372	2,142	30,200
Expenses from continuing operations ⁽²⁾					
Employee expenses	5,525	4,246	7,422	974	18,167
Supplies and services	2,130	2,572	4,039	520	9,261
Grants and subsidies	139	282	2	199	622
Depreciation and amortisation	104	98	398	7	607
Impairment losses	18	30	70	4	122
Finance/borrowing costs	–	92	–	500	592
Other expenses	180	116	(64)	82	314
Total expenses from continuing operations	8,096	7,436	11,867	2,286	29,685
Operating result from continuing operations	80	1,074	(495)	(144)	515
Operating result from discontinued operations					
Other comprehensive income					
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	80	1,074	(495)	(144)	515

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

(2) Corporate income and expenses have been allocated to respective outputs (disclosure only, figures are included above):

Income	1,582	1,126	1,753	205	4,666
Expenses	1,582	1,126	1,753	205	4,666

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of comprehensive income by outputs/major activities—controlled (cont.) for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Communities ⁽¹⁾

	Primary Industries Development	Rural and Regional Communities Services	Biosecurity	Fisheries	Total
	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Income from continuing operations ⁽²⁾					
Revenue					
Output revenue	35,692	2,442	15,973	7,825	61,932
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	3,292	3	5,527	3,094	11,916
Grants and other contributions	19,060	41	4,747	1,424	25,272
Royalties and other territorial revenue	558	–	–	–	558
Other revenue	551	–	135	9	695
Gains					
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	187	–	–	119	306
Market value increment/(decrement) of investments	–	–	–	–	–
Gain on sale of investments	–	–	–	–	–
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	293	–	2	–	295
Total income from continuing operations	59,633	2,486	26,384	12,471	100,974
Expenses from continuing operations ⁽²⁾					
Employee expenses	34,545	863	15,164	7,548	58,120
Supplies and services	18,733	400	8,762	4,025	31,920
Grants and subsidies	2,586	1,389	2,142	907	7,024
Depreciation and amortisation	2,685	5	529	443	3,662
Impairment losses	33	–	6	4	43
Finance/borrowing costs	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	339	5	23	13	380
Total expenses from continuing operations	58,921	2,662	26,626	12,940	101,149
Operating result from continuing operations	712	(176)	(242)	(469)	(175)
Operating result from discontinued operations					
Other comprehensive income					
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	712	(176)	(242)	(469)	(175)

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

(2) Corporate income and expenses have been allocated to respective outputs (disclosure only, figures are included above):

Income	9,146	3	4,044	1,983	15,176
Expenses	8,848	198	3,914	1,872	14,832

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

**Statement of comprehensive income by outputs/major activities—controlled (cont.)
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

Tourism, Office of Fair Trading and Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing ⁽¹⁾

	Liquor, Gaming and Racing 2009 \$'000	Fair Trading 2009 \$'000	Total 2009 \$'000
Income from continuing operations ⁽²⁾			
Revenue			
Output revenue	938	10,308	11,246
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	2,210	581	2,791
Grants and other contributions	10,495	391	10,886
Royalties and other territorial revenue	–	–	–
Other revenue	1	(6)	(5)
Gains			
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	–	10	10
Market value increment/(decrement) of investments	–	–	–
Gain on sale of investments	–	–	–
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	–	–	–
Total income from continuing operations	13,644	11,284	24,928
Expenses from continuing operations ⁽²⁾			
Employee expenses	7,999	6,137	14,136
Supplies and services	5,854	4,069	9,923
Grants and subsidies	493	841	1,334
Depreciation and amortisation	516	274	790
Impairment losses	–	–	–
Finance/borrowing costs	62	–	62
Other expenses	100	73	173
Total expenses from continuing operations	15,024	11,394	26,418
Operating result from continuing operations	(1,380)	(110)	(1,490)
Operating result from discontinued operations			
Other comprehensive income			
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	(1,380)	(110)	(1,490)

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

(2) Corporate income and expenses have been allocated to respective outputs (disclosure only, figures are included above):

Income	25	19	44
Expenses	1,866	1,433	3,299

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of comprehensive income by outputs/major activities—controlled (cont.) for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

Trade Queensland ⁽¹⁾

	International Trade Development 2009 \$'000
Income from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	
Revenue	
Output revenue	8,150
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	(115)
Grants and other contributions	97
Royalties and other territorial revenue	–
Other revenue	3
Gains	
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	–
Market value increment/(decrement) of investments	–
Gain on sale of investments	–
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	–
Total income from continuing operations	8,135
Expenses from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	
Employee expenses	5,134
Supplies and services	3,768
Grants and subsidies	229
Depreciation and amortisation	104
Impairment losses	–
Finance/borrowing costs	–
Other expenses	79
Total expenses from continuing operations	9,314
Operating result from continuing operations	(1,179)
Operating result from discontinued operations	
Other comprehensive income	
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	–
Other	–
Total other comprehensive income	–
Total comprehensive income	(1,179)

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

(2) Corporate income and expenses have been allocated to respective outputs (disclosure only, figures are included above):

Income	16
Expenses	1,197

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

**Statement of comprehensive income by outputs/major activities—administered
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

Mines and Energy ⁽¹⁾

	Technology, Resources and Energy Services	Policy and Tenure Services	Safety and Health Services	Total
	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue				
Administered item appropriations	93,095	(9)	5	93,091
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	726	386	(59)	1,053
Rent tenures and royalties revenue	–	501,615	–	501,615
Grants and other contributions	–	–	–	–
Other revenue	–	8	1	9
Total income from continuing operations	93,821	502,000	(53)	595,768
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee expenses	–	–	–	–
Supplies and services	–	36	–	36
Grants and subsidies	94,716	–	–	94,716
Depreciation	–	25	4	29
Impairment losses	2	(73)	86	15
Finance/borrowing costs	–	5	–	5
Other expenses	–	–	–	–
Total expenses from continuing operations	94,718	(7)	90	94,801
Operating result from continuing operations before transfers to government	(897)	502,007	(143)	500,967
Transfers of administered item revenue to government	727	502,007	(58)	502,676
Operating result from continuing operations after transfers to government	(1,624)	–	(85)	(1,709)
Operating result from discontinued operations				
Other comprehensive income				
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	(1,624)	–	(85)	(1,709)

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of comprehensive income by outputs/major activities—administered (cont.) for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Communities ⁽¹⁾

	Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries 2009 \$'000
Income from continuing operations	
Revenue	
Administered item appropriations	10,538
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	476
Rent tenures and royalties revenue	–
Grants and other contributions	73
Other revenue	–
Total income from continuing operations	11,087
Expenses from continuing operations	
Employee expenses	–
Supplies and services	–
Grants and subsidies	10,568
Depreciation	–
Impairment losses	–
Finance/borrowing costs	–
Other expenses	–
Total expenses from continuing operations	10,568
Operating result from continuing operations before transfers to government	519
Transfers of administered item revenue to government	519
Operating result from continuing operations after transfers to government	–
Operating result from discontinued operations	
Other comprehensive income	
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	–
Other	–
Total other comprehensive income	–
Total comprehensive income	–

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

**Statement of comprehensive income by outputs/major activities—administered (cont.)
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

Employment, Industry Development and Innovation ⁽¹⁾

	Industry and Regional Development	Liquor, Gaming and Racing	Fair Trading	Total
	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue				
Administered item appropriations	36	–	10,175	10,211
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	–	5,154	13,780	18,934
Rent tenures and royalties revenue	–	–	–	–
Grants and other contributions	–	4,125	–	4,125
Other revenue	553	105	5,782	6,440
Total income from continuing operations	589	9,384	29,737	39,710
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee expenses	–	16	–	16
Supplies and services	–	412	–	412
Grants and subsidies	1,876	13,532	10,114	25,522
Depreciation	–	–	–	–
Impairment losses	–	–	4	4
Finance/borrowing costs	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	692	–	378	1,070
Total expenses from continuing operations	2,568	13,960	10,496	27,024
Operating result from continuing operations before transfers to government	(1,979)	(4,576)	19,241	12,686
Transfers of administered item revenue to government	–	2,472	18,024	20,496
Operating result from continuing operations after transfers to government	(1,979)	(7,048)	1,217	(7,810)
Operating result from discontinued operations				
Other comprehensive income				
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	(1,979)	(7,048)	1,217	(7,810)

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of assets and liabilities by outputs/major activities—controlled for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

Employment, Industry Development and Innovation ⁽¹⁾

	Employment Initiatives 2009 \$'000	Industry and Regional Development 2009 \$'000	Total 2009 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	25,287	1,741	27,028
Receivables	854	24,710	25,564
Inventories	–	–	–
Other assets	–	592	592
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	–	–	–
Total current assets	26,141	27,043	53,184
Non-current assets			
Receivables	–	3,549	3,549
Other financial assets	–	–	–
Intangible assets	898	–	898
Property, plant and equipment	328	357,092	357,420
Deferred tax asset	–	–	–
Other non-current assets	–	14,442	14,442
Total non-current assets	1,226	375,083	376,309
Biological assets			
Livestock	–	–	–
Total biological assets	–	–	–
Total assets	27,367	402,126	429,493
Current liabilities			
Payables	1,022	33,837	34,859
Other financial liabilities	–	9,143	9,143
Accrued employee benefits	883	3,041	3,924
Deferred tax liability	–	–	–
Other liabilities	270	1,624	1,894
Total current liabilities	2,175	47,645	49,820
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	–	125,963	125,963
Other non-current liabilities	–	–	–
Total non-current liabilities	–	125,963	125,963
Total liabilities	2,175	173,608	175,783
Net assets	25,192	228,518	253,710

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

**Statement of assets and liabilities by outputs/major activities—controlled (cont.)
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

Mines and Energy ⁽ⁱ⁾

	Policy and Tenure Services	Technology, Resources and Energy Services	Safety and Health Services	Clean Energy Services	General Non- attributable	Total
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets						
Cash	–	–	–	–	300	300
Receivables	810	606	3,825	93	935	6,269
Inventories	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	1,537	376	514	66	–	2,493
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total current assets	2,347	982	4,339	159	1,235	9,062
Non-current assets						
Receivables	–	–	–	2,456	–	2,456
Other financial assets	–	87,358	–	–	–	87,358
Intangible assets	900	895	997	117	–	2,909
Property, plant and equipment	8,344	4,187	60,001	98	–	72,630
Deferred tax asset	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-current assets	9,244	92,440	60,998	2,671	–	165,353
Biological assets						
Livestock	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total biological assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total assets	11,591	93,422	65,337	2,830	1,235	174,415
Current liabilities						
Payables	1,496	1,395	1,591	414	–	4,896
Other financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accrued employee benefits	621	583	805	174	–	2,183
Deferred tax liability	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	80	–	2,995	222	–	3,297
Total current liabilities	2,197	1,978	5,391	810	–	10,376
Non-current liabilities						
Payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-current liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total liabilities	2,197	1,978	5,391	810	–	10,376
Net assets	9,394	91,444	59,946	2,020	1,235	164,039

(i) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of assets and liabilities by outputs/major activities—controlled (cont.) for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Communities ⁽¹⁾

	Primary Industries Development	Rural and Regional Communities Services	Biosecurity	Fisheries	General Non- attributable	Total
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets						
Cash	–	2,425	–	–	11,012	13,437
Receivables	13,415	103	3,738	1,995	1,884	21,135
Inventories	728	–	774	594	3	2,099
Other assets	1,820	10	470	246	1,684	4,230
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	1,285	–	–	–	–	1,285
Total current assets	17,248	2,538	4,982	2,835	14,583	42,186
Non-current assets						
Receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other financial assets	60	–	–	–	–	60
Intangible assets	–	–	1,574	1,892	302	3,768
Property, plant and equipment	375,465	37	40,603	18,004	16,068	450,177
Deferred tax asset	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current assets	10,596	–	–	–	5	10,601
Total non-current assets	386,121	37	42,177	19,896	16,375	464,606
Biological assets						
Livestock	1,484	–	378	–	–	1,862
Total biological assets	1,484	–	378	–	–	1,862
Total assets	404,853	2,575	47,537	22,731	30,958	508,654
Current liabilities						
Payables	6,066	2,626	1,807	879	5,952	17,330
Other financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accrued employee benefits	3,488	13	1,321	741	986	6,549
Deferred tax liability	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	14,905	–	3,131	1,097	188	19,321
Total current liabilities	24,459	2,639	6,259	2,717	7,126	43,200
Non-current liabilities						
Payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current liabilities	120	–	–	–	–	120
Total non-current liabilities	120	–	–	–	–	120
Total liabilities	24,579	2,639	6,259	2,717	7,126	43,320
Net assets	380,274	(64)	41,278	20,014	23,832	465,334

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

**Statement of assets and liabilities by outputs/major activities—controlled (cont.)
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

Tourism, Office of Fair Trading and Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing ⁽¹⁾

	Liquor, Gaming and Racing	Fair Trading	Total
	2009	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11,118	12,845	23,963
Receivables	5,803	648	6,451
Inventories	–	–	–
Other assets	146	204	350
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	–	–	–
Total current assets	17,067	13,697	30,764
Non-current assets			
Receivables	–	–	–
Other financial assets	–	–	–
Intangible assets	2,449	1,224	3,673
Property, plant and equipment	11,155	1,154	12,309
Deferred tax asset	–	–	–
Other non-current assets	–	–	–
Total non-current assets	13,604	2,378	15,982
Biological assets			
Livestock	–	–	–
Total biological assets	–	–	–
Total assets	30,671	16,075	46,746
Current liabilities			
Payables	12,882	11,227	24,109
Other financial liabilities	553	–	553
Accrued employee benefits	3,442	721	4,163
Deferred tax liability	–	–	–
Other liabilities	173	–	173
Total current liabilities	17,050	11,948	28,998
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	2,568	–	2,568
Other non-current liabilities	65	–	65
Total non-current liabilities	2,633	–	2,633
Total liabilities	19,683	11,948	31,631
Net assets	10,988	4,127	15,115

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Statement of assets and liabilities by outputs/major activities—controlled (cont.) for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

Trade Queensland ⁽¹⁾

	International Trade Development 2009 \$'000
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	15,333
Receivables	(1,362)
Inventories	–
Other assets	1,603
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	
Total current assets	15,574
Non-current assets	
Receivables	–
Other financial assets	–
Intangible assets	–
Property, plant and equipment	634
Deferred tax asset	–
Other non-current assets	–
Total non-current assets	634
Biological assets	
Livestock	–
Total biological assets	–
Total assets	16,208
Current liabilities	
Payables	8,984
Other financial liabilities	–
Accrued employee benefits	1,093
Deferred tax liability	–
Other liabilities	661
Total current liabilities	10,738
Non-current liabilities	
Payables	–
Other financial liabilities	–
Other non-current liabilities	–
Total non-current liabilities	–
Total liabilities	10,738
Net assets	5,470

(1) Refer to note 3 for a description of outputs/major activities.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Note		Note title
Controlled	Administered	
1	1	Objectives of the department
2	2	Summary of significant accounting policies
3	3	Outputs of the department
4	–	Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to output revenue in statement of comprehensive income
–	43	Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to administered revenue
5	44	User charges, taxes, fees and fines
–	45	Rent tenures and royalties revenue
6	46	Grants and other contributions
7	–	Royalties and other territorial revenue
8	47	Other revenue
9	–	Gains
10	48	Employee expenses
11	49	Supplies and services
12	50	Grants and subsidies
13	51	Depreciation and amortisation
14	52	Impairment losses
15	53	Finance/borrowing costs
16	54	Other expenses
17	55	Cash and cash equivalents
18	56	Receivables
19	–	Inventories
20	57	Other assets
21	–	Non-current assets classified as held for sale
22	–	Other financial assets
23	–	Intangible assets
24	58	Property, plant and equipment
25	–	Restricted assets
26	–	Income tax equivalent (expense)/benefit
27	–	Biological assets
28	59	Payables
29	–	Other financial liabilities
30	60	Accrued employee benefits
31	61	Other liabilities
32	62	Asset revaluation reserve by class
33	–	Biological assets unrealised revenue reserve movement reconciliation
34	63	Restructuring of administrative arrangements
35	64	Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash from operating activities
36	–	Non-cash financing and investing activities
37	65	Commitments for expenditure
38	–	Contingencies
39	66	Financial instruments
40	–	Indicative physical quantities of biological assets and net valuation increment recognised as revenue
41	–	Agency transactions
42	–	Trust transactions and balances

The accompanying notes form part of these statements. Refer to note 1 regarding the machinery-of-government changes that led to the establishment of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

1. Objectives of the department

The Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) was created in March 2009. The department brings together core functions focused on employment, innovation, industry development, primary industries and fisheries, trade and investment, biosecurity, minerals, petroleum and gas, energy, tourism, rural and regional development, fair trading, liquor licensing, gaming and racing. This will provide a coordinated approach to Queensland's key economic drivers to deliver on key Queensland Government *Toward Q2 2020* ambitions and targets of:

- *Strong—Queensland is Australia's strongest economy, with infrastructure that anticipates growth.*
- *Strong—Increase by 50% the proportion of Queensland businesses undertaking research and development or innovation.*
- *Fair—Halve the proportion of Queensland children living in households without a working parent.*

To drive and deliver a strong economy for all Queenslanders, the department will drive job creation, create an investment climate that supports sustainable economic and industry development across Queensland, and develop and implement trade initiatives and opportunities for Queensland business.

The department will also manage and support the sustainable development of the state's productive industries and effective and efficient regulation in areas of departmental responsibility to ensure continued business and consumer confidence.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. In addition, the financial statements comply with the Treasurer's *Minimum reporting requirements for the year ending 30 June 2009* and other authoritative pronouncements.

These financial statements constitute a general purpose financial report.

Except where stated, the historical cost convention is used.

(b) The reporting entity

The consolidated financial statements include the value of all revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, being the parent entity together with ZeroGen Pty Ltd, Australian Institute for Commercialisation Ltd, Biopharmaceuticals Australia (Network) Pty Ltd, i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd, Green Energy Corporation Pty Ltd and Queensland Trade and Investment Office Pty Ltd as controlled entities. The accounting policies of the controlled entities have been aligned with the department's policies in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the effects of all material transactions between the department and controlled entities have been eliminated.

The outputs/major activities undertaken by the department are disclosed in note 3.

ZeroGen Pty Ltd

The company, ZeroGen Pty Ltd, operates primarily to investigate the viability of integrating coal-based gasification and carbon capture and storage to produce low emission baseload electricity. It operates predominantly in one geographical area, being an office in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

The Queensland Auditor-General audits the company.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(b) The reporting entity (cont.)

Australian Institute for Commercialisation Ltd

The Australian Institute for Commercialisation Ltd (AIC) is a world-class commercialisation facility that combines technology, entrepreneurship and education to accelerate wealth creation across Australia through a process of network development, research, training and education, national leadership and financial services. The aim of the AIC is to enhance the competitive position of all Australian industry sectors and firms through the rapid diffusion and uptake of research.

All issued shares are held by the Shareholding Minister on behalf of the Queensland Government.

The Queensland Auditor-General audits the company.

Biopharmaceuticals Australia (Network) Pty Ltd

Biopharmaceuticals Australia (Network) Pty Ltd was established to oversee the staged development of a contract biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility and undertake business development activities to support the operations of the facility. It forms part of the Queensland Government's ten year biotechnology strategic plan, creating synergy with Australia's world-class biomedical research activity.

All issued shares are held by the Shareholding Minister on behalf of the Queensland Government.

The Queensland Auditor-General audits the company.

i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd

The Brisbane based i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd is a technology incubator, providing innovative new companies with office space facilities, development programs, and mentoring for up to two years so they can focus on developing and commercialising their ideas and inventions.

All issued shares are held by the Shareholding Minister on behalf of the Queensland Government as at 30 June 2009.

On 17 August 2009 the issued share capital of i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd was sold to UQ Holdings Pty Ltd.

The Queensland Auditor-General audits the company.

Green Energy Corporation Pty Ltd

Green Energy Corporation Pty Ltd has not traded since incorporation.

All issued shares are held by the Shareholding Minister on behalf of the Queensland Government.

The Queensland Auditor-General audits the company.

Queensland Trade and Investment Office Pty Ltd

Queensland Trade and Investment Office Pty Ltd is used solely to facilitate the registration of the department's Queensland Government Trade and International Operations office in Jakarta.

Queensland Trade and Investment Office Pty Ltd is financially dormant and did not trade in 2008–09.

All issued shares are held by the Shareholding Minister on behalf of the Queensland Government.

The Queensland Auditor-General audits the company.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(c) Administered transactions and balances

The department administers, but does not control, certain resources on behalf of the government. In doing so, it has responsibility and is accountable for administering related transactions and items, but does not have the discretion to deploy the resources for the achievement of the department's objectives.

The major administered revenue stream for the agency is mining and petroleum royalties. The Queensland Government owns all petroleum, gold and most minerals within its borders. Mining and petroleum royalties represent a payment to the state for the right to extract those resources. The extraction of coal resources is the main source of royalties revenue. Refer note 45.

Administered expenditure primarily relates to community service obligation payments made to subsidise the cost of electricity to regional and remote parts of the state where the cost of supplying electricity exceeds the uniform tariff. Refer note 50.

(d) Agency and trust transactions and balances

The department holds cash and bank guarantees on behalf of companies and individuals for the following:

- as security for mining leases. This security reduces the government's liability should a leaseholder not comply with the conditions of the lease
- under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*. This Act requires Mining Registrars to receipt compensation payments and forward such payments to nominated bodies.

As a condition of mining leases, a security deposit of cash or bank guarantee must be provided to the department. Upon receipt of the cash deposits, the department recognises interest accrued during the period the department has custody of the monies. The amount of interest accrued each year is recognised as an expense.

The department also performs certain agency transactions.

As the department acts only in a custodial role in respect of these transactions and balances, they are not recognised in the financial statements, but are disclosed in notes 41 and 42 respectively. Applicable audit arrangements are also shown.

(e) Output revenue/administered item appropriations

Appropriations provided under the Annual Appropriation Act are recognised as revenue when received.

An appropriation receivable is recognised where approval has been obtained from Treasury.

Amounts appropriated to the department for transfer to other entities in accordance with legislative or other requirements are reported as 'administered' item appropriations.

(f) User charges, taxes, fees and fines

User charges, fees and fines are recognised as revenues when services are rendered. User charges are controlled by the department where they can be deployed for the achievement of departmental objectives. Refer note 5.

Taxes, fees and fines collected, but not controlled, by the department are reported as administered revenue. Refer note 44.

(g) Grants and other contributions

Grants, contributions, donations and gifts that are non-reciprocal in nature are recognised as revenue in the period in which the department obtains control over them. Where grants are received that are reciprocal in nature, revenue is accrued over the term of the funding arrangements.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(g) Grants and other contributions (cont.)

Contributed assets are recognised at their fair value.

Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

(h) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include all cash and cheques receipted but not banked at 30 June as well as deposits at call with financial institutions and imprest accounts.

(j) Receivables

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

The collectability of receivables is assessed periodically and if there is objective evidence that the department will not be able to collect all amounts due, the carrying amount of receivables is reduced with provision being made for impairment. All known bad debts were written-off as at 30 June. Increases in the provision for impairment are based on loss events as disclosed in notes 18 and 56.

Loans are recognised at the face value of the principal outstanding. The loan term is seven years and there is no interest charged or security held. Repayments commence in June 2013 and will be made on a bi-annual basis.

A weekly average interest benchmark rate is applied to mining royalty debtors who have not met their settlement terms.

In accordance with the Smart State initiative, the department also has provided interest-free loans. These loans are initially recognised at their fair value. The difference between the fair value of loans and the amounts given (fair value adjustment on loans) is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income as part of other expenses. Loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Effective interest is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the loans and recognises any difference between the fair value of loans at inception and the redemption amount. As it is the intention of borrowers to hold the loans for their full term, the accumulated effective interest recorded in the statement of comprehensive income will, over time, exactly offset the accumulated fair value adjustment on loans.

Other debtors generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the department and are recognised at their assessed values. Terms are a maximum of three months, no interest is charged and no security is obtained.

(k) Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale consist of those assets that management has determined are available for immediate sale in their present condition and their sale is highly probable within the next 12 months.

These assets are measured at the lower of the assets' carrying amounts and their fair values less costs to sell and are presented separately in the statement of financial position. Assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(l) Assets under construction (work-in-progress)

Work-in-progress is recognised at cost. All costs relating to items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets constructed in-house are recorded as work-in-progress until completion of the project using all direct costs and, where reliably attributable, indirect costs. Work-in-progress performed under external contracts is recorded using the invoice amount supplied by the contractor.

(m) Acquisition of assets

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

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

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

(n) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Land improvements undertaken by the department are included with buildings or infrastructure based on the proximity of the asset to which they relate.

(o) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with a cost or other value greater than \$100,000 are recognised in the financial statements. Items with a lesser value are expensed. Each intangible asset is amortised over its estimated useful life to the department less any anticipated residual value. The residual value is zero for all of the department's intangible assets.

It has been determined that there is not an active market for any of the department's intangible assets. As such, the assets are recognised and carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Purchased software

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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(o) Intangible assets (cont.)

Internally generated software

Costs associated with the development of computer software have been capitalised and are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of expected benefit to the department.

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

Research and development

Expenditure on research and development activities undertaken with the prospect of obtaining and developing new scientific or technical knowledge is recognised as an expense when incurred.

(p) Revaluations of non-current physical and intangible assets

Land, buildings and infrastructure are measured at fair value in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, plant and equipment* and Queensland Treasury's *Non-current asset accounting policies for the Queensland public sector*.

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

Plant and equipment, other than major plant and equipment is measured at cost. The carrying amounts for plant and equipment at cost should not materially differ from their fair value.

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

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

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

Separately identified components of assets are measured on the same basis as the assets to which they relate.

(q) Amortisation and depreciation of intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment

Land is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis so as to allocate the net cost or revalued amount of each asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life to the department.

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

Where assets have separately identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned useful lives distinct from the asset to which they relate and are depreciated accordingly.

Any expenditure that increases the originally assessed capacity or service potential of an asset is capitalised and the new depreciable amount is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset to the department.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(q) Amortisation and depreciation of intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment (cont.)

The depreciable amount of an improvement to or on leasehold land is allocated progressively over the estimated useful life of the improvement or the unexpired period of the lease, or over the unexpired period of secured grant funding from the Queensland Government, whichever is the shorter. The unexpired period of a lease includes any option period where exercise of the option is probable.

Each intangible asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life to the department.

For each class of depreciable asset, the following depreciation and amortisation rates are used:

Asset class	Category	Rate
Buildings	Building and improvements	2–10%
	Access roads	1.25–4%
	Land improvements	1.25–6.67%
Infrastructure	Wild dog barrier fence	2.0%
	Water infrastructure	3–4%
	Wharf and jetty structures	2.0%
	Rail loop	2.5%
	Roads	2.0%
Major plant and equipment	Unloaders and loaders	3.3%
	Jetty conveyors and transfer stations	3.3%
	Sea water supply equipment	5.0%
Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	4–33%
	Motor vehicles	6.67–33 %
	Boats and boating equipment	1.25–6.67%
	Heavy plant	5–20%
	Scientific equipment	5–33%
	Office equipment	2–33%
	Leasehold improvements	8–25%
Intangible assets		
	–Software purchased	10–25%
	–Software internally generated	10–20%

(r) Impairment of non-current assets

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

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

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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(r) Impairment of non-current assets (cont.)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase. Refer also note 2(p).

(s) Other financial assets

The investments in ZeroGen Pty Ltd and the Green Energy Corporation Pty Ltd are investments in unlisted equity securities that do not have a quoted price in an active market and are carried at cost.

Other financial assets are brought to account at fair value.

Dividend revenue is recognised when received.

Loans payable are recognised at the face value of the principal outstanding, interest being expensed or otherwise recognised as it occurs. The fair value of these loans is disclosed in note 29.

Other financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. Any impairment loss identified is recognised in the income statement.

(t) Payables

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

Administered creditors are due 30 business days from the date of invoice.

(u) Leases

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

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

Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets and are expensed in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives received when entering into operating leases are recognised as liabilities. Lease payments are allocated between rental expense/revenue and reduction of the asset/liability over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(v) Financial instruments

Recognition

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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(v) Financial instruments (cont.)

Classification

- cash and cash equivalents-held at fair value through profit and loss
- receivables-held at amortised cost
- investments in unlisted equity instruments-held at cost
- payables-held at amortised cost
- shares-held at fair value through profit and loss
- held to maturity investments-held at amortised cost
- financial liabilities-held at amortised cost.

The department does not enter transactions for speculative purposes, nor for hedging. Apart from cash and cash equivalents, and shares, the department holds no financial assets classified at fair value through profit and loss.

All disclosures relating to the measurement basis and financial risk management of other financial instruments held by the department are included in notes 39 and 66.

(w) Employee benefits

Wages, salaries and sick leave

Wages and salaries due but unpaid at reporting date are recognised in the statement of financial position at the nominal salary rates. Payroll tax and workers' compensation insurance are a consequence of employing employees, but are not counted in an employee's total remuneration package. They are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as employee related expenses. Employer superannuation contributions, annual leave levies and long service leave levies are regarded as employee benefits.

For unpaid entitlements expected to be paid within 12 months, the liabilities are recognised at their undiscounted values.

Prior history indicates that on average, sick leave taken each reporting period is less than the entitlement accrued. This is expected to continue in future periods. Accordingly, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees and no liability for unused sick leave entitlements is recognised.

As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised for this leave as it is taken.

Annual leave

The Queensland Government's Annual Leave Central Scheme (ALCS) became operational on 30 June 2008 for departments, commercialised business units and shared service providers. Under this scheme, a levy is made on the department to cover the cost of employees' annual leave (including leave loading and on-costs). The levies are expensed in the period in which they are payable. Amounts paid to employees for annual leave are claimed from the scheme quarterly in arrears.

For ZeroGen Pty Ltd, recreation leave due but unpaid at reporting date is recognised in the statement of financial position at the remuneration rates expected to apply at the time of settlement. For unpaid recreation leave expected to be paid within 12 months, the liabilities are recognised at their undiscounted values. For those entitlements not expected to be paid within 12 months, the liabilities are recognised at their present value, calculated using yields on fixed rate Commonwealth Government bonds of similar maturity.

Long service leave

Under the Queensland Government's long service leave scheme, a levy is made on the department to cover the cost of employees' long service leave. The levies are expensed in the period in which they are payable. Amounts paid to employees for long service leave are claimed from the scheme quarterly in arrears.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(w) Employee benefits (cont.)

For the department, no provision for long service leave is recognised in the financial statements. The liability is held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole-of-government and general government sector financial reporting*.

For ZeroGen Pty Ltd, long service leave entitlements payable are assessed at balance date having regard to current employee remuneration rates, employment related on-costs and other factors including accumulated years of employment, future remuneration levels, and experience of employee departure per year of service. Long service leave expected to be paid in the next 12 months is recorded as a current liability in the statement of financial position at its nominal value. Long service leave expected to be paid later than one year has been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for these entitlements accrued to balance date and recorded as a non-current liability. Relevant Commonwealth Bond Rates are used for discounting future cash flows. Long service leave is accrued at a rate of 13 weeks upon the completion of 10 years of continuous service in accordance with ZeroGen Pty Ltd policies. Due to the length of time ZeroGen Pty Ltd has been in operation the amount to be recognised is not material.

Superannuation

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

No liability is recognised for accruing superannuation benefits in the department's financial statements, the liability being held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole-of-government and general government sector financial reporting*.

For ZeroGen Pty Ltd, employer superannuation contributions are paid into the superannuation fund chosen by the individual employee, at rates determined by the compulsory superannuation guarantee. Contributions are expensed in the period in which they are paid or payable. The company's obligation is limited to its contribution made to the employee's nominated fund. The company has no default superannuation fund.

Executive remuneration

The executive remuneration disclosures in the employee benefits expense note (refer note 10) in the financial statements include:

- the aggregate remuneration of all senior executive officers (including the Chief Executive Officer) whose remuneration for the financial period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 is \$25,000 or more
- the number of senior executives, whose total remuneration for the financial period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 within each successive \$5,000 band, commencing at \$25,000.

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

- salaries and wages
- accrued leave (that is, the increase/decrease in the amount of annual and long service leave owed to an executive, inclusive of any increase in the value of leave balances as a result of salary rate increases or the like)
- performance pay paid or overdue and payable, in relation to the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009, provided that a liability exists, (namely where a determination has been made prior to the financial statements being signed), and can be reliably measured, even though the payment may not have been made during the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009
- accrued superannuation (being the value of all employer superannuation contributions during the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009, both paid and payable as at 30 June 2009).

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(w) Employee benefits (cont.)

- car parking benefits and the cost of motor vehicles, such as lease payments, fuel costs, registration/insurance, repairs/maintenance and fringe benefits tax on motor vehicles incurred by the department during the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009, both paid and payable as at 30 June 2009, net of any amounts subsequently reimbursed by the executives
- housing (being the market value of the rent or rental subsidy, where rent is part-paid by the executive during the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009, both paid and payable, as at 30 June 2009)
- allowances (which are included in remuneration agreements of executives, such as airfares or other travel costs paid to/for executives whose homes are situated in a location other than the location they work in)
- fringe benefits tax included in remuneration agreements.

The disclosures apply to all senior executives appointed under the *Public Service Act 2008* and classified as SES1 and above, with remuneration above \$25,000 in the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009. 'Remuneration' means any money, consideration or benefit, but excludes amounts:

- paid to an executive by the department or any of its subsidiaries where the person worked during the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 wholly or mainly outside Australia during the time the person was so employed
- or
- in payment or reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred for the benefit of the department or any of its subsidiaries.

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

(x) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when the department has a present obligation, either legal or constructive, as a result of a past event. They are recognised at the amount expected at reporting date at which the obligation will be settled in a future period. Where the settlement of the obligations is expected to be after 12 or more months, the obligation is discounted to the present value using the pre-tax discount rate. The amounts recognised as provisions in relation to the dismantling and removal of assets and the restoration of land on which the assets have been located, have been included in the cost of the assets.

At reporting date, the department has no such obligations.

(y) Allocation of revenues and expenses from ordinary activities to corporate services

The department discloses revenues and expenses attributable to corporate services in the statement of comprehensive income by outputs/major activities.

(z) Insurance

The department's non-current physical assets and other risks are insured through the Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF), premiums being paid on a risk assessment basis. In addition, the department pays premiums to WorkCover Queensland in respect of its obligations for employee compensation.

As part of its risk management strategy ZeroGen Pty Ltd holds directors and officers insurance with Chubb Insurance Company of Australia Ltd and public liability insurance with Zurich Financial Services Australia.

(aa) Services received free of charge or for nominal value

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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(ab) Contributed equity

Non-reciprocal transfers of assets and liabilities between wholly-owned Queensland state public sector entities, as a result of machinery-of-government changes, are adjusted to contributed equity in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by owners made to wholly-owned public sector entities*. Appropriations for equity adjustments are similarly designated.

(ac) Taxation

The department is a state body as defined under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and is exempt from Commonwealth taxation with the exception of fringe benefits tax (FBT) and goods and services tax (GST). FBT and GST are the only Commonwealth taxes accounted for by the department. As such, GST credits receivable from/payable to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) are recognised and accrued (refer notes 18 and 56).

ZeroGen Pty Ltd

ZeroGen Pty Ltd is exempt from Commonwealth Government income taxation but subject to the National Tax Equivalent Regime.

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the national income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse changes will occur in the income tax legislation, and its application to the National Tax Equivalent Regime, and the anticipation that the company will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by law.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity. ZeroGen Pty Ltd applies for a research and development tax concession through the Australian Tax Office on an annual basis.

Deferred income tax equivalent assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax equivalent profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

(ad) Issuance of financial statements

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Director-General and the Chief Finance Officer at the date of signing the management certificate.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(ae) Judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements necessarily requires the determination and use of certain accounting estimates, assumptions and management judgements that have the potential to cause material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Such estimates, judgements and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods as relevant.

(af) Roundings and comparatives

Amounts included in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 or, where that amount is \$500 or less, to zero, unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required.

Sub-totals and totals may not add due to rounding, but the overall discrepancy is no greater than two.

The reporting period covered by these financial statements is 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 and therefore no comparatives have been reported.

(ag) Inventories

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

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

(ah) Biological assets

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

(ai) Financing/borrowing costs

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Finance costs include:

- interest on short-term and long-term borrowings
- ancillary administration charges.

No borrowing costs are capitalised into qualifying assets.

(aj) Reserves

The strategic development growth fund is a historical reserve held by the controlled entity Australian Institute for Commercialisation Ltd to help fund unforeseen product and solutions development in the Commercialisation Solutions Business Unit.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(ak) New and revised accounting standards

The department did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2008–09. The significance of those new and amended Australian accounting standards that were applicable for the first time in the 2008–09 financial year and have had a significant impact on the department's financial statements is as follows:

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

Note 50 now confirms the broad identity of the recipients of transfer payments classified as administered expenses, consistent with the disclosure requirement of AASB1050 *Administered items*.

New accounting standard AASB 1052 *Disaggregated disclosures* now requires disclosure of the amounts of controlled assets and liabilities attributable to each departmental output. This is set out in the new statement of assets and liabilities by output/major activities.

The department is not permitted to adopt a new accounting standard ahead of the specified commencement date unless approval is obtained from the Treasury Department. Consequently, the department has not applied any Australian accounting standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective. The department will apply these standards and interpretations in accordance with their respective commencement date.

All other Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future commencement dates are either not applicable to the department, or have no material impact on the department.

3. Outputs of the department

The Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) was created as a result of the Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2009, with effect from 27 March 2009.

The identity and purpose of each major output/activity undertaken by the Department is summarised below:

Employment Initiatives

The Employment Initiatives output assists Queenslanders who are unemployed, underemployed or discouraged from participating in the labour market to become job ready and able to compete in the labour market. This is achieved through the Skilling Queenslanders for Work initiative and through driving the implementation of the COAG National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation in Queensland. An important component of the Skilling Queenslanders for Work initiative is the Green Army strategy which will be fully operational from 1 July 2009. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambitions of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas; Smart—Delivering world-class education and training; and Fair—Supporting safe and caring communities.

Industry and Regional Development

The Industry and Regional Development output is focused on facilitating sustainable economic development, and broadening and strengthening Queensland's economic base. This is achieved through a range of services including: supporting and empowering regional communities to identify and realise sustainable development opportunities; promotion of traditional and emerging growth industries, sectoral strategies and targeted industry support programs; improving the business environment, enhancing business efficiency and assisting business start-up, survival and growth; attracting major domestic and international firms to Queensland; leadership and coordination in economic development policy; and promoting knowledge creativity and innovation to generate opportunities and investment in both traditional industries and those within the science and technology sectors. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambition of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

3. Outputs of the department (cont.)

Policy and Tenures Services

Policy and Tenures Services works with key stakeholders to provide a legislative and policy framework and efficient tenure management services that support the sustainable development and operation of Queensland's mineral and energy industries having regard to the interests of Queenslanders as resource owners and energy consumers. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambitions of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas; Green—Protecting our lifestyle and environment; and Fair—Supporting safe and caring communities.

Technology, Resources and Energy Services

Technology, Resources and Energy Services is focused on attracting and assisting investment and innovation in the mineral and energy sectors; monitoring the reliability and security of supply of the state's electricity and gas industries; and the administration of the government's electricity related energy supply infrastructure. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambitions of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas; Green—Protecting our lifestyle and environment; and Fair—Supporting safe and caring communities.

Clean Energy Services

Clean Energy Services aims to create a new focus on clean energy opportunities in Queensland. It is responsible for the research and development of renewable and other clean energy technologies; energy efficiency; and energy demand management. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambitions of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas; and Green—Protecting our lifestyle and environment.

Safety and Health Services

Safety and Health Services provides best practice safety and health standards in the mining, explosives, petroleum and gas industries; protects public safety associated with the use of gas and fireworks; and delivers recognised scientific, research and training services to the mining and associated industries. This output contributes to the Queensland Governments *Toward Q2* ambitions of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas; Healthy—Making Queenslanders Australia's healthiest people, Smart—Delivering world-class education and training and Fair—Supporting safe and caring communities.

Safety and Health Levy

The Safety and Health Levy, which funds Queensland's mines and health regulatory function, reflects the costs associated with regulating mine safety and health in Queensland and is based on the number of employees in the mining and extractive industries and is collected through the Safety and Health Division.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

3. Outputs of the department (cont.)

Safety and Health Levy (cont.)

For disclosure purposes the total results for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 are summarised below:

	2009
	\$'000
Income	
Output revenue	8,980
Total	8,980
Expenses	
Employee expenses	5,242
Supplies and services	3,468
Grants and subsidies	2
Depreciation and amortisation	235
Impairment losses	17
Other	16
Total	8,980
Operating surplus/(deficit)	–

The administered revenue collected for the levy for the period 27 March to 30 June 2009 is disclosed below:

	2009
	\$'000
Safety and Health Levy	224

Primary Industries Development

The Primary Industries Development output is focused on improving the productivity and efficiency of Queensland's agricultural industries and assisting them to take advantage of business and market opportunities and maintain their international competitiveness. This is achieved through providing an integrated suite of services including policy, research and development, extension, regulatory, trade, business and industry development. The four main service areas of this output are: fostering a competitive business environment; innovating through science and extension; maximising trade and business opportunities; and maximising access to information, training and skilling opportunities. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambitions of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas; Green—Protecting our lifestyle and environment; and Smart—Delivering world-class education and training.

Biosecurity

The Biosecurity output is an important component underpinning Queensland's capability to respond to and manage the impact of pests, diseases, chemical residues and contaminants on economic activity, resources of economic value, human health, social amenity and the natural environment. Biosecurity ensures Queensland's reputation for safe, clean and sustainably produced products, and strengthens access to interstate and international markets for Queensland's agricultural and food products. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambitions of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas; Green—Protecting our lifestyle and environment; and Healthy—Making Queenslanders Australia's healthiest people.

Fisheries

The Fisheries output manages the state's wild fisheries resources and fish habitats that balance commercial, economic and community interests with the principles of ecologically sustainable development. Shark control and boating safety on behalf of Maritime Safety Queensland are also delivered through this output. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambitions of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas; Green—Protecting our lifestyle and environment; and Fair—Supporting safe and caring communities.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

3. Outputs of the department (cont.)

Rural and Regional Communities Services

Rural and regional communities helps to build and maintain viable rural and regional communities that offer employment and lifestyle opportunities. This is achieved through provision of services to support and engage with rural and regional communities, and driving the implementation of the Blueprint for the Bush initiative throughout Queensland. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambition of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas.

Liquor, Gaming and Racing

The Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing (OLGR) created on 1 July 2008, operates through separate functional areas for Liquor and Gaming; and Racing. It provides a modern, proactive regulatory environment with a focus on ensuring community confidence in the integrity and probity of the liquor, gaming and racing industries. It ensures the delivery of a more comprehensive application of Queensland's harm-minimisation framework for liquor and gaming. This office contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambitions of Healthy—Making Queenslanders Australia's healthiest people and Fair—Supporting safe and caring communities.

Fair Trading

The Fair Trading output is delivered through the Office of Fair Trading which encourages marketplace integrity, protects consumers and fosters business and consumer confidence. This is achieved through an effective regulatory regime that balances business and consumer needs; targeted information campaigns that aim to improve awareness of rights and obligations; effective licensing, registration and accreditation services; a proactive compliance program; and investigation and conciliation of consumer complaints. This office contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambition of Fair—Supporting safe and caring communities.

International Trade Development

The International Trade Development output is delivered by Trade Queensland and plays a lead role in driving international business and assisting Queensland firms in developing export opportunities. This output contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2* ambition of Strong—Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	Consolidated	Parent
	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
4. Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to output revenue in statement of comprehensive income		
Budgeted output appropriation	–	–
Lapsed appropriation	(17,837)	(17,837)
Transfers (to)/from other departments	226,822	226,822
Transfers (to)/from other headings	(23,057)	(23,057)
Total output receipts	185,928	185,928
Less: Opening balance of output revenue receivable	(23,355)	(23,355)
Plus: Closing balance of output revenue receivable	2,453	2,453
Output revenue recognised in statement of comprehensive income	165,026	165,026

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

Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation	62,056	62,056
Lapsed equity	(68,288)	(68,288)
Transfers from/(to) other departments	11,438	11,438
Transfers to other headings	10,932	10,932
Total equity adjustment receipts	16,138	16,138
Less: opening balance of equity adjustment receivable	5,077	5,077
Plus: closing balance of equity adjustment receivable	167	167
Equity adjustment recognised in contributed equity	21,382	21,382

In preparing this note, the department has relied on advice from the Treasury Department in relation to the 2009 transfers to departments made in accordance with section 23A of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*. These transfer amounts were approved by Governor in Council on 25 June 2009.

5. User charges, taxes, fees and fines

Fee for service	18,773	17,987
Sale of goods	1,883	1,883
Taxes, fees and fines	2,015	2,015
Total user charges, taxes, fees and fines	22,671	21,885

6. Grants and other contributions

Grants	46,769	46,769
Contributions	22,363	21,181
Assets received below fair value	25	25
Goods and services received below fair value	730	730
Donations received	–	–
Total	69,887	68,705

7. Royalties and other territorial revenue

Royalties	558	558
Total royalties and other territorial revenue	558	558

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
8. Other revenue		
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	231	165
Property income	435	435
Proceeds on sale of portable and attractive items	146	146
Sundry revenue	268	263
Total other revenue	1,080	1,009

(1) ZeroGen Pty Ltd cash deposits during the reporting period earned interest at rates between 2.85% and 3.17%.

9. Gains

Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment	328	328
Total gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	328	328

Market value increment/(decrement) of investments

Investments	-	-
Total market value increment/(decrement) of investments	-	-

Gain on sale of investments

Investments	-	-
Total gain on sale of investments	-	-

Net increment in valuation of biological assets

Livestock	295	295
Total net increment in valuation of biological assets	295	295

10. Employee expenses

Employee benefits

Wages and salaries	88,062	86,878
Employer superannuation contributions ⁽¹⁾	11,190	11,069
Annual leave levy ⁽¹⁾	8,910	8,910
Long service leave levy ⁽¹⁾	1,490	1,490
Other employee benefits	914	914

Employee related expenses

Workers compensation premium ⁽²⁾	450	449
Payroll tax ⁽²⁾	4,780	4,695
Other employee related expenses	1,459	1,373
Total employee expenses	117,255	115,778

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

Number of employees:	5,363	5,322
-----------------------------	-------	-------

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

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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

10. Employee expenses (cont.)

		Parent
		2009
Executive remuneration		
The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$25,000 (\$100,000 in full financial year) or more for the period 27 March to 30 June 2009:		
\$25,000 to \$29,999	(Annual: \$100,000 to \$119,999)	3
\$30,000 to \$34,999	(Annual: \$120,000 to \$139,999)	1
\$35,000 to \$39,999	(Annual: \$140,000 to \$159,999)	4
\$40,000 to \$44,999	(Annual: \$160,000 to \$179,999)	12
\$45,000 to \$49,999	(Annual: \$180,000 to \$199,999)	16
\$50,000 to \$54,999	(Annual: \$200,000 to \$219,999)	12
\$55,000 to \$59,999	(Annual: \$220,000 to \$239,999)	7
\$60,000 to \$64,999	(Annual: \$240,000 to \$259,999)	4
\$65,000 to \$69,999	(Annual: \$260,000 to \$279,999)	2
\$70,000 to \$74,999	(Annual: \$280,000 to \$299,999)	1
\$80,000 to \$84,999	(Annual: \$320,000 to \$339,999)	1
\$85,000 to \$89,999	(Annual: \$340,000 to \$359,999)	1
\$105,000 to \$109,999	(Annual: \$420,000 to \$439,999)	4
Total		68

The total remuneration of executives shown above ⁽¹⁾

\$3,674,714

The separation and redundancy/termination benefit payments during the year to executives shown above is

—

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

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
11. Supplies and services		
Consultants and contractors	26,049	11,056
Property/buildings	13,440	12,959
Transport	5,049	5,047
Travel and hospitality	5,300	5,262
Computer/IT expenses	2,879	2,841
Telecommunications	3,357	3,342
Shared services provider fee	3,467	3,467
Market and public relations expenses	3,034	2,841
Legal costs	1,164	1,025
Materials	2,625	2,615
Portable and attractive items	1,690	1,683
Service delivery costs	2,233	2,233
Service level agreement charges	1,963	1,963
Subscriptions and books	705	695
Industry consumables	724	724
Postage, freight and cartage	635	632
Bank fees and charges	71	69
Other	4,047	3,888
Total supplies and services	78,432	62,342

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	Consolidated	Parent
	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
12. Grants and subsidies		
Recurrent grants		
Grants to commonwealth agencies	2,006	2,006
Grants to Qld and local government	1,994	1,994
Grants to industry	30,475	32,004
Grants to individuals	54	54
Grants to universities	14,029	14,029
Grants to co-operative research centres	460	460
Grants to charities/community groups	1,098	1,098
Capital grants		
Grants to industry	515	515
Grants to universities	169	169
Grants to charities/community groups	1,085	1,085
Contributions	775	775
Subsidy payments	1,010	1,010
Total grants and subsidies	53,670	55,199
13. Depreciation and amortisation		
<i>Depreciation and amortisation were incurred in respect of:</i>		
Buildings and land improvements	1,990	1,990
Infrastructure	688	688
Major plant and equipment	1,156	1,156
Plant and equipment	2,939	2,734
Software purchased	63	63
Software internally generated	464	396
Total depreciation and amortisation	7,301	7,027
14. Impairment losses		
Bad and impaired debts	165	166
Total impairment losses	165	166
15. Finance/borrowing costs		
Interest	2,587	2,587
Other borrowing costs	36	36
Total finance/borrowing costs	2,623	2,623

The department does not capitalise finance/borrowing costs.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	Consolidated	Parent
	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
16. Other expenses		
External audit fees ⁽¹⁾	222	184
Insurance premiums—QGIF	186	186
Insurance premiums—general	25	25
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	196	161
Sponsorships	383	365
Special payments:		
Ex-gratia and special payments	6	6
Compensation payments ⁽²⁾	250	250
Losses:		
Public property ⁽³⁾	2	2
Donations non-current physical assets		
Donations and gifts	16	16
Loan—fair value adjustment	1,160	1,160
Other	144	139
Total other expenses	2,590	2,494

(1) Total external audit fees for the 3 months to 30 June 2009 are estimated to be consolidated \$0.222 million, parent \$0.184 million. There are no non-audit services included in this amount.

(2) Compensation payments on the acquisition of housing as a result of the Collingwood Park subsidence event.

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

17. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	89,305	79,882
Imprest accounts	183	179
Total cash and cash equivalents	89,488	80,061

18. Receivables

Current

Trade debtors	29,182	28,482
Less: Provision for impairment	(730)	(714)
	28,452	27,768
Loans and advances receivable	5,030	5,030
GST input tax credits receivable	8,408	7,907
GST payable	(1,397)	(1,300)
Net GST receivable	7,011	6,607
Output revenue receivable from treasury	1,248	1,248
Annual leave levy receivable	8,946	8,946
Long service leave reimbursements	622	622
Interest receivable	10	—
Other	7,835	7,835
Total current receivables	59,154	58,056

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	Consolidated	Parent
	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
18. Receivables (cont.)		
Non-current		
Loans and advances ⁽¹⁾	6,005	6,005
Total non-current receivables	6,005	6,005
<i>(1) This amount includes loans of \$3.549 million at fair value provided under the Smart State initiative with a cost value of \$15.150 million at 30 June 2009.</i>		
Movements in the allowance of provision for impairment		
Balance as at 27 March	–	–
Provision transferred in through MOG change	(576)	(576)
Amounts written off during the year	–	18
Amount recovered during the year	2	–
(Increase)/decrease in allowance recognised in profit or loss	(156)	(156)
Balance as at 30 June	(730)	(714)
19. Inventories		
Inventory held for sale:		
Finished goods	594	594
Inventory not held for sale:		
Raw materials and stores	1,505	1,505
Total inventories	2,099	2,099
20. Other assets		
Current		
Prepayments	8,012	8,090
Other current assets	1,188	1,177
Total other current assets	9,200	9,267
Non-current		
Prepayments	25,043	25,043
Other non-current assets	223	–
Total other non-current assets	25,266	25,043
21. Non-current assets classified as held for sale		
Land	1,285	1,285
Total non-current assets classified as held for sale	1,285	1,285

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
22. Other financial assets		
Shares—at fair value ⁽¹⁾	60	60
Investment in public enterprises	–	87,358
Total other financial assets	60	87,418

Details of investments in unlisted controlled entities are as follows:

Name	Ownership interest	Investment carrying amount (\$)
The Green Energy Corporation Pty Ltd ⁽²⁾	100%	10
Australian Institute for Commercialisation Ltd	100%	1
Biopharmaceuticals Australia (Network) Pty Ltd	100%	1
i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd	100%	10
ZeroGen Pty Ltd ⁽³⁾	100%	87,358,005
Queensland Trade and Investment Office Pty Ltd	100%	1

These instruments are not traded on an active market, thus their fair value cannot be reliably measured.

(1) Shares comprise equity in primary producers' co-operatives.

(2) The Green Energy Corporation Pty Ltd has not traded since incorporation.

(3) The investment in ZeroGen Pty Ltd was assessed by the department for evidence of impairment as at 30 June 2009. The department believes that intellectual property being generated by the project is expected to accrue significant value and benefits, to be negotiated and agreed amongst future project sponsors, and accordingly, the department has not recognised any impairment loss at the financial reporting date 30 June 2009.

	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
23. Intangible assets		
Software purchased		
At cost	6,007	5,799
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(4,479)	(4,339)
	1,528	1,461
Software internally generated		
At cost	16,127	16,127
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(9,278)	(9,278)
Less: Accumulated impairment	(32)	(32)
	6,817	6,817
Patents and trademarks		
At cost	30	–
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1)	–
	28	–
Software work-in-progress		
At cost	2,971	2,971
Total intangible assets	11,344	11,248

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

23. Intangible assets (cont.)

Intangible assets reconciliation

	Consolidated				
	Software purchased	Software internally generated	Patents and trademarks	Works-in- progress	Total
	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Carrying amount at 27 March	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions through MOG change	1,631	6,677	28	2,427	10,763
Impairment losses recognised in statement of comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions	–	–	–	1,108	1,108
Net transfers between classes	29	512	–	(541)	–
Amortisation ⁽¹⁾	(63)	(464)	–	–	(527)
Carrying amount at 30 June	1,597	6,725	28	2,994	11,344

	Parent				
	Software purchased	Software internally generated	Patents and trademarks	Works-in- progress	Total
	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Carrying amount at 27 March	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions through MOG change	1,495	6,677	–	2,427	10,599
Impairment losses recognised in statement of comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions	–	–	–	1,108	1,108
Net transfers between classes	29	512	–	(541)	–
Amortisation ⁽¹⁾	5	(464)	–	–	(459)
Carrying amount at 30 June	1,529	6,725	–	2,994	11,248

(1) Amortisation of intangibles is included in the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation' in the statement of comprehensive income. All intangible assets of the department have finite useful lives and are amortised on a straight-line basis (refer note 2 (q)).

No intangible assets have been classified as held for sale or form part of a disposal group held for sale. All assets have been tested for indicators of impairment and adjustments to the value of assets have been made where appropriate.

Research and development expensed during the reporting period is nil.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
24. Property, plant and equipment		
Land:		
At management valuation	267,672	267,672
Less: accumulated impairment losses	(2,581)	(2,581)
Total land	265,091	265,091
Buildings:		
At management valuation	372,339	372,339
Less: accumulated depreciation	(168,632)	(168,632)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	(3,099)	(3,099)
Total buildings	200,608	200,608
Infrastructure:		
At management valuation	144,100	144,100
Less: accumulated depreciation	(26,894)	(26,894)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	-	-
Total infrastructure	117,206	117,206
Major plant and equipment		
At management valuation	135,855	135,855
Less: accumulated depreciation	(18,577)	(18,577)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	-	-
Total major plant and equipment	117,278	117,278
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	128,970	127,504
Less: accumulated depreciation	(73,569)	(72,905)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	-	-
Total plant and equipment	55,401	54,599
Capital work-in-progress:		
At cost	139,062	138,388
Total property, plant and equipment	894,645	893,170
Property, plant and equipment		
At cost	268,032	265,892
At management valuation	919,966	919,966
Less: accumulated depreciation	(287,672)	(287,008)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	(5,680)	(5,680)
Total property, plant and equipment	894,645	893,170

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

24. Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

Valuation method

Property, plant and equipment have been valued in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, plant and equipment* and Queensland Treasury's *Non-current asset accounting policies for the Queensland public sector*.

Land, buildings, infrastructure and major plant and equipment were transferred to DEEDI at 27 March 2009 at fair value. The valuation of land and buildings is based on current market values. For infrastructure assets, the basis of valuation is depreciated current replacement cost.

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

Some assets under infrastructure and major plant and equipment asset classes are under a 25-year lessee arrangement to industry, which commenced in 2005 with a nominal lease payment.

Plant and equipment is valued at cost in accordance with Queensland Treasury's *Non-current asset accounting policies for the Queensland public sector*.

Property, plant and equipment movement reconciliation

	Consolidated						
	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Major plant and equipment \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Works-in- progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 27 March	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions through MOG change	264,587	191,525	117,843	118,434	52,555	85,328	830,272
Acquisitions	–	48	–	–	3,807	67,770	71,625
Disposals	–	(22)	–	–	(212)	–	(234)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other government transfers	(236)	(34)	–	–	–	–	(270)
Transfers between classes	740	11,080	50	–	2,190	(14,060)	–
Assets received below fair value	–	–	–	–	–	25	25
Revaluation increments/ (decrements)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Impairment losses recognised in equity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation/amortisation	–	(1,989)	(688)	(1,156)	(2,940)	–	(6,773)
Carrying amount at 30 June	265,091	200,608	117,205	117,278	55,400	139,063	894,645
	Parent						
	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Major plant and equipment \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Works-in- progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 27 March	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions through MOG change	264,587	191,525	117,843	118,434	51,548	84,655	828,592
Acquisitions	–	48	–	–	3,807	67,770	71,625
Disposals	–	(22)	–	–	(212)	–	(234)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other government transfers	(236)	(34)	–	–	–	–	(270)
Transfers between classes	740	11,080	50	–	2,190	(14,060)	–
Assets received below fair value	–	–	–	–	–	25	25
Revaluation increments/ (decrements)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Impairment losses recognised in equity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation/amortisation	–	(1,989)	(688)	(1,156)	(2,735)	–	(6,568)
Carrying amount at 30 June	265,091	200,608	117,205	117,278	54,598	138,390	893,170

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

24. Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

Fully depreciated assets

An asset strategic plan for DEEDI is currently being developed and will address the management of fully depreciated assets.

	Parent 2009 \$'000
Significant asset classes	
Buildings	17,399
Infrastructure	–
Plant and equipment	26,688
Software internally generated	3,309
Total significant asset classes	47,396

25. Restricted assets

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

Current restricted assets

Cash at bank	6,997
Receivables	8,315
Total current restricted assets ⁽¹⁾	15,312

Property, plant and equipment

At cost	4,510
At management valuation	388
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,592)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	–
Total property, plant and equipment ⁽²⁾	1,306
Total restricted assets	16,618

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

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

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	Consolidated	Parent
	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
26. Income tax equivalent (expense)/benefit		
(a) Income tax equivalent (expense)/benefit		
The income tax equivalent benefit for the financial period differs from the amount calculated on the loss before income tax equivalents. The differences are calculated as follows:		
Loss before income tax equivalent (expense)/benefit	14,284	–
Plus: Non-assessable parent operating surplus	516	–
	<u>14,800</u>	<u>–</u>
Income tax @ 30%	4,440	–
Tax effect of:		
R and D uplift	1,209	–
Non-deductible expenses	(65)	–
Prior year over provision	390	–
Current period deferred tax equivalent assets and liabilities not recognised	(5,974)	–
Derecognition of prior year deferred tax liability	13	–
Income tax equivalent (expense)/benefit	<u>13</u>	<u>–</u>
Current tax		
Deferred tax liability	13	–
Income tax equivalent (expense)/benefit	<u>13</u>	<u>–</u>
(b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Temporary differences	39	–
Tax losses	33,776	–
Total unrecognised deferred tax assets	<u>33,815</u>	<u>–</u>
(c) Deferred tax liability		
Movement for the year		
Opening balance	(13)	–
Change to statement of comprehensive income	13	–
Closing balance	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
(d) Derecognition of deferred tax equivalent assets and liabilities		
An income tax equivalent benefit and associated deferred tax asset and liability have not been recognised in the accounts because the estimation of future taxable income against which the deferred tax asset and liability can be applied cannot be done with a sufficient level of certainty.		
Deferred tax equivalent assets and liabilities recognised in prior years have been derecognised on a similar basis.		

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
27. Biological assets		
Livestock		
Carrying amount at 27 March	–	–
Acquisitions through MOG change	1,969	1,969
Increase from purchases/acquisitions	107	107
Decrease from disposals/sales	(509)	(509)
Gain/(loss) from changes in fair value	295	295
Carrying amount at 30 June	1,862	1,862
28. Payables		
Current		
Trade creditors	71,526	68,033
Taxes, fees and fines payable	2,815	2,677
Accrued expenses	25,913	19,082
Other	755	386
Total current payables	101,009	90,179
29. Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings	9,696	9,696
Security deposits	62	–
Total current other financial liabilities	9,757	9,696
Non-current		
Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings	128,531	128,531
Total non-current other financial liabilities	128,531	128,531
<p>The market value of the department's borrowings at 30 June, as notified by Queensland Treasury Corporation, was \$138.265 million. All borrowings are in Australian dollars (A\$) denominated amounts and are carried at amortised costs, interest being expensed as it accrues. No interest has been capitalised during the current reporting period. Repayment dates vary from December 2012 to March 2015. This represents the value of the debt if the department repaid in full at balance date. Principal and interest repayments are made quarterly in arrears at rates ranging from 5.02% to 7.06%.</p>		
<p>As it is in the intention of the department to hold its borrowings for the full term, no fair value adjustment is made to the carrying value of the borrowings.</p>		
30. Accrued employee benefits		
Current		
Salaries and wages outstanding	4,184	3,998
Employer superannuation contribution payable	157	157
Annual leave levy payable	11,806	11,806
Long service leave levy payable	1,415	1,415
Other	672	535
Total current accrued employee benefits	18,234	17,911
Non-current		
Annual leave	8	–
Long service leave	54	–
Total non-current accrued employee benefits	62	–

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	Consolidated	Parent
	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
31. Other liabilities		
<i>Current</i>		
Unearned grant revenue	834	101
Unearned other revenue	25,815	25,208
Other	74	36
Total current other liabilities	26,723	25,345
<i>Non-current</i>		
Unearned revenue	120	120
Lease incentive	272	65
Total non-current other liabilities	392	185

32. Asset revaluation reserve by class

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Major plant and equipment	Plant and equipment	Total
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 27 March	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation decrements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses through equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to retained surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	-	-	-	-	-	-

The asset revaluation reserve represents the effect of upward and downward revaluations of assets to fair value. No reserve existed on formation of DEEDI and revaluations did not occur this reporting period.

	Consolidated	Parent
	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
33. Strategic development growth fund		
Balance as at 27 March	-	-
Balances received through MOG change	1,000	-
Transfers to and from retained surplus	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	1,000	-

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

34. Restructuring of administrative arrangements

As a result of Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2009 dated 26 March 2009, responsibility for the functions of the department were transferred to the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) on 27 March. The assets and liabilities transferred are as follows:

Assets and liabilities transferred from:

	DPIF	DME	TRDI	DEIR	JAG	Treasury	DLGSR	Transport	Total
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets									
Current assets									
Cash assets	19,679	21,458	44,957	(260)	1,975	10,389	–	4,136	102,334
Receivables	27,406	9,741	43,569	5,655	291	3,151	2	417	90,232
Inventories	1,953	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1,965
Prepayments	2,411	–	662	9	7	11	10	–	3,110
Other	–	579	–	–	–	–	–	1,212	1,791
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	1,285	–	220	–	–	–	–	–	1,505
Total current assets	52,734	31,778	89,408	5,404	2,273	13,551	12	5,777	200,937
Non-current assets									
Receivables	–	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,000
Other financial assets	59	63,228	2,996	–	–	–	–	–	66,283
Prepayments	10,714	–	14,592	–	–	–	–	–	25,306
Property, plant and equipment	447,278	70,548	297,370	258	1,212	11,259	21	649	828,595
Intangible assets	3,634	2,214	–	1,059	1,272	2,420	–	–	10,599
Total non-current assets	461,685	138,990	314,958	1,317	2,484	13,679	21	649	933,783
Biological assets									
Livestock	2,047	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,047
Total biological assets	2,047	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,047
Total assets	516,466	170,768	404,366	6,721	4,757	27,230	33	6,426	1,136,767
Liabilities									
Current liabilities									
Payables	23,719	23,165	22,684	1,008	1,418	950	12	148	73,104
Borrowings	–	–	9,011	–	–	133	–	–	9,144
Accrued employee benefits	7,257	5,375	495	1,171	(13)	1,455	–	173	15,913
Other	20,377	515	2,461	3,198	–	–	–	–	26,551
Total current liabilities	51,353	29,055	34,651	5,377	1,405	2,538	12	321	124,712
Non-current liabilities									
Payables	–	–	–	–	–	10,000	–	–	10,000
Borrowings	–	–	128,328	–	–	3,112	–	–	131,440
Other	171	–	–	–	–	65	–	–	236
Total non-current liabilities	171	–	128,328	–	–	13,177	–	–	141,676
Total liabilities	51,524	29,055	162,979	5,377	1,405	15,715	12	321	266,388
Net assets	464,942	141,713	241,387	1,344	3,352	11,515	21	6,105	870,379

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
35. Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash from operating activities		
Net surplus/(deficit)	(2,178)	12,177
Items classified as financing/investing activities:		
Revenue attributable to government funding	(433)	–
Non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7,301	7,027
Bad debts written off	15	–
Biological assets unrealised (revenue)/expense	(295)	(295)
Loss on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	65	71
Impairment loss	95	43
Gain on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(333)	(316)
Net loss on sale of assets held for sale	79	79
Income tax expense/(benefit)	(13)	–
Assets received below fair value	(25)	(25)
Fair value adjustment-receivables	1,704	1,704
Notional interest on loans receivable	(115)	(115)
Other non-cash items	1,184	1,182
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	33,026	33,763
(Increase)/decrease in output revenue receivable	5,758	5,758
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(145)	(145)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(5,895)	(5,739)
(Increase)/decrease in biological assets	480	480
Increase/(decrease) in payables	1,648	14,301
Increase/(decrease) in accrued employee benefits	138	(76)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(1,962)	(1,223)
(Increase)/decrease in GST input tax credits receivable	(4,294)	(4,294)
Increase/(decrease) in GST payable	849	803
Net cash provided from operating activities	36,654	65,160

36. Non-cash financing and investing activities

Assets and liabilities received or donated/transferred by the department and recognised as revenues and expenses, are set out in notes 6 and 16 respectively.

Assets and liabilities received or transferred by the department as a result of machinery-of-government changes are set out in note 34.

37. Commitments for expenditure

(a) Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Commitments under operating leases at reporting date are inclusive of anticipated GST and are payable as follows:

–Not later than one year	90,894	5,696
–Later than one year and not later than five years	20,714	10,697
–Later than five years	3,248	2,803
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	114,856	19,196

The department has non-cancellable operating leases relating to land, building, laboratories, office accommodation and storage facilities. Lease payments are generally fixed, but with inflation escalation clauses on which contingent rentals are determined. No renewal or purchase options exist in relation to operating leases and no operating leases contain restrictions on financing or other leasing activities. Also included as non-cancellable operating leases are motor vehicles leased from QFleet.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
37. Commitments for expenditure (cont.)		
(b) Expenditure commitments		
Material expenditure commitments inclusive of anticipated GST, contracted for at reporting date but not recognised in the accounts are payable as follows:		
Land	110	110
Buildings	2,771	2,771
Infrastructure	268,974	268,974
Plant and equipment	593	593
Intangibles	308	308
Supplies and services	18,903	18,903
Other	–	–
Total expenditure commitments (GST inclusive)	291,659	291,659
–Not later than one year	191,692	191,692
–Later than one year and not later than five years	92,626	92,626
–Later than five years	7,341	7,341
Total expenditure commitments (GST inclusive)	291,659	291,659

(c) Grants and subsidies expenditure commitments

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

–Not later than one year	127,801	127,801
–Later than one year and not later than five years	115,405	115,405
–Later than five years	438	438
Total grants and subsidies expenditure commitments	243,644	243,644

38. Contingencies

(a) Guarantees and undertakings

The department holds bank guarantees in relation to Queensland Investment Incentive Scheme (QIIS) grants and other financial support provided to private sector proponents.

All QIIS funds are underwritten by performance undertakings and in the case of cash grants, secured by bank guarantees or equivalent securities from the grantee for the full term of the agreement.

The total value of bank guarantees held for 22 QIIS projects as at 30 June 2009 is \$31.632 million.

Other bank guarantees are held for financial support provided on seven projects. The total value of bank guarantees held for these seven projects as at 30 June 2009 is \$24.898 million.

Other bank guarantees are held to ensure the performance by the broker of its obligations under the Information Brokerage Agreements with the state under the *Motor Vehicles and Boats Securities Act 1986* and/or the *Business Names Act 1962*. These bank guarantees have a total value as at 30 June 2009 of \$0.419 million.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

38. Contingencies (cont.)

(b) Litigation in progress

The jurisdiction of all contingent liability matters as at 30 June 2009 is as follows:

	Consolidated 2009 Claims	Parent 2009 Claims
Supreme Court	4	4
Federal Court	–	–
Magistrate Court	2	2
District Court	2	2
Planning and Environment Court	7	7
Other	4	4
Jurisdiction not available-lodged with department *	81	81
	100	100

At reporting date it is not possible to estimate any probable outcome of these claims, or any financial effect. Depending on the outcome of the litigation process, indemnity for the department may be sought in respect of some of the above matters through the Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF).

* The department has received notification of claims which are not yet subject to court action. These cases are managed by QGIF which may or may not result in subsequent litigation. For cases that had settled at mediation, any related provision will be disclosed in the financial statements of QGIF.

No provision has been made to settle any claims at 30 June 2009.

(c) Workers' compensation claims

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

(d) Native title claims over departmental land

At 30 June 2009, 90 properties remain unassessed against the *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993*. These properties cover a total area of 296,054 hectares situated across Queensland and the land has a carrying value of \$145.863 million.

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

(e) Rehabilitation of abandoned mine sites

The department is responsible for the rehabilitation of all abandoned mine sites on behalf of the whole-of-government.

Financial assurances are required for mining projects, to cover the rehabilitation liability should a mining leaseholder fail to undertake rehabilitation. The current financial assurance system provides for a discount based on past environmental performance. This has resulted in a gap in the financial assurances held by the department and the potential liability should a miner default. At 30 June 2009 the department held assurances totalling \$1.757 billion.

The contingent liability would only be recognised as an actual liability in the event that the miner defaults on the conditions of the licence and the state holds insufficient financial assurance to cover the rehabilitation that the state considers necessary.

At reporting date it is not possible to determine the extent or timing of any potential financial effect of this responsibility.

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; Environmental Protection Agency; and Queensland Treasury have been negotiating with the mining industry to reduce the gap by encouraging progressive rehabilitation and by reducing the discount rates.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

38. Contingencies (cont.)

(f) ZeroGen Pty Ltd

The future operations of ZeroGen Pty Ltd are dependant on the continued financial support of the State of Queensland. The company has executed an Equity Funding Agreement with the Queensland Government to fund the completion of the feasibility study. The Queensland Government has committed \$102.5 million to this stage.

(g) Collingwood Park

Due to the mine subsidence event which occurred at Collingwood Park on 26 April 2008, the government through the department is providing assistance to property holders including:

- paying for any works necessary to stabilise a property or make it safe
- repair mining subsidence-related damage where it is cost effective to do so
- purchasing of properties that were beyond economic repair, or had to be demolished.

At reporting date it is not possible to determine the extent or timing of any potential financial effect of this event.

(h) Mount Isa

The department has been named as a party on served claims on behalf of claimants alleging personal injuries resulting from exposure to lead and other toxins in Mount Isa.

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

39. Financial instruments

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

(a) Categorisation of financial instruments

Category	Notes	Consolidated 2009 \$'000	Parent 2009 \$'000
Financial assets			
Cash	17	89,487	80,061
Receivables	18	65,159	64,061
Other financial assets	22	60	87,418
Total financial assets		154,706	231,540
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
Payables	28	101,009	90,179
Other financial liabilities:			
Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings	29	138,227	138,227
Security deposits	29	62	–
Total financial liabilities		239,298	228,406

On 22 November 2007, Queensland Treasury approved an overdraft facility for the department to operate its controlled bank account with an overdraft limit of \$15 million, given the high demands to fund emergency responses such as fire ants and equine influenza. The facility remained fully undrawn at 30 June 2009. There is no overdraft interest charged for this facility.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

39. Financial instruments (cont.)

(b) Financial risk management

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

Financial risk management is implemented pursuant to government and departmental policy. These policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the department. All financial risk is managed by the Finance and Facilities Unit under policies approved by the department. The department provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas. The department measures risk exposure using a variety of methods as follows:

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

(c) Credit risk exposure

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

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

The following table represents the department's maximum exposure to credit risk based on contractual amounts net of any allowances:

Maximum exposure to credit risk	Notes	Consolidated	Parent
		2009	2009
Category		\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets			
Cash	17	89,487	80,061
Receivables	18	65,159	64,061
Other financial assets	22	60	87,418
Total financial assets		154,706	231,540

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

39. Financial instruments (cont.)

(c) Credit risk exposure (cont.)

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

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

No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the statement of financial position.

The method for calculating any provisional impairment for risk is based on past experience, current and expected changes in economic conditions and changes in client credit ratings. The main factors affecting the current calculation for provisions are disclosed below as loss events. These economic and geographic changes form part of the department's documented risk analysis assessment in conjunction with historic experience and associated industry data.

The recognised allowance for provision for impairment loss is \$0.714 million at 30 June 2009.

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

Aging of past due but not impaired as well as impaired financial assets are disclosed in the following tables:

Financial assets past due but not impaired Consolidated

Contractual repricing/maturity date:

	Overdue					Total financial assets \$'000
	Not overdue \$'000	Less than 30 days \$'000	31–60 days \$'000	More than 60 days \$'000	Total overdue \$'000	
Financial assets						
Receivables	53,651	6,853	826	3,829	11,508	65,159
Total financial assets	53,651	6,853	826	3,829	11,508	65,159

Parent

Contractual repricing/maturity date:

	Overdue					Total financial assets \$'000
	Not overdue \$'000	Less than 30 days \$'000	31–60 days \$'000	More than 60 days \$'000	Total overdue \$'000	
Financial assets						
Receivables	53,190	6,216	826	3,829	10,871	64,061
Total financial assets	53,190	6,216	826	3,829	10,871	64,061

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

39. Financial instruments (cont.)

(c) Credit risk exposure (cont.)

Impaired financial assets

Consolidated

Contractual repricing/maturity date:

	Overdue				Total overdue \$'000	Total financial assets \$'000
	Not overdue \$'000	Less than 30 days \$'000	31–60 days \$'000	More than 60 days \$'000		
Financial assets						
Receivables	–	–	–	730	730	730
Total financial assets	–	–	–	730	730	730

Parent

Contractual repricing/maturity date:

	Overdue				Total overdue \$'000	Total financial assets \$'000
	Not overdue \$'000	Less than 30 days \$'000	31–60 days \$'000	More than 60 days \$'000		
Financial assets						
Receivables	–	–	–	714	714	714
Total financial assets	–	–	–	714	714	714

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the situation where the department may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The department is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of its payables through its trading in the normal course of business, and borrowings from Queensland Treasury Corporation, the borrowings are based on the Queensland Government's gazetted floating rate.

The department manages liquidity risk through the use of a liquidity management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring the department has sufficient funds available to meet employee and supplier obligations as they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring that minimum levels of cash are held within the various bank accounts so as to match the expected duration of the various employee and supplier liabilities.

The following table sets out the liquidity risk of financial liabilities held by the department. It represents the contractual maturity of financial liabilities, disclosed as the undiscounted cashflows, except for payables which are shown at their carrying value.

Consolidated

	Notes	Payable in			Total \$'000
		<1 year \$'000	1–5 years \$'000	> 5 years \$'000	
Financial liabilities					
Payables	28	101,009	–	–	101,009
QTC borrowings		17,553	65,222	92,134	174,909
Total		118,562	65,222	92,134	275,918

Parent

	Notes	Payable in			Total \$'000
		<1 year \$'000	1–5 years \$'000	> 5 years \$'000	
Financial liabilities					
Payables	28	90,179	–	–	90,179
QTC borrowings		17,553	65,222	92,134	174,909
Total		107,732	65,222	92,134	265,088

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

39. Financial instruments (cont.)

(e) Market risk

The department does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to commodity price changes. The department is exposed to interest rate risk through its borrowings from QTC. The department does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest risk and manages its risk as per the liquidity risk note above.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on a report similar to that which would be provided to management, depicting the outcome to profit and loss if interest rates would change by +/- 1% from the interest rate applicable at 30 June 2009 to the cash balance at that date. With all other variables held constant, the consolidated entity would have a surplus and equity increase/(decrease) of \$0.179 million. This is mainly attributable to the exposure of ZeroGen Pty Ltd cash balances to movement in interest rates, and the department's QTC borrowings.

The department's financial assets and liabilities are not subject to variations in interest rates.

The department's QTC borrowings are held at fixed rate and variable rate for the terms of the borrowings. For its fixed rate borrowings the department is not impacted by movement in interest rates for the terms of the borrowings.

Financial instruments	Carrying amount \$'000	Interest rate risk			
		- 1%		+ 1%	
		Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
Cash	7,578	(76)	(76)	76	76
QTC borrowings at variable rates	10,270	(103)	(103)	103	103
Overall effect on profit and equity	17,848	(179)	(179)	179	179

ZeroGen Pty Ltd's cash funds are held in interest-bearing Commonwealth Bank accounts. Cash funds held by the department are non-interest bearing.

(f) Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement and for note disclosure purposes.

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

- Other financial assets are measured at cost (refer note 22), as fair value cannot be reliably measured. Therefore no fair value is disclosed.
- The fair value of borrowings is calculated using discounted cash flow analysis and the effective interest rate (refer note 29) and is disclosed below. Fair value of the Smart State initiative loans have been calculated at the discounted net present value of expected future cash payments receivable.

Financial instruments	Total carrying amount	Net fair value
	2009 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Financial assets		
Loans receivable	8,422	8,493
Total financial assets	8,422	8,493
Financial liabilities		
Payables	100,405	100,405
QTC borrowings	138,227	138,265
Security deposits	61	61
Total financial liabilities	238,693	238,731

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

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

	Number 2009 '000	Net change in NMV 2009 \$'000
Livestock	7	295
Total indicative physical quantities of biological assets and net change in NMV	7	295

41. Agency transactions

The department acts as an agent in the collection and distribution of charges and levies for various public sector agencies and local governments through the Queensland Government Agency Project (QGAP) offices. The department also collects authorised deductions from employees' salaries for on-payment to third parties.

A reconciliation of the amounts collected and distributed follows:

	Parent 2009 \$'000
Balance at 27 March	-
Balance transferred through MOG change	574
Collections during reporting period	10,684
Distributions to principals during reporting period	(11,180)
Balance at 30 June*	78

* Held in the collection/disbursement bank accounts and distributed 30 June.

Fees of \$0.047 million received by the department for providing agency services are recognised in user charges. Refer note 5. The transactions and balances are subject to audit by the Auditor-General of Queensland.

42. Trust transactions and balances

The department performs a custodial role in respect of security deposits, seized fishing catches and secretarial duties.

The department also holds cash and bank guarantees on behalf of companies and individuals for the following:

- as security for mining leases. This security reduces the government's liability should a leaseholder not comply with the conditions of the lease.
- under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*. This Act requires Mining Registrars to receipt compensation payments and forward such payments to nominated bodies.

As a result of restructuring of administrative arrangements, the Funeral Benefits Trust Fund was transferred to the department, effective from 1 April 2009.

The Funeral Benefits Trust Fund, established under section 9 (1) of the *Funeral Benefit Business Act 1982*, holds monies from contributors as a result of agreements that were made between 1940 and 1973. No further monies are owed by contributors. The Funeral Benefit Trust Fund Board of Trustees meets each month and determines claims submitted by two corporations under the *Funeral Benefit Business Act 1982*.

As the department performs only a custodial role in respect of these transactions and balances, they are not recognised in the financial statements, but are disclosed here for information purposes.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

Trust transactions and balances (cont.)

	Parent 2009 \$'000
Trust collections and distributions	
Collections	
Mining security deposits	482
Native title holding	1
Other collections	41
Total collections	524
Distributions	
Mining security deposits	400
Native title holding	12
Other distributions	172
Total distributions	584
Decrease in trust assets	(60)
Trust assets and liabilities	
Current assets	
Monies held in trust	5,014
Mining security deposits	23,973
Native title holding	82
Total current assets	29,069
Total trust assets	29,069
Current liabilities	
Trust balances payable	5,014
Mining security deposits	1,890
Native title holding	82
Total current liabilities	6,986
Non-current liabilities	
Mining security deposits	22,083
Total non-current liabilities	22,083
Total trust liabilities	29,069

At 30 June 2009, the department held bank guarantees to the value of \$1.733 billion for mining securities. This represents the maximum value the government is potentially entitled to under the conditions of the mining leases.

The department received fees of \$0.030 million for providing administrative support to the Funeral Benefits Trust Fund.

The Auditor-General of Queensland performed the audit of the department's trust transactions.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	2009
	\$'000
43. Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to administered revenue	
Budgeted administered item appropriation	–
Transfers (to)/from other departments	219,678
Transfers from other headings	25,032
Lapsed equity adjustment	(5,783)
Unforeseen expenditure	10,217
Total administered item receipts	249,144
Plus: Opening balance of equity withdrawal payable	1,100
Plus: Closing balance of administered item receivable	22,902
Less: Opening balance of administered item receivable	(145,144)
Total administered items	128,002
This is represented by:	
Administered item revenue recognised in statement of comprehensive income	113,840
Appropriated equity adjustment recognised in contributed equity	14,162
Total	128,002
<p>In preparing this note, the department has relied on advice from the Treasury Department in relation to the 2009 transfers to departments made in accordance with section 23A of the <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>. These transfer amounts were approved by Governor in Council on 25 June 2009.</p>	
44. User charges, taxes, fees and fines	
Sale of goods and services	2,653
Taxes	1,409
Regulatory fees-licences and permits	9,758
Regulatory fees-other	6,290
Fines and forfeitures	353
Total fees and fines	20,463
45. Rent tenures and royalties revenue	
Royalties	492,760
Land rent and other territorial revenue	8,855
Total rent tenures and royalties revenue	501,615
46. Grants and other contributions	
Grants	73
Contributions ⁽¹⁾	4,125
Total grants and other contributions	4,198

(1) Contribution funding from the community investment fund.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	2009 \$'000
47. Other revenue	
Interest income	5,199
Property income	631
Sundry revenue	619
Total other revenue	6,449
48. Employee expenses	
Wages and salaries	13
Employer superannuation contribution ⁽¹⁾	2
Payroll tax ⁽²⁾	1
Total employee expenses	16

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

Number of employees:	3
-----------------------------	----------

(1) Employer superannuation contributions are regarded as employee benefits.

(2) Payroll tax is a consequence of employing employees, but is not counted in employees' total remuneration package. It is not an employee benefit, but rather an employee-related expense.

	2009 \$'000
49. Supplies and services	
Administration expenses	448
Total supplies and services	448

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	2009
	\$'000
50. Grants and subsidies	
Recurrent grants	
Grants to Qld Government and local government	14,689
Grants to charities/community groups	13,532
Capital grants	
Grants to universities	833
Grants to charities/community groups	1,116
Subsidy payments	100,637
Total grants and subsidies	130,807
51. Depreciation	
Incurred in respect of:	
Infrastructure	5
Plant and equipment	24
Total depreciation	29
52. Impairment losses	
Impairment losses on receivables	19
Total impairment losses	19
53. Finance/borrowing costs	
Interest expense	5
Total finance/borrowing costs	5
54. Other expenses	
Loan-fair value adjustment	692
Sundry expenses	378
Total other expenses	1,070
55. Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash at bank and on hand	88,195
Total cash and cash equivalents	88,195

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	2009 \$'000
56. Receivables	
Current	
Trade debtors	16,198
Royalties	503,815
Less: Provision for impairment	(3,208)
	<u>516,805</u>
Interest receivable	1,504
Less: Provision for impairment	(76)
	<u>1,428</u>
GST input tax credits receivable	1,196
GST payable	(101)
	<u>1,095</u>
Loans	1,100
Mining rents	4,105
Taxes, fees and fines receivable	947
Administered item appropriations	22,902
Sundry receivable	2,612
Total current receivables	<u>550,994</u>
Non-current	
Advances	80,220
Loans ⁽¹⁾	50,850
Total non-current receivables	<u>131,070</u>
<i>(1) Loans are provided under the Smart State Research Facility Fund with a cost value of \$180.894 million at 30 June 2009.</i>	
Movements in the allowance of provision for impairment	
Balance as at 27 March	–
Balance transferred through MOG change	(3,269)
Amounts written-off during the year	–
Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in profit or loss	(15)
Balance as at 30 June	<u>(3,284)</u>
57. Other assets	
Current	
Prepayments	5,109
Total current other assets	<u>5,109</u>
Non-current	
Prepayments	91,316
Total non-current other assets	<u>91,316</u>

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009**

	2009
	\$'000
58. Property, plant and equipment	
Land:	
At valuation	75,307
Infrastructure:	
At valuation	557
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(120)
	<u>437</u>
Plant and equipment:	
At cost	3,407
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(164)
	<u>3,243</u>
Capital work-in-progress:	
At cost	–
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>78,987</u>

The fair value of land and infrastructure has been determined on the following basis:

For land, prior to the machinery-of-government transfer to DEEDI, a comprehensive independent valuation was performed as at 26 March 2009 on all land by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, and State Valuation Services using 'fair value' and 'highest and best use' principles. The underlying tenure of the subject properties is unallocated state land. This land is designated for development and disposal, therefore valuations were obtained based on the assumption that freehold title could be issued over each individual land parcel. The fair values determined at 30 June 2009 were not materially different to carrying values at 30 June 2009 and accordingly, no adjustment to the carrying value was recognised.

For infrastructure, a comprehensive independent revaluation was performed as at 31 December 2006 by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, and State Valuation Services using 'fair value' principles.

For infrastructure, State Valuation Service indices derived from the Implicit Price Deflator relating to Infrastructure Price Movement provided by Queensland Treasury and Department of Public Works were applied at 30 June 2009. The fair values determined at 30 June 2009 were not materially different to carrying values at that date and accordingly, no adjustment to the carrying value was recognised.

Plant and equipment is valued at cost in accordance with Queensland Treasury's *Non-current asset accounting policies for the Queensland public sector*.

The department has plant and equipment with an original cost of \$0.005 million and a written down value of zero still being used in the provision of services. At reporting date, the department has no plan to replace the assets.

Property, plant and equipment movement reconciliation

	Land	Infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Works-in- progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 27 March	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions through MOG change	76,028	442	3,267	–	79,737
Acquisitions	–	–	–	–	–
Land surrendered under Comalco lease	(721)	–	–	–	(721)
Revaluation increments/decrements	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	–	(5)	(24)	–	(29)
Carrying amount at 30 June	75,307	437	3,243	–	78,987

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

	2009 \$'000																
59. Payables																	
<i>Current</i>																	
Trade creditors	7,969																
Grants and subsidies payable	50,652																
Transfer of administered item revenue to government	540,930																
Royalties	1,254																
Interest payable	24																
Other	8,008																
Total current payables	608,836																
<i>Non-current</i>																	
Interest payable	275																
Total non-current payables	275																
60. Accrued employee benefits																	
Wages and salaries payable	3																
Annual leave levy payable	17																
Total accrued employee benefits	20																
61. Other liabilities																	
<i>Current</i>																	
Unearned revenue-royalties	12,174																
Unearned revenue-general	6,524																
Other current liabilities	184																
Total current other liabilities	18,882																
<i>Non-current</i>																	
Unearned revenue-general	91,316																
Other non-current liabilities	10																
Total non-current other liabilities	91,326																
62. Reserves																	
<i>Asset Revaluation Reserve by class</i>																	
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Land 2009 \$'000</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Infrastructure 2009 \$'000</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total 2009 \$'000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Balance at 27 March</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revaluation increments</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance at 30 June</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Land 2009 \$'000	Infrastructure 2009 \$'000	Total 2009 \$'000	Balance at 27 March	-	-	-	Revaluation increments	-	-	-	Balance at 30 June	-	-	-
	Land 2009 \$'000	Infrastructure 2009 \$'000	Total 2009 \$'000														
Balance at 27 March	-	-	-														
Revaluation increments	-	-	-														
Balance at 30 June	-	-	-														

The asset revaluation reserve represents the effect of upward and downward revaluations of land and infrastructure to fair value.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

63. Restructuring of administrative arrangements

As a result of the Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No. 2) 2009, dated 26 March 2009, responsibility for all functions of the department was transferred to the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI). The assets and liabilities transferred are as follows:

Assets and liabilities transferred from:

	DPIF \$'000	DME \$'000	TRDI \$'000	JAG \$'000	Treasury \$'000	Total \$'000
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash	(3,167)	(51,543)	(10,124)	6,251	22,030	(36,553)
Receivables	3,826	875,732	12,252	7,141	2,937	901,888
Total current assets	659	824,189	2,128	13,392	24,967	865,335
Non-current assets						
Receivables	78,220	–	–	–	–	78,220
Other financial assets	–	–	47,236	–	–	47,236
Property, plant and equipment	–	79,736	–	–	–	79,736
Prepayments	–	–	–	–	96,425	96,425
Total non-current assets	78,220	79,736	47,236	–	96,425	301,617
Total assets	78,879	903,925	49,364	13,392	121,392	1,166,952
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Payables	593	804,431	1,100	13,413	8,295	827,832
Accrued employee benefits	–	–	–	–	10	10
Unearned revenue	–	19,339	–	171	4,919	24,429
Total current liabilities	593	823,770	1,100	13,584	13,224	852,271
Non-current liabilities						
Payables	–	273	–	–	–	273
Other	–	–	–	–	91,998	91,998
Total non-current liabilities	–	273	–	–	91,998	92,271
Total liabilities	593	824,043	1,100	13,584	105,222	944,542
Net assets	78,286	79,882	48,264	(192)	16,170	222,410

2009
\$'000

64. Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash from operating activities

Operating surplus	(9,519)
Depreciation expense	29
Notional interest on loans	(553)
Fair value adjustment on loans	692
Change in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(6,118)
(Increase)/decrease in administered item appropriations receivable	122,242
(Increase)/decrease in royalties receivable	237,481
Increase/(decrease) in payables	6,551
Increase/(decrease) in unearned revenue	(6,372)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	154
Increase/(decrease) in transfers of administered item revenue to government payable	(229,901)
Net cash from operating activities	114,686

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

2009
\$'000

65. Commitments for expenditure

Grants and contributions commitments

As at 30 June 2009, the department had formal agreements for ongoing grant payments as follows:

–Not later than one year	28,189
–Later than one year and not later than five years	64,744
–Later than five years ⁽¹⁾	7,400
Total grants and contributions commitments	100,333

(1) The department has a formal agreement for ongoing grant payments of \$1.5 million annually, which is not included in the later than five years amount.

66. Financial instruments

(a) Categorisation of financial instruments

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

Category	Notes	
Financial assets		
Cash	55	88,195
Receivables	56	682,064
Total		770,259
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Payables	59	609,111
Total		609,111

(b) Financial risk management

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

Financial risk management is implemented pursuant to government and departmental policy. These policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the department. All financial risk is managed by the Finance and Facilities Unit under policies approved by the department. The department provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas. The department measures risk exposure using a variety of methods as follows:

Risk exposure	Measurement method
Credit risk	Ageing analysis, earnings at risk
Liquidity risk	Sensitivity analysis
Market risk	Interest rate Sensitivity analysis

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

66. Financial instruments (cont.)

(c) Credit risk exposure

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

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

The following table represents the department's maximum exposure to credit risk based on contractual amounts net of any allowances:

Maximum exposure to credit risk

Category	Notes	2009 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash	55	88,195
Receivables	56	682,064
Total		770,259

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

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

No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the statement of financial position.

The method for calculating any provisional impairment for risk is based on past experience, current and expected changes in economic conditions and changes in client credit ratings. The main factors affecting the current calculation for provisions are disclosed below as loss events. These economic and geographic changes form part of the department's documented risk analysis assessment in conjunction with historic experience and associated industry data.

The recognised allowance for provision for impairment loss is \$3.284 million at 30 June 2009.

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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

66. Financial instruments (cont.)

(c) Credit risk exposure (cont.)

Aging of past due or impaired financial instruments are disclosed in the following tables:

Financial assets past due but not impaired

Contractual repricing/maturity date:

	Overdue				Total overdue \$'000	Total financial assets \$'000
	Not overdue \$'000	Less than 30 days \$'000	31–60 Days \$'000	More than 60 days \$'000		
Financial assets						
Receivables	672,004	855	1,726	7,479	10,060	682,064
Total financial assets	672,004	855	1,726	7,479	10,060	682,064

Impaired financial assets

Contractual repricing/maturity date:

	Overdue				Total overdue \$'000	Total financial assets \$'000
	Not overdue \$'000	Less than 30 days \$'000	31–60 Days \$'000	More than 60 days \$'000		
Financial assets						
Receivables	–	–	722	2,562	3,284	3,284
Total financial assets	–	–	722	2,562	3,284	3,284

(d) Liquidity risk

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

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

The department manages liquidity risk through the use of a liquidity management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring the department has sufficient funds available to meet employee and supplier obligations as they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring that minimum levels of cash are held within the various bank accounts so as to match the expected duration of the various employee and supplier liabilities.

The following table sets out the liquidity risk of financial liabilities held by the department. It represents the contractual maturity of financial liabilities, calculated based on cash flows relating to the repayment of the principal amount outstanding at balance date.

	Notes	Payable in			Total \$'000
		<1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	> 5 years \$'000	
Financial liabilities					
Payables	59	608,836	275	–	609,111
Total		608,836	275	–	609,111

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

66. Financial instruments (cont.)

(e) Market risk

The department does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to commodity price changes. The department is exposed to interest rate risk at reporting date.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on a report similar to that which would be provided to management, depicting the outcome to profit and loss if the interest rate would change by +/- 1% from the rates applicable at 30 June 2009. With all other variables held constant, the department would have a surplus and equity increase/(decrease) of \$0.039 million. This is due to the department's exposure to movements in interest rates charged on outstanding royalty receivables.

Financial instrument	Carrying amount	Interest rate risk			
		- 1%		+ 1%	
		Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Outstanding royalties	3,931	(39)	(39)	39	39
Overall effect on profit and equity		(39)	(39)	39	39

Interest on security deposits held is accrued using rates paid on balances of bank passbook accounts.

Balance	Interest rate
\$0 to < \$49,999	0.01%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0.05%
>\$100,000	0.20%

Note that these rates have not changed since 5 February 2002. Given the low rate of interest and the infrequency of interest rate change, it is considered that there is no material interest rate risk in relation to these deposits to the department.

(f) Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement and for note disclosure purposes.

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

- The carrying amount of cash, cash equivalents, receivables and payables approximate their fair value and are not disclosed separately.

**CERTIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND INNOVATION**

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 40(1) of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* (the Act), and other prescribed requirements. In accordance with Section 40(3) of the Act we certify that in our opinion:

- a) the prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping the accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- b) the statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation and the consolidated entity for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 and of the financial position at 30 June 2009.



Mike Richards MNIA
Acting Chief Finance Officer

28 August 2009



Peter Henneken
Acting Director General

28 August 2009

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Accountable Officer of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report

The auditor's report relates to the financial report of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 included on the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's website. The Accountable Officer is responsible for the integrity of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's website. I have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's website. The auditor's report refers only to the statements named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of the financial report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report, available from the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this website.

These matters also relate to the presentation of the audited financial report in other electronic media including CD Rom.

Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, which comprises the statement of financial position and statement of financial position by outputs as at 30 June 2009, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement cash flows and statement of income by outputs for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the certificates given by the Acting Director-General and the Acting Chief Finance Officer.

The Accountable Officer's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Accountable Officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with prescribed accounting requirements identified in the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* and the *Financial Management Standard 1997*, including compliance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit is prescribed in the *Auditor-General Act 2009*. This Act, including transitional provisions, came into operation on 1 July 2009 and replaces the previous requirements contained in the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the *Auditor-General of Queensland Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit is planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement in the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, other than in expressing an opinion on compliance with prescribed requirements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Accountable Officer, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report and any mandatory financial reporting requirements as approved by the Treasurer for application in Queensland.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

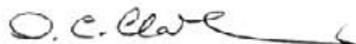
The *Auditor-General Act 2009* promotes the independence of the Auditor-General and QAO authorised auditors. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Queensland public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament.

The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

Auditor's Opinion

In accordance with s.40 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009* –

- (a) I have received all the information and explanations which I have required; and
- (b) in my opinion –
 - (i) the prescribed requirements in respect of the establishment and keeping of accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
 - (ii) the financial report has been drawn up so as to present a true and fair view, in accordance with the prescribed accounting standards of the transactions of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation for the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 and of the financial position as at the end of that period.



O C CLARE FCPA
Delegate of the Auditor-General of Queensland



Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

Appendices

Appendix 1: Legislation administered by DEEDI

The public business of the State of Queensland is divided among its Ministers. Each ministerial portfolio carries particular responsibilities, including the administration of relevant legislation. All current legislation under the portfolio of the Minister for Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and Minister for Trade, Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland and Minister for Tourism and Fair Trading and administered by the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation during the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 are as follows:

* Indicates subordinate legislation

Minister for Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (Andrew Fraser)

Industry Development and Innovation:

Biodiscovery Act 2004

Gene Technology Act 2001

*Gene Technology Regulation 2002

Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and Minister for Trade (Stephen Robertson)

Queensland Mines and Energy:

Alcan Queensland Pty Limited Agreement Act 1965

(Sch—except to the extent administered by the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability)

Central Queensland Coal Associates Agreement Act 1968

(Sch pt III—except to the extent administered by the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability)

Century Zinc Project Act 1997

(s 10)

Clean Coal Technology Agreement Act 2007

Clean Energy Act 2008

Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Act 1989

Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999

*Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2001

Commonwealth Aluminium Corporation Pty. Limited Agreement Act 1957

(except to the extent administered by the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability)

Electricity Act 1994

*Electricity Regulation 2006

Electricity—National Scheme (Queensland) Act 1997

Energy Ombudsman Act 2006

*Energy Ombudsman Regulation 2007

Explosives Act 1999

*Explosives Regulation 2003

Fossicking Act 1994

*Fossicking Regulation 1994

Gas Supply Act 2003

*Gas Supply Regulation 2007

Geothermal Exploration Act 2004

*Geothermal Exploration Regulation 2005

Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993

*Gladstone Power Station Agreement Regulation 2004

Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and Minister for Trade (Stephen Robertson)

Queensland Mines and Energy: (cont.)

Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009

Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984

Mineral Resources Act 1989

(except to the extent administered by the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability)

*Mineral Resources Regulation 2003

Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999

*Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2001

Mount Isa Mines Limited Agreement Act 1985

(except to the extent administered by the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability)

National Gas (Queensland) Act 2008

*National Gas (Queensland) Regulation 2008

Nuclear Facilities Prohibition Act 2007

Offshore Minerals Act 1998

Petroleum Act 1923

*Petroleum Regulation 2004

Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004

*Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Regulation 2004

Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982

Queensland Nickel Agreement Act 1970

(Sch pts II–III, VI and VII)

Thiess Peabody Coal Pty. Ltd. Agreement Act 1962

(except to the extent administered by the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability)

Thiess Peabody Mitsui Coal Pty. Ltd. Agreements Act 1965

(except to the extent administered by the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability)

Trade:

Agent-General for Queensland Act 1975

Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland (Tim Mulherin)

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994

Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966

*Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 1998

Agricultural College Act 2005

Agricultural Standards Act 1994

*Agricultural Standards Regulation 1997

Animal Care and Protection Act 2001

*Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2002

Apiaries Act 1982

*Apiaries Regulation 1998

Biological Control Act 1987

Brands Act 1915

*Brands Regulation 1998

Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988

*Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Regulation 1999

Chicken Meat Industry Committee Act 1976

Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland (Tim Mulherin) (cont.)

*Chicken Meat Industry Committee Regulation 2001	
<i>Diseases in Timber Act 1975</i>	
*Diseases in Timber Regulation 1997	
<i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986</i>	
*Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987	
<i>Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981</i>	
*Exotic Diseases in Animals (Acarine and Varroa Mites) Notice 2007	
*Exotic Diseases in Animals (Equine Influenza) Notice 2007	
*Exotic Diseases in Animals Regulation 1998	
<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	
*Fisheries (Asian Bag Mussel) Disease Declaration 2007	
*Fisheries (Coral Reef Fin Fish) Management Plan 2003	
*Fisheries (East Coast Trawl) Management Plan 1999	
*Fisheries (Freshwater) Management Plan 1999	
*Fisheries (Gulf of Carpentaria Inshore Fin Fish) Management Plan 1999	
*Fisheries Regulation 2008	
*Fisheries (Spanner Crab) Management Plan 1999	
<i>Food Production (Safety) Act 2000</i>	
*Food Production (Safety) Regulation 2002	
<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	(except to the extent that it is relevant to Stock Route Management) (jointly administered with the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and Minister for Trade)
*Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003	
<i>Plant Protection Act 1989</i>	
*Plant Protection (Approved Sugarcane Varieties) Declaration 2003	
<i>Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994</i>	
*Rural and Regional Adjustment Regulation 2000	
<i>Stock Act 1915</i>	
*Stock (Cattle Tick) Notice 2005	
*Stock Identification Regulation 2005	
*Stock Regulation 1988	
<i>Sugar Industry Act 1999</i>	
*Sugar Industry Regulation 1999	
<i>Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act 1987</i>	
*Timber Utilisation and Marketing Regulation 1998	
<i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i>	
<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i>	
*Veterinary Surgeons Regulation 2002	
The Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland is also responsible for the following forestry legislation which is administered by independent agencies that report to the Minister:	
<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	(to the extent that it is relevant to State Plantation Forests)
*Forestry Regulation 1998	
<i>Forestry Plantations Queensland Act 2006</i>	(jointly administered with the Treasurer and Minister for Employment and Economic Development)

Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland (Tim Mulherin) (cont.)

*Forestry Plantations Queensland Regulation 2006

Minister for Tourism and Fair Trading (including Liquor, Gaming and Racing) (Peter Lawlor)

Tourism:

Tourism Queensland Act 1979

Traveller Accommodation Providers (Liability) Act 2001

Fair Trading:

All Saints Church Lands Act 1924

All Saints Church Lands Act 1960

Anglican Church of Australia Act 1895

Anglican Church of Australia Act 1977

Anglican Church of Australia Act 1985 Amendment Act 1901

Anglican Church of Australia Constitution Act 1961

Anglican Church of Australia (Diocese of Brisbane) Property Act 1889

Ann Street Presbyterian Church Act 1889

Associations Incorporation Act 1981

*Associations Incorporation Regulation 1999

Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act 1955

*Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Regulation 1999

Bishopsbourne Estate and See Endowment Trusts Act 1898

Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997

(except to the extent administered by the Attorney-General and Minister for Industrial Relations—ss 320, 322, 341 and Schedule 6 jointly administered with the Attorney-General and Minister for Industrial Relations)

Boonah Show Ground Act 1914

Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980

(Parts 4 and 5; sections 121 to 125; sections 127 to 132; Schedules 2, 3 and 4; sections 5, 5A, 119, 133 and 134 jointly administered with the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and Minister for Trade)

Business Names Act 1962

*Business Names Regulation 1998

Charitable Funds Act 1958

Chinese Temple Society Act 1964

Churches of Christ, Scientist, Incorporation Act 1964

Collections Act 1966

Consumer Credit (Queensland) Act 1994

*Consumer Credit Regulation 1995

*Consumer Credit Code

Cooperatives Act 1997

*Cooperatives Regulation 1997

Credit Act 1987

Credit (Rural Finance) Act 1996

Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1967

Factors Act 1892

Minister for Tourism and Fair Trading (including Liquor, Gaming and Racing) (Peter Lawlor) (cont.)
Fair Trading: (cont.)

Fair Trading Act 1989

*Fair Trading Regulation 2001

*Fair Trading (Code of Practice - Fitness Industry) Regulation 2003

Funeral Benefit Business Act 1982

*Funeral Benefit Business Regulation 2000

Guides Queensland Act 1970

Hire-purchase Act 1959

Introduction Agents Act 2001

*Introduction Agents Regulation 2002

Land Sales Act 1984

*Land Sales Regulation 2000

Liens on Crops of Sugar Cane Act 1931

*Liens on Crops of Sugar Cane Regulation 1999

Manufactured Homes (Residential Parks) Act 2003

*Manufactured Homes (Residential Parks) Regulation 2003

Mercantile Act 1867

Motor Vehicles and Boats Securities Act 1986

*Motor Vehicles and Boats Securities Regulation 2005

Partnership Act 1891

*Partnership Regulation 2004

Presbyterian Church of Australia Act 1900

Presbyterian Church of Australia Act 1971

Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000

*Property Agents and Motor Dealer Regulation 2001

*PAMD (Auctioneering Practice Code of Conduct) Regulation 2001

*PAMD (Commercial Agency Practice Code of Conduct) Regulation 2001

*PAMD (Motor Dealing Practice Code of Conduct) Regulation 2001

*PAMD (Property Developer Practice Code of Conduct) Regulation 2001

*PAMD (Real Estate Agency Practice Code of Conduct) Regulation 2001

*PAMD (Restricted Letting Agency Practice Code of Conduct) Regulation 2001

Queensland Congregational Union Act 1967

Queensland Temperance League Lands Act 1985

Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002

Retirement Villages Act 1999

*Retirement Villages Regulation 2000

Returned Servicemen's Badges Act 1956

Returned & Services League of Australia (Queensland Branch) Act 1956

*Residential Services (Accreditation) Regulation 2002

Roman Catholic Church (Corporation of the Sisters of Mercy of the Diocese of Cairns) Lands Vesting Act 1945

Roman Catholic Church (Incorporation of Church Entities) Act 1994

Roman Catholic Church Lands Act 1985

Roman Catholic Church (Northern Lands) Vesting Act 1941

Roman Catholic Relief Act 1830

Sale of Goods Act 1896

Sale of Goods (Vienna Convention) Act 1986

Minister for Tourism and Fair Trading (including Liquor, Gaming and Racing) (Peter Lawlor) (cont.)

Fair Trading: (cont.)

Salvation Army (Queensland) Property Trust Act 1930

Scout Association of Australia Queensland Branch Act 1975

Sea-Carriage Documents Act 1996

Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2003

*Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Regulation 2004

Security Providers Act 1993

*Security Providers Regulation 2008

Storage Liens Act 1973

*Storage Liens Regulation 2008

Trade Measurement Act 1990

*Trade Measurement (Miscellaneous) Regulation 1991

*Trade Measurement (Measuring Instruments) Regulation 1991

*Trade Measurement (Prepacked Articles) Regulation 1991

*Trade Measurement (Weighbridges) Regulation 1991

Trade Measurement Administration Act 1990

*Trade Measurement Administration Regulation 1991

Travel Agents Act 1988

*Travel Agents Regulation 1998

Tourism Services Act 2003

*Tourism Services Regulation 2003

*Tourism Services (Code of Conduct for Inbound Tour Operators) Regulation 2003

United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Queensland Trustees Act 1942

Uniting Church in Australia Act 1977

Wesleyan Methodist Trust Property Act 1853

Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists Churches Act 1838

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and Office of Racing:

Breakwater Island Casino Agreement Act 1984

Brisbane Casino Agreement Act 1992

Cairns Casino Agreement Act 1993

Casino Control Act 1982

*Casino Control Regulation 1999

*Casino Gaming Rule 1999

Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act 1999

(except to the extent administered by the Treasurer and Minister for Employment and Economic Development)

*Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Regulation 1999

*Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Rule 1999

Eagle Farm Racecourse Act 1998

Gaming Machine Act 1991

(except to the extent administered by the Treasurer and Minister for Employment and Economic Development)

*Gaming Machine Regulation 2002

Interactive Gambling (Player Protection) Act 1998

Minister for Tourism and Fair Trading (including Liquor, Gaming and Racing) (Peter Lawlor)
Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and Office of Racing: (cont.)

*Interactive Gambling (Player Protection—Disqualified Persons) Regulation 1999	
*Interactive Gambling (Player Protection) Regulation 1998	
<i>Jupiters Casino Agreement Act 1983</i>	
<i>Keno Act 1996</i>	
*Keno Regulation 2007	
*Keno Rule 2007	
<i>Liquor Act 1992</i>	(except to the extent administered by the Treasurer and Minister for Employment and Economic Development and Innovation)
*Liquor (Approval of Adult Entertainment Code) Regulation 2002	
*Liquor Regulation 2002	
<i>Lotteries Act 1997</i>	
*Lotteries Regulation 2007	
*Lotteries Rule 1998	
<i>Racing Act 2002</i>	
*Racing Regulation 2003	
<i>Racing Venues Development Act 1982</i>	
<i>TAB Queensland Limited Privatisation Act 1999</i>	
<i>Wagering Act 1998</i>	
*Wagering Regulation 1999	
*Wagering Rule 1999	
<i>Wine Industry Act 1994</i>	
*Wine Industry Regulation 1995	

Legislation enacted during the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009:

Short title	Date of assent	Date of commencement	Brief description of key legislative objectives
<i>Justice Legislation Amendment Act 2008</i>	23 October 2008	23 October 2008; 22 May 2009.	Minor amendments to the <i>Classification of Computer Games and Images Act 1995</i> , the <i>Classification of Films Act 1991</i> , the <i>Classification of Publications Act 1991</i> , the <i>Commercial and Consumer Tribunal Act 2003</i> , the Consumer Credit Code and the <i>Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000</i> to clarify and improve operation of these Acts. (The Act also includes amendments to JAG legislation as fair trading was part of JAG prior to the MOG changes.) The classifications legislation and Commercial and Consumer Tribunal Act are now administered by JAG as a result of the MOG changes.
<i>Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2008</i>	25 November 2008	25 November 2008; 12 December 2008; 1 January 2009.	Amendments to the <i>Classification of Films Act 1991</i> (giving power to classify films to the Commonwealth) and <i>Associations Incorporation Act 1981</i> (minor amendment) and other JAG legislation as fair trading was part of JAG prior to the MOG changes.
<i>Justice (Fair Trading) Legislation Amendment Act 2008</i>	11 December 2008	22 May 2009	Minor amendments to the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , the <i>Churches of Christ, Scientist, Incorporation Act 1964</i> , the <i>Commercial and Consumer Tribunal Act 2003</i> , the <i>Fair Trading Act 1989</i> , the <i>Introduction Agents Act 2001</i> , the <i>Liens on Crops of Sugar Cane Act 1931</i> , the <i>Partnership Act 1891</i> , the <i>Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000</i> , the <i>Retirement Villages Act 1999</i> , the <i>Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2003</i> , the <i>Security Providers Act 1993</i> , <i>Tourism Services Act 2003</i> and <i>Travel Agents Act 1988</i> to improve clarity, consistency and certainty. (The Act also includes amendments to JAG legislation as fair trading was part of JAG prior to the MOG changes.)
<i>Revenue and Other Legislation Amendment Act (No 2) 2008</i>	11 December 2008	Racing Act 30 January 2009	Amendment to the <i>Racing Act 2002</i> regarding the use of race field information.

Legislation enacted during the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009:

Short title	Date of assent	Date of commencement	Brief description of key legislative objectives
<i>Criminal Proceeds Confiscation and Other Acts Amendment Act 2009</i>	23 February 2009	<i>Trusts Act 1973</i> amendment provisions commenced 14 May 2009	<p>Amended the <i>Trusts Act 1973</i> to enable prescribed private funds and ancillary funds to be able to donate to government-linked charitable institutions, such as the State Library of Queensland and the Queensland Art Gallery, without jeopardising the donor funds' tax-exempt status. NOTE: The <i>Trusts Act 1973</i> is now a JAG administered Act due to the MOG changes.</p> <p>Amendments to the <i>Fair Trading Act 1989</i> remove the capacity for the chief executive to grant door-to-door traders an exemption from the prohibited hours for door-to-door trading.</p> <p>Amendments to the <i>Security Providers Act 1993</i> introduce a requirement for licensed security firms to be members of an approved security industry association. The amendments also strengthen the ability of the chief executive to suspend, cancel or refuse to renew a security firm licence on the grounds of particular workplace relations offences by recognising the increased role of the Commonwealth in industrial relations regulation.</p>
Rural and Regional Adjustment Amendment Regulation (No.1) 2009	16 April 2009	17 April 2009	To extend the expiry dates of certain QRRA assistance schemes.
Primary Industries and Fisheries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No.1) 2009	16 April 2009	17 April 2009	To provide for the implementation of a Seafood Safety Scheme to be administered by Safe Food Queensland.
Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Amendment Regulation (No.1) 2009	7 May 2009	8 May 2009	To declare certain species of deer as pest species.

Legislation enacted during the period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009:

Short title	Date of assent	Date of commencement	Brief description of key legislative objectives
<i>Mines and Energy Legislation Amendment Act 2009</i>	12 June 2009	Sections 15, 25 and 26(1) commence on 1 July 2010.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provisions for implementing an Australian Energy Market Operator for both gas and electricity 2. Transfer of regulation of Mount Isa–Cloncurry electricity network to the Australian Energy Regulator 3. Safety and Health legislation alignment with Workplace Health & Safety legislation 4. Implementation of recommendations from the Ombudsman’s report on regulation of mine safety in Queensland 5. Minor amendment to <i>Petroleum & Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> to clarify administrative provisions.
<i>Fuel Subsidy Repeal and Revenue and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2009</i>	22 June 2009	1 July 2009	Amends the <i>Casino Control Act 1982</i> to allow the varying of casino tax rates, remove the 1% Casino Community Benefit Levy and allow the Minister to pay a prescribed percentage of casino tax into the Community Investment Fund.
<i>Revenue and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2009</i>	22 June 2009	22 June 2009	Amendment to the Consumer Credit Code, namely deleting the 30 June 2009 sunset date for the Code’s Mandatory Comparison Rate provisions.
<i>Body Corporate and Community Management Amendment Act 2009</i>	22 June 2009	22 June 2009	Clarified the intent of the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> and to ensure that there is no diminution of consumer protection while providing for certainty of contract.
Fisheries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No.3) 2009	25 June 2009	26 June 2009	To make various amendments to the Fisheries Regulation 2008 and to certain Fishery Management Plans, including additional measures required for the effective management of the East Coast Inshore Fishery as agreed with the Commonwealth.
Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No.1) 2009	25 June 2009	26 June 2009	To repeal the citrus canker area declaration in the Emerald area.

Appendix 2: Statutory bodies associated with DEEDI

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation, Office of Racing and Office of Fair Trading

Statutory body	Body corporate, corporation, instrumentality or statutory position	Constituting Act	Annual reporting arrangements
Racing Appeals Tribunal	Tribunal	<i>Racing Act 2002</i>	Refer to details in Appendix 4
Trustees of Parklands Gold Coast	Statutory body	<i>Racing Venues Development Act 1982</i>	<i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Racing Animal Welfare and Integrity Board	Advisory Board	<i>Racing Act 2002</i>	Refer to details in Appendix 4
Consumer Safety Committee	Statutory body	<i>Fair Trading Act 1989</i>	Refer to details in Appendix 4
Funeral Benefit Trust Fund Board of Trustees	The Trustees are a statutory body under the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i>	<i>Funeral Benefit Business Act 1982</i>	Refer to details in Appendix 4
Disaster Appeals Trust Fund Committee	Trustees appointed by Governor in Council, Public Trustee ex-officio	<i>Collections Act 1966</i>	Fund held by Public Trustee—Refer to details in Appendix 4
Queensland Gaming Commission	Body Corporate with perpetual succession	<i>Gaming Machine Act 1991</i>	Refer to details in Appendix 4

Notes:

The Community Benefit Funds Unit (CBFU) supports the Gambling Community Benefit Committee, Jupiters Casino Community Benefit Fund Trustees, Breakwater Island Casino Community Benefit Fund Trustees and Reef Hotel Casino Community Benefit Fund Trustees.

CBFU has received advice that these committees and trusts are not statutory bodies under section 5 of the Statutory Bodies Financial Administration Act 1982.

Additionally, the recently Independent Review of Queensland Government Boards, Committees and Statutory Authorities has identified the Gambling Community Benefit Committee as a committee.

Queensland Mines and Energy

Statutory body	Body corporate, corporation, instrumentality or statutory position	Constituting Act	Annual reporting arrangements
CS Energy Limited	Government Owned Corporation (GOC)	<i>Government Owned Corporation Act 1993</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
ENERGEX Limited	GOC	<i>Government Owned Corporation Act 1993</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Ergon Energy Corporation Limited	GOC	<i>Government Owned Corporation Act 1993</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Powerlink (Queensland Power Transmission Corporation Ltd)	GOC	<i>Government Owned Corporation Act 1993</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Stanwell Corporation Limited	GOC	<i>Government Owned Corporation Act 1993</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Tarong Energy Corporation Limited	GOC	<i>Government Owned Corporation Act 1993</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Energy Ombudsman Queensland	Statutory Position	<i>Energy Ombudsman Act 2006</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Energy Ombudsman Queensland Advisory Council	Statutory Position	<i>Energy Ombudsman Act 2006</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Coal Mining Safety and Health Advisory Council	Instrumentality	<i>Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Mining Safety and Health Advisory Council	Instrumentality	<i>Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Boards of Examiners (Mining and Quarrying and Coal Mining Safety and Health)	Statutory Body	<i>Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999</i> ; and <i>Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999</i>	Subject to <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977</i>
Queensland Clean Coal Council	Instrumentality	<i>Clean Coal Technology Special Agreement Act 2007</i>	Refer to details in Appendix 4
ZeroGen Pty Ltd Board	Company board	No legislation	Refer to details in Appendix 4
Regional Electricity Councils	Instrumentality	<i>Electricity Act 1994</i>	Included in ENERGEX's and Ergon Energy's annual reports

Employment and Industry Development

Statutory body	Body corporate, corporation, instrumentality or statutory position	Constituting Act	Annual reporting arrangements
Tourism Queensland	Tourism Queensland— (a) is a body corporate; and (b) has a common seal; and (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.	<i>Tourism Queensland Act 1979</i>	Annual report tabled to parliament

Innovation

Statutory body	Body corporate, corporation, instrumentality or statutory position	Constituting Act	Annual reporting arrangements
Australian Institute for Commercialisation Ltd	Incorporated not-for-profit company	N/A	Standard ASIC requirements Audited by Queensland Audit Office (or appointee) Refer to details in Appendix 4
i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd	Incorporated company	N/A	Standard ASIC requirements Audited by Queensland Audit Office (or appointee) Refer to details in Appendix 4
BioPharmaceuticals Australia (Network) Pty Ltd	Incorporated company—not for profit	N/A	Standard ASIC requirements Audited by Queensland Audit Office (or appointee) Refer to details in Appendix 4

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries

The following statutory bodies were associated with QPIF as at 1 July 2009. These bodies report separately to the Queensland Parliament.

Statutory body ⁽¹⁾	Body corporate, corporation, Instrumentality or statutory position	Constituting Act	Annual reporting arrangements
Australian Agricultural College Corporation	Corporation sole	<i>Agricultural College Act 2005</i>	Annual report to parliament
Chicken Meat Industry Committee	Instrumentality	<i>Chicken Meat Industry Committee Act 1976</i>	Annual report to parliament
Darling Downs–Moreton Rabbit Board	Instrumentality	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	Annual report to parliament Refer to details in Appendix 4
Forestry Plantations Queensland ⁽²⁾	Corporation sole	<i>Forestry Plantations Queensland Act 2006</i>	Annual report to parliament
Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council	Instrumentality	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	Annual report to Minister
QRAA	Body corporate	<i>Rural Adjustment Authority Act 1994</i>	Annual report to parliament
Safe Food Production Qld	Body corporate	<i>Food Production (Safety) Act 2000</i>	Annual report to parliament

1. *As defined by the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*
2. *Jointly administered by the Treasurer and Minister for Employment and Economic Development and the Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland*

Appendix 3: Corporate governance boards and committees

2008–09 membership and attendance

For the reporting period 27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009 DEEDI staff held 148 positions on internal governance boards and committees. Of these positions, 45 were held by women and 103 were held by men. Women represented 30.5% of the total membership.

Before the MOG changes of 26 March 2009 the internal corporate governance for Liquor, Gaming and Racing was a function of Queensland Treasury. Internal corporate governance for the Office of Fair Trading was a function of the Department of Justice and Attorney General.

Details of committees, membership statistics and number of meetings is noted in the tables below.

Statistics for internal governance boards and committees

Queensland Mines and Energy							
	Executive Management Group	Audit and Risk Management Committee	Information Steering Committee	Communications Coordination Group	Agency Consultative Committee	Legislation Management Committee	
Female	3	1	1	2	4	5	
Male	12	8	6	8	5	10	
Total number of meetings	9	3	1	3	1	1	
Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries							
	Senior Executive Team	Audit Committee	Investor Committee	Information and Communication Technology Governance Board			
Female	4	3	3	4			
Male	6	3	2	3			
Total number of meetings	14	1	5	2			
Employment, Industry Development and Innovation							
	Board of Management	Department Information Steering Committee	Audit Committee	Finance Committee	Risk Management	Consultative Committee	Workplace Health and Safety Committee
Female	1	3	1	1	N/A	N/A	7
Male	12	8	3	3	N/A	N/A	3
Total number of meetings	8	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	1
Trade Queensland							
	Executive Management Group with Assoc DG and DDG EIDI	Senior Management Group Trade Queensland	Strategic Review Group, Trade Queensland				
Female	0	1	1				
Male	1	6	4				
Total number of meetings	5	11	1				

Appendix 4: Costs of boards, advisory committees and tribunals (including audit committees)

Governance information on boards and committees is summarised in the following pages. Boards include government boards which are not statutory bodies and consist of a group of experts or executives, with one or more departmental representative. Advisory boards have departmental representation and can also provide advice to a Minister and provide community consultation mechanisms.

Committees and councils are legally part of the portfolio department and subject to departmental accountability requirements and departmental codes of conduct. They are controlled by the agency.

An advisory council provides a service to the government through the professional, scientific or technical expertise it applies to the specific tasks delegated to it. Tribunals provide an independent review mechanism.

Women represented 34.2% and men represented 65.8% of the total 780 members of DEEDI external governance boards and committees.

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
International Collaborations—1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009		
Nil report		
Office of Fair Trading—1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009		
Consumer Safety Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examined and made recommendations on the safety of infant mattress with built up sides. • Considered a consumer safety education and awareness raising strategy. • Examined improved means of identifying product safety priorities based on injury data. • Recommended a toy called the 'Amazing Jumbo Spiky Light-Up' Ball' be banned from supply because it was unsafe. 	Expert advisory body to the Minister for Fair Trading or Commissioner for Fair Trading.
Funeral Benefit Trust Fund Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the year ended 30 June 2009 the Board processed 218 funeral benefit claims. This resulted in \$59,237 being paid from the Fund. During the same period, 55 contributors surrendered their agreements resulting in a payout to contributors of \$9,830. 	Trustee
Disaster Appeals Trust Fund Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Disaster Appeals Trust Fund Committee receive surplus moneys from 'disaster relief funds', defined as funds raised from any appeal for persons suffering distress as a result of any natural catastrophe or disaster. 	Trustee

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
<p>Consider matters referred to it by the Minister or Commissioner.</p> <p>Provide recommendations to the Minister or Commissioner on whether certain goods or services should be banned or have some condition placed on their supply.</p> <p>Provide advice to the Minister or Commissioner on general consumer or product safety issues.</p>	<p>Take into consideration any submission made to it in relation to matters under consideration.</p> <p>Report to the Minister or Commissioner on findings into matters that were referred to it.</p>	4		Statutory body formed under section 24 of the <i>Fair Trading Act 1989</i> .	5	4 ¹
Administers the Funeral Benefit Trust Fund by hearing claims made by contributors to the Fund.	The Board invests funds held and determines claims.	12	\$1,056 ²	Statutory body under the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i> .	1	3
Administers the Disaster Appeals Trust Fund and with the approval of the Governor in Council, makes payments from the Fund into any current disaster relief fund.	The Committee directs the Public Trustee to invest the Trust Funds.	N/A	³	Statutory body under the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i> .	1	4

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Office of Racing—1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009		
Racing Animal Welfare & Integrity Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued monitoring of domestic and international developments in the areas of animal welfare, drug control and emergency animal disease management. • Continued monitoring of the performance and functions of the integrity officer under the provisions of the <i>Racing Act 2002</i>. • Assisted racing control bodies with the development of systems to collect data on the injuries and fatalities of licensed animals on race day, and commenced review of the Collection Procedures Version 4⁴. 	Monitor, advise and make recommendations to the Chief Executive of the department about matters related to the welfare of licensed animals, drug control, accredited facilities and to monitor and publish sampling procedures.
Trustees of Parklands Gold Coast	The achievements of the Trust can be found in its 2008/09 Annual Report.	The Trustees of Parklands Gold Coast is a statutory body appointed to operate the Parklands' facilities under the provisions of the <i>Racing Venues Development Act 1982</i> . The 2008–09 annual report of the Trustees of Parklands Gold Coast details the performance of this statutory body.
Racing Appeals Tribunal (administered and funded by Commercial and Consumer Tribunal)	The number of appeals lodged in 2008–09 was 43 compared with 39 in 2007–08. Of the appeals received, 7 related to the harness code, 30 to the thoroughbred code and 6 to the greyhound code. 16 appeals were dismissed, in 12 the decision was varied, 3 appeals were upheld and 3 were withdrawn. In 1 appeal the Tribunal had no jurisdiction. There are 7 appeals yet to be heard, including 2 following directions hearings. In 1 appeal, the Tribunal issued an order. On average, applications were heard within 24.4 days from lodgement of the appeal.	The Racing Appeals Tribunal is established under the <i>Racing Act 2002</i> to hear and decide appeals against decisions under Section 167 of the <i>Racing Act 2002</i> .

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
<p>Monitor, advise and make recommendations to the Chief Executive about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies of each control body about the welfare of licensed animals and other matters affecting integrity. • Performance and functions and exercise of powers by integrity officers. • Quality and range of services for drug control and associated services. • Other matters referred by the Chief Executive. • Make recommendations to the Chief Executive about each accreditation application and quality and range of services for drug control and associated services by facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing, adopting and reviewing procedures about the way samples for analysis are to be taken and dealt with. • Publishing the procedures and amendments of the procedures, in a way prescribed under a regulation. 	4	\$3,132	Advisory	0	4
			Nil ⁵	Statutory Authority	0	2
			\$84,322 ⁶	Tribunal	0	3

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation—1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009		
Queensland Gaming Commission	N/A	<p>The Queensland Gaming Commission is an independent statutory body set up under the provisions of the <i>Gaming Machine Act 1991</i>. The Commission is empowered to and carries out various functions and responsibilities under the Act, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granting, cancelling and suspending various licences including gaming machine licences, monitoring operators licences and major dealers licences • Determining the permitted hours of gaming at sites and other operational conditions • Determining the maximum number of machines operable at sites.
Gambling Community Benefit Fund ⁹	Over \$37m funded to 1,929 projects.	Established in 1994 under the <i>Gaming Machine Act 1991</i> , the Gambling Community Benefit Fund aims to enhance the capacity of community organisations to provide services and activities to Queenslanders. The fund is part of the Queensland Government's commitment to ensure that on balance, the whole state benefits from gambling.
Jupiters Casino Community Benefit Fund ⁹	Over \$4.4m funded to 148 projects.	The Jupiters Casino Community Benefit Fund was established in 1987 under the <i>Casino Control Act 1982</i> . The fund is generated by proceeds received from a 1% levy on the gross gaming revenue of the Conrad Jupiters Gold Coast Casino and Conrad Treasury Casino. The Jupiters Casino Community Benefit Fund's funding jurisdiction extends from the Queensland and New South Wales border to the northern boundaries of Boulia, Winton, Aramac, Belyando and Broadsound.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
The Commission's primary role is the consideration of applications for gaming machine licences and associated matters under the <i>Gaming Machine Act 1991</i> . It also has appellate functions under other gaming acts administered by the former Queensland Office of Gaming Regulation. ⁷	See Functions	11	\$30,901	Statutory Body	3	4
The Gambling Community Benefit Committee is an independent committee appointed by the treasurer to make recommendations on grant applications to the fund. Each member brings knowledge and experience to the decision-making process, along with a capacity to appreciate the community context in which applicants operate.	See Functions	3 ^a	\$19,525	Advisory Committee	5	3
The trustees of the Jupiters Casino Community Benefit Fund are appointed by the Treasurer to make recommendations on grant applications to the fund. Each member brings knowledge and experience to the decision-making process, along with a capacity to appreciate the community context in which applicants operate.	See Functions	4	\$1,684	Advisory Committee	2	5

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Reef Hotel Casino Community Benefit Fund ⁹	Over \$536,000 funded to 96 projects.	Established in 1996 under the <i>Casino Control Act 1982</i> , the Reef Hotel Casino Community Benefit Fund provides non-recurrent grants to not-for-profit organisations within Far North Queensland. The catchment area extends from Cardwell to Far North Queensland and includes the Torres Strait and Thursday Islands. Monies disbursed by the fund are sourced from the 1% levy on gaming revenue of the Reef Hotel Casino in Cairns.
Breakwater Island Casino Community Benefit Fund ⁹	Over \$274,000 funded to 75 projects	Established in 1987 under the <i>Casino Control Act 1982</i> , the Breakwater Island Casino Community Benefit Fund redistributes the 1% levy collected on the gaming revenue of the Jupiters Casino, Townsville to not-for-profit community organisations in North Queensland. The geographical reach of the fund covers the areas of Townsville, Thuringowa, Charters Towers, Mackay, Mount Isa, Hinchinbrook, Burdekin, Dalrymple, Whitsunday, Bowen, Sarina, Mirani, Nebo, Flinders, Richmond, McKinlay and Cloncurry.
Employment, Industry Development and Innovation—27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009		
<i>Science and Technology</i>		
Australian Institute for Commercialisation (AIC)	Strategic planning around Australian Government proposed Commonwealth Commercialisation Institute and budget planning for 2009–10 Delivery of Technology Clinic program.	<p>The Board guides the AIC's role to drive commercial returns from Australia's research and development by reducing barriers to commercialisation.</p> <p>It addresses market gaps in the commercialisation process by delivering national services through relevant industry research and best practice guides, and practical education programs. Drawing on its government and business networks, the AIC fosters links between industry and researchers, along with active participation in matters affecting commercialisation policy. The Audit and Risk Management Committee assists the Board and CEO in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying and managing corporate and financial risks • implementing all audit requirements • adhering to corporate governance matters.
BioPharmaceuticals Australia (Network) Pty Ltd Board of Directors	Discuss the development of contract—Biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility.	Oversees the staged development of a contract Biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
The trustees of the Reef Hotel Casino Community Benefit Fund are appointed by the Treasurer to make recommendations on grant applications to the fund. Each member brings knowledge and experience to the decision-making process, along with a capacity to appreciate the community context in which applicants operate.	See Functions	2	\$1,763	Advisory Committee	4	3
The trustees of the Breakwater Island Casino Community Benefit Fund are appointed by the Treasurer to make recommendations on grant applications to the fund. Each member brings knowledge and experience to the decision-making process, along with a capacity to appreciate the community context in which applicants operate.	See Functions	2	\$180	Advisory Committee	3	3
See Roles	See Roles	1	\$1,789	Board	2	4
See Roles	See Roles	2	\$1,919 Note: paid for by BPA Pty Ltd, not Qld Govt.	Board	2	3

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd	<p>Discuss i.lab forward funding; UQ divestment; client progress; approve final version of i.lab Strategic Plan and budget.</p> <p>Managed options to secure long-term sustainable model and negotiations for transfer of i.lab ownership to UQ Holdings Ltd.</p>	<p>The Board provides governance and ongoing strategic direction to the operation of i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd for the provision of space, skills, and mentoring services to early-stage high-technology start-up businesses.</p>
<p>Management Committee for TropLinks Incorporated</p>	<p>Signed the \$1.1m Funding Agreement with the state government.</p> <p>Recruited and appointed a Business Development Manager.</p> <p>Commenced planning of an international conference on tropical expertise to be held in Townsville.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To serve as a major representative body for the tropical expertise industry. • To assist in establishing a hub for tropical expertise by promoting targeted research and development initiatives that enable the tropical expertise industry to grow, commercialise, and export research, products and services. • To encourage and facilitate collaboration and development between researchers and industry of essential tropical research, products and services. • To promote the tropical expertise industry and its contribution to national and international economies. • To encourage, support and promote functions and events to facilitate business networking opportunities for members, alliances and their associates. • To attract and increase investment in the tropical expertise industry by governments, philanthropic organisations, venture capital organisations, multinationals and other relevant organisations.
<p>Information & Communication Technology Ministerial Advisory Group (ICTMAG)</p>	<p>Did not meet within the period.</p>	<p>The ICT Ministerial Advisory Group (ICTMAG) provides industry input to the Minister to inform ongoing ICT policy direction. It provides a mechanism for advice in relation to the challenges facing the industry, its growth needs and associated issues, particularly those related to ICT industry development strategy. ICTMAG is also participating in the development of the next three year industry development strategy.</p>
<p>Queensland Biotechnology Advisory Council</p>	<p>Final meeting convened on 29 April 2009.</p> <p>The Council agreed on priority recommendations for consideration by the government based on the potential for greatest impact or return on investment.</p>	<p>To provide independent, strategic advice to the Queensland Government on the state's biotechnology industry and to assist the Queensland Government in the implementation of the Queensland Biotechnology Strategic Plan 2005-2015: Biotechnology – Setting New Horizons.</p>
<p>Creative Industries Leadership Group</p>	<p>Did not meet within the period.</p>	<p>Provides independent strategic advice to the Creative Industries Unit on the business needs of the creative industries in Queensland.</p>

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
See Roles	See Roles	2	\$5,350	Board	2	3
See Roles	See Roles	2	\$1,121	Incorporated Association (Associations Incorporation Act 1981)	1	7
See Roles	See Roles	0	Nil	Advisory Group	3	6
As a result of the Weller Review, the functions of this Council ceased on 28 May 2009.	See Roles and Functions	1	\$4,141	Advisory Committee	6	7
See Roles	See Roles	0	Nil	Advisory Council	1	2

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Environment Industry Reference Group	Did not meet within the period.	Provides an informal forum for industry, academia and government to debate important issues of industry development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional and international directions in the application of environmental technologies and services • emerging opportunities for Queensland • impediments to growth of Queensland's industry.
Employment, Industry Development and Innovation—27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009		
<i>Industry, Investment and Development</i>		
Manufacturing Leaders Group ¹⁹	Did not meet within the period.	A voluntary reference body chaired by the Minister comprising representatives of industry, unions, the tertiary education sector and government established to advise on the development and delivery of manufacturing support programs, monitor implementation and assist with ongoing refinement of programs.
Queensland Fibre Composites Forum ¹⁹	Did not meet within the period.	A voluntary reference body comprising representatives of industry, unions, the education sector and government established to advise on the development and delivery of the Fibre Composites Action Plan, support programs, monitor implementation and assist with ongoing refinement of the program framework.
Marine Industry Reference Group ¹⁹	Did not meet within the period.	A voluntary reference body chaired by the Minister comprising representatives of industry and government established to advise on the development and delivery of the Marine Sector Action Plan, support programs, monitor implementation and assist with ongoing refinement of the program framework.
Queensland Small Business Advisory Council	Did not meet within the period.	The Council is a key source of advice to the Minister for Employment, Economic Development and Innovation on small business issues. The Terms of Reference for the Council require it to respond to requests from the Minister for input on identified issues and for feedback on proposed initiatives and to bring to the attention of the Minister systemic and emerging issues with the potential to affect the viability of the sector.
Wine Industry Development Strategy Steering Committee ¹⁹	Did not meet within the period.	The Wine Industry Development Strategy Steering Committee comprises industry leaders from the wine, hospitality, restaurant and hotel sectors. The Committee provides the Minister with industry perspectives on emerging issues and strategy implementation activities.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
See Roles	See Roles	0	Nil	Advisory Council	3	5
See Roles	See Roles	Did not meet within the period.	Did not meet within the period.	NA	NA	NA
See Roles	See Roles	Did not meet within the period.	Did not meet within the period.	NA	NA	NA
See Roles	See Roles	Did not meet within the period.	Did not meet within the period.	NA	NA	NA
See Roles	See Roles	Did not meet within the period.	Did not meet within the period.	Advisory	4	6
See Roles	See Roles	Did not meet within the period.	Did not meet within the period.	NA	NA	NA

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Food Industry Advisory Council ¹⁹	Did not meet within the period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster a strong working relationship between food industry enterprises and government and research agencies. • To provide leadership in the development of competitive food enterprises in the domestic and international markets. • To address issues to ensure food companies have the skills, capabilities and infrastructure to be able to target export markets. • To identify new opportunities for value adding of plant and animal food products. • To build skills at all levels of the food supply chain. • To comment on Queensland's Government food industry development initiatives.
<i>Tourism</i>		
Queensland Tourism Strategy Implementation Steering Committee ¹⁹	Did not meet within the period	<p>The Queensland Tourism Strategy Implementation Steering Committee was established in early 2007 to guide the implementation of the QTS.</p> <p>The \$48m QTS is a 10-year commitment by the Queensland Government to secure the economic, environmental and social future of the state's tourism industry.</p> <p>The Strategy is dedicated to building strong strategic partnerships between industry and government to help identify and deliver initiatives essential for future tourism growth.</p>
<i>Employment</i>		
Premiers Employment Taskforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Championed the fast-tracking of infrastructure projects. • Provided advice on determining the specifics around apprentice and trainee support initiatives. • Examined social and economic costs resulting from a large growth in unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment. • Explored how local networks and social enterprises can help achieve job creation. • Informed the basis of industry development strategies to create jobs into the future. 	<p>Presented with, and share intelligence, on the current state of the Queensland economy, and emerging impacts on industry sectors, employees and communities.</p> <p>Provide advice on policy measures and actions available to the government to minimise net job losses.</p> <p>Review the government's existing policy measures and actions and raise new proposals for consideration.</p> <p>Consider the areas where the state government's policy interventions and actions are likely to be most effective; the timeliness of different types of policy measures and actions at different points in the downturn/recovery cycle; and emerging employment policy developments both domestically and abroad.</p>

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
See Roles	See Roles	Did not meet within the period.	Did not meet within the period.	NA	NA	NA
See Roles	See Roles	Did not meet within the period.	Did not meet within the period.	NA	NA	NA
See Roles	See Roles	3	\$1,010 ¹¹	Taskforce	3	21

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Indigenous Employment Taskforce	Agreement to formulate Regional Action Teams to develop Targeted Regional Action Plans.	Facilitate timely and practical implementation of initiatives that maximise Indigenous employment opportunities by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing strategic guidance and authorisation for ongoing developments to the Taskforce's Strategic Activities • Resolving critical issues • Strategically influence key stakeholders • Considering recommendations from operational personnel for the delivery of discretionary or collaborative grants assistance.
Community Jobs Priorities Committees (13 statewide)	As a result of the recommendations from these meetings already approximately 96 projects have been approved to assist nearly 5,077 people in 2009–10.	Reviews applications for funding; prioritises eligible applications based on regional and locally based priorities taking into account the regional and local unemployment rate, and the need to focus on particular target groups, the geographic spread of proposed projects in the area, skills shortages, the potential for sustainable employment and makes recommendations to the department on priorities for funding.
Participate in Prosperity (PiP) Steering Committee	Provided advice, as appropriate, of possible locations for project delivery within the North Queensland and Central Queensland and Wide Bay regions. Considered possible collaborative programs.	Provides advice to the department regarding possible locations for project delivery and ideas for possible collaborative programs. In addition the Committee monitors the progress of the programs implementation.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
<p>Present a unified response to the promotion of Indigenous employment whilst better integrating and applying the resources of federal and state government employment and training programs and services at the local level, to focus on regional areas that present the best opportunities to skill and employ Indigenous people.</p> <p>Provide a cohesive government response to the NPA IEP, QRAP, AEC, Federal Nation-building Agenda, Federal Regional and Local Community Infrastructure Program, and the state Infrastructure Program.</p>		2	Nil	Taskforce	5	4
<p>To provide local knowledge and expertise on employment issues and community capacity.</p>	See Roles	12	Nil ¹²	Committee	109	117
<p>To provide an avenue for specific service issues and gaps to be addressed within and across departments.</p> <p>To disseminate information within the public sector and to Ministers.</p>	See Roles	1	Nil	Committee	4	7

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Queensland Mines and Energy (including Office of Clean Energy)—27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009		
Queensland Clean Coal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended funding allocation of up to \$256.6m to low emission coal technology projects. Recommended for ZeroGen Pty Ltd to move forward with a Pre-feasibility study into an industrial scale demonstration project. Preliminary assessment of low emission coal technology projects for potential consideration under the Commonwealth's Carbon Capture and Storage Flagships Program. 	Principal source of advice in relation to facilitating the development and deployment of low emission coal technologies in Queensland.
ZeroGen Pty Ltd Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advancement of the ZeroGen low emission coal technology project. Proposed reconfiguration to a commercial scale project to access federal and industry funding support. 	ZeroGen Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of DEEDI, the department is the parent entity, representing the State of Queensland.
Coal Mining Safety and Health Advisory Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed Recognised Standards on drug testing, fatigue and emergency exercises for approval by the Minister. Introduced a requirement for Site Senior Executives at coal mines to demonstrate knowledge of coal mine safety and health legislation. In conjunction with the Mining Safety and Health Advisory Council initiated research and consultation on continuing professional development for holders of statutory certificates. 	Advice to the Minister.
Mining Safety and Health Advisory Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed Guidance Note – QGNg Reviewing the Effectiveness of Safety and Health Management Systems for approval by the Minister. Approved a competency for persons certifying mine plans. In conjunction with the Coal Mining Safety and Health Advisory Council initiated research and consultation on continuing professional development for holders of statutory certificates. 	Advice to the Minister.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise the Premier about priorities for funding for the development, demonstration and widespread implementation and use of clean coal technology, including the sourcing of public and private funding. Assessing, and making recommendations to the Premier about, which projects should be funded under the <i>Clean Coal Technology Special Agreement Act 2007</i>, and the amount of funding that should be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report to the Premier about requests for funding, received by the council, for projects relating to clean coal technology, including relevant projects. Coordinate the state's involvement in international research collaborations relating to clean coal technology. Advise the Premier on other matters relevant to the development of clean coal technology. 	3	\$1,287	Advisory	1	12
Governance of ZeroGen Pty Ltd.	See Functions	9	\$12,500 ¹³	Company Board	1	2
The primary function of the council is to give advice and make recommendations to the Minister about promoting and protecting the safety and health of persons at coal mines.	See Functions	6	Nil	Advisory	0	13
The primary function of the council is to give advice and make recommendations to the Minister about promoting and protecting the safety and health of persons at mines.	See Functions	1	\$3,805	Advisory	0	13

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Board of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issued 61 certificates of competency. • Issued 18 letters of registration under mutual recognition arrangements. 	Determine competency of applicants for certificates of competency.
Regional Electricity Councils ¹⁴	Regional Electricity Councils were established in 1999 by the then Minister for Mines and Energy. These Regional Electricity Councils provided advice to the Minister, certain electricity entities and Queensland Mines and Energy on electricity issues particular to a region with the aim of improving the reliability and quality of the state's electricity supply.	To enhance the reliability and quality of electricity supply throughout Queensland by identifying the needs, requirements and expectations of electricity consumers, and providing constructive advice and feedback on these issues to the Minister, the QME and the Queensland Government owned electricity distribution corporations. The Regional Electricity Councils (RECs) ceased their activities on 30 June 2009.
Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries (including Office of Regional and Rural Communities)—27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009		
Community Consultative Committee for the Control of Exotic Pest Fish (includes Burdekin Regional Committee for Control of Tilapia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This committee was established in 1999 to provide community based advice on strategies and policies associated with the control and management of pest fish in Queensland. The Committee did not meet between 2005 and the end of 2008 while its functions were reviewed by Fisheries. A new Community Consultative Committee with wider responsibilities was established at the end of 2005. The new committee provides advice on all pest fish issues across the state. 	The new committee provides advice on all pest fish issues across the state.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
<p>The Board of Examiners functions are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide the competencies necessary for holders of certificates of competency. Assess applicants, or have applicants assessed, for certificates of competency. Grant certificates of competency to persons who have demonstrated to the board's satisfaction the appropriate competencies necessary to hold the certificates. Ensure the competencies under this Act are consistent with the competencies required by other states for the holders of certificates of competency. 	See Functions	6	\$1,670	Determinative <i>Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999</i> <i>Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999</i>	0	7
<p>The Regional Electricity Councils provided a forum for external community involvement in the operations of the regional electricity network including proposed changes to the local network, and improvements in the way government-owned electricity distribution corporations operate within the region.</p>		26	Nil	The Minister responsible for Energy appoints all members of the Regional Electricity Councils	21	28
<p>Provide stakeholder input into the development of management strategies and policies for the control and management of pest fish across the state.</p>	CCC has no statutory responsibilities.	1	\$448	Advisory	1	10

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Fisheries Tribunal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 appeals lodged. • 14 appeals outstanding. • 14 appeals pending decisions. 	To hear appeals lodged by people who believe their interests are adversely affected by an order, direction, requirement or other decision taken by QPIF under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> .
Crab Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided advice on the appropriate design, use and marking of crab apparatus, including the use of surface floats and trotline apparatus. 	The principal source of advice on Crab Fisheries.
Freshwater Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressed a review of the Freshwater management plan. 	The principal source of advice on Freshwater Fisheries.
Gulf of Carpentaria Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressed management arrangements for the red snapper fishery. 	The principal source of advice on Fisheries in the Gulf of Carpentaria.
Harvest Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued implementation of revised Coral Policy which outlines the management arrangements for the Queensland Coral Fishery. 	The principal source of advice on Harvest Fisheries.
Inshore Finfish Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressed East Coast Inshore Finfish Fishery proposed new management arrangements. 	The principal source of advice on the Inshore Finfish Fishery.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
The Fisheries Tribunal is established under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> to provide appropriate administrative appeal rights for individuals who are affected by decisions of the chief executive.	To either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm decisions of the chief executive. • Set aside and substitute another decision. • Return the matter to the chief executive with appropriate directions. 	0	\$28,572	Tribunal	1	2
Provide advice to the Deputy Director-General Fisheries as issues arise or as requested.	Crab MAC ¹⁵ has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for Crab Fisheries.	1	\$3,688	Advisory	1	11
Provide advice to the Deputy Director-General Fisheries as issues arise or as requested.	Freshwater MAC ¹⁵ has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for Freshwater Fisheries.	0	\$1,438	Advisory	2	11
Provide advice to the Deputy Director-General Fisheries as issues arise or as requested.	Gulf MAC ¹⁵ has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for Fisheries in the Gulf of Carpentaria.	0	\$39	Advisory	1	12
Provide advice to the Deputy Director-General Fisheries as issues arise or as requested.	Harvest MAC ¹⁵ has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for Harvest Fisheries.	0	\$60	Advisory	3	9
Provide advice to the Deputy Director-General Fisheries as issues arise or as requested.	Inshore Finfish MAC ¹⁵ has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for the Inshore Finfish Fishery.	0	\$1,006	Advisory	1	14

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Reef Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued the review of the Rocky Reef Fin Fish Fishery management arrangements. 	The principal source of advice on the Reef Finfish Fishery.
Trawl Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressed review of recommendations from an emergency trawl meeting held between industry and government to address economic crisis in the trawl fishing industry. 	The principal source of advice on the Trawl Fishery.
Queensland Food, Fibre & Agribusiness Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided advice to the Associate Director-General and QPIF. 	The Council advises the Associate Director-General on issues including strategic direction and priorities for the government's investment in primary industries including research and development, agribusiness and industry development support and collaboration with national and international research and business organisations.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Provide advice to the Deputy Director-General Fisheries as issues arise or as requested.	Reef MAC ¹⁵ has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for the Reef Finfish Fishery.	0	\$999	Advisory	1	12
Provide advice to the Deputy Director-General Fisheries as issues arise or as requested.	Trawl MAC ¹⁵ has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for the Trawl Fishery.	0	\$1,231	Advisory	1	14
Provide advice to the Associate Director-General on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long-term strategic direction for QPIF. • Strategic priorities for investment • Research and development priorities. • Opportunities for collaboration with national and international research and business organisations. 	See Functions	0	\$16,400 ¹⁶	Advisory	9	6

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Rural Skills Training and Labour Strategy Industry Advisory Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided information into and validation for the Queensland rural skills and training demand reports. • Prepared paper on the need for action to improve retention of people into rural regions and rural careers. 	<p>The Rural Skills, Training and Labour Strategy Industry Advisory Group supports the growth of industry capability and accountability for skills attraction, development and retention. The Group provides advice for the purposes of increasing alignment of the skilling and training investments of Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries and the Department of Education and Training, particularly in industry priorities.</p>
Land Protection Council	<p>Held at least three meetings as required by the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> with subsequent advice and recommendations provided to the Minister.</p> <p>LPC members considered a range of pest management issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A framework for the management of wild dogs • The Review of Pest Animal Fences • Policy and Legislation • Science and Innovation • Partnering, Communication and Capacity Building • Funding for pest management 	15 members including one acting as Chair.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
<p>The objectives of the Industry Advisory Group are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice through Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries on the annual planning cycle for the development of the Rural Industry Skills Plan. • Work closely with QPIF to facilitate effective industry input to labour and skilling plans. • Participate in mechanisms for improved coordination in the delivery of training and development across primary industries. • Provide advice on effective statewide information dissemination and communication as part of the Rural Skills, Training and Labour Strategy. • Promote increased profitability of primary industries through a rural skills, training and labour strategy. 	See Functions	1	\$2,767	Advisory Group	7	10
<p>The primary function of the Council is to provide the Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland with advice and recommendations on pest management.</p>	See Functions	4	\$167,997 ¹⁷	Advisory	9	6

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance to DDMRB management on rabbit-proof fence maintenance program and rabbit eradication program. • Advised the Minister of any significant matters that may impact on the efficiency or effectiveness of the Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board. 	6 directors with one acting as Chair (one director vacancy as at 26 March 2009).
Veterinary Surgeons Board of Qld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board met on ten occasions to deliberate on 71 new agenda items including 32 complaints. Two veterinarians were found guilty of professional misconduct. The Board participated as a member of the Australasian Veterinary Boards Council. 189 new registrations from veterinary surgeons were approved during the year. 	To administer the <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i> .
Veterinary Tribunal of Qld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tribunal convened on one occasion for the hearing of professional misconduct proceedings. 	To hear and decide charges of professional misconduct and applications for removal from the Register in addition to hear appeals against decisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Board.
Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (AWAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice to Minister on feral horse control. • Provide advice to Minister on serving and consumption of live seafood. 	1 chair, 7 members, 1 ex-officio member.
Queensland National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) Implementation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful implementation and improvement of NLIS in Queensland. 	Advisory committee to the Minister on issues concerning NLIS implementation in Queensland.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
The primary function of the Board is to ensure that the land situated in the rabbit district (a large part of south-east Queensland) is maintained free from rabbits and to maintain the fence in a rabbit-proof condition.	See Functions	5	\$ 16,091 ¹⁸	Statutory	1	4
Exercise and discharge the powers, authorities, duties and functions conferred and imposed by the <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i> .	Sole legislative responsibility for the regulation of veterinary science in Queensland.	10	\$18,334 ¹⁹	Regulatory	2	4
Exercise and discharge the powers, authorities, duties and functions conferred and imposed by the <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i> .	To meet as often as is necessary for the purpose of exercising its jurisdiction under the <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i> .	1	\$2,060 ²⁰	Regulatory	1	2
The AWAC provides advice to the Minister to improve the welfare of animals in Queensland.	The primary function of AWAC is to offer sound advice to the Minister based on collective experience and knowledge of members, and not to represent any particular interest group.	4	\$16,584 ²¹	Statutory	3	6
Provide advice to the Minister on the implementation of NLIS for different species in Queensland, including harmonisation with agreed national policy.	To provide consensus view across industry and government to Minister on NLIS implementation in Queensland.	4	\$5,000	Advisory	2	13

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Cattle Tick Management Queensland (CTMQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided advice on amendments to conditions for stock movements. 	CTMQ is a sub-committee of the former Queensland Biosecurity Advisory Council and provides advice to BQ Cattle Services on cattle tick management in Qld.
Trade Queensland—27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009		
Ministerial International Business Council	Did not meet during this period.	The <i>Trade Queensland Review 2007</i> , conducted by Mr Loftus Harris, recommended that a Ministerial International Business Council with a membership of high level business representatives be established. This recommendation was endorsed by the Queensland Cabinet on 14 July 2008. The Ministerial International Business Council provides the Minister for Trade with a consultative mechanism on international trade matters and is comprised of senior executives from Queensland based companies who have significant international experience and exposure.
Queensland Trade and Export Committee (QTEC)	Did not meet during this period.	Queensland Trade and Export Committee (QTEC) is the Queensland Government's main inter-agency advisory group on trade matters. In 2008, QTEC was expanded to include the following trade allies: the Australian Trade Commission; the Australian Institute of Export; Australian Industry Group, Export Finance and Insurance Corporation; the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Queensland; and Brisbane Marketing.
Queensland Indigenous Arts Marketing and Export Agency (QIAMEA) Advisory Committee 2008-2010	Highlights of the <i>Arts Partnership Program</i> include supporting the <i>Dreaming International</i> Indigenous festival and Queensland Indigenous Artist, Vernon Ah Kee, who represented Australia at the prestigious Venice Biennale.	QIAMEA is the only state or Territory agency dedicated to the marketing and export promotion of Indigenous art. The <i>Arts Partnership Program</i> actively increases market share for Queensland through partnerships with the arts industry, including international and national reputable galleries, art dealers, agents and also major festival and event organisers.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Formulate strategies and policies for tick management in Queensland.	See Functions	3	\$2000 ²²	Advisory	1	6
The Ministerial International Business Council enables the Minister for Trade to better identify, monitor and analyse current international trade issues that have the potential to generate opportunities or to otherwise impact on the export performance of Queensland and Queensland firms.	The Ministerial International Business Council provides a consultative mechanism to the Minister for Trade on issues and matters within the field of international business development related to trade.	Nil	Nil	Non Statutory Body	1	9
QTEC is responsible for driving and coordinating the implementation of Queensland Government activities undertaken in support of the Queensland Government's Export Strategy, <i>Driving Export Growth for Queensland: 2006–2011</i> . QTEC facilitates: coordinated participation by Queensland Government entities and trade allies in Queensland export development activities; dissemination of trade and trade related information across relevant Queensland Government entities and with trade allies; and planning of trade missions.	QTEC is responsible for driving and coordinating the implementation of Queensland Government activities undertaken in support of the Queensland Government's Export Strategy, <i>Driving Export Growth for Queensland: 2006–2011</i> .	Nil	Nil	Non Statutory Body	13	17
Government's lead agency for the international marketing and promotion of Indigenous arts. Program Manager for the Arts Partnership Program. Secretariat support for the QIAMEA Advisory Committee.	Program Manager for the Arts Partnership Program	Nil	Nil	Non Statutory Body	5	5

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	Roles
Queensland Education and Training International (QETI) Board	Ongoing advice regarding the implementation of the QETI Strategic Plan 2009–11.	Queensland Education and Training International Board is a non-statutory body that was established in June 2001 by Queensland Cabinet in response to the <i>Export of Education and Training Services Queensland 2000-2005</i> Report by PricewaterhouseCoopers. The role of the Board was reviewed in 2005 and extended for a further five year period to 31 December 2011.
Queensland China Council (QCC)	<p>Finalisation and tabling of QCC Working Group reports for three priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Opportunities in China's Resource and Energy Sectors and Opportunities in Western China • Education and Cultural Relations • Branding and Profiling Strategies for Queensland <p>Working Group reports were tabled at the final meeting of the current term on 25 June 2009. The reports will be forwarded to the Minister of Trade for review and advice of future implementation.</p>	The Queensland China Council provides advice to the Queensland Government, through Trade Queensland on trade, investment, education and cultural relations between Queensland and China.
Indonesia Queensland Advisory Group (IQAG)	Did not meet during this period.	The Indonesia Queensland Advisory Group is an advisory board for the Minister of Trade on trade and investment issues and opportunities in Indonesia. It meets quarterly to provide this advice.

Notes

1. This includes the Commissioner for Fair Trading or delegate as chair.
2. For remuneration of one trustee.
3. Members are public servants.
4. In view of new information about Hendra virus and other issues.
5. Self funded.
6. The budget amount for 2008–09 was \$108,000.00 and the actual amount dispensed for the board was \$84,322.00 (Commercial and Consumer Tribunal expensed), \$31,000.00 of this sum related to member fees.
7. On 1 July 2008, the Office of Liquor and Gaming and Office of Racing was created in Queensland Treasury. It brought together the functions of the former Liquor Licensing Division and the Queensland Office of Gaming Regulation.

Functions	Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
The Board guides Queensland Education and Training International, a unit within Trade Queensland, that leads, develops and maintains a collaborative Queensland Government and industry approach to assist with the development of a sustainable international education and training industry in Queensland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain the industry over the longer term. • Maintain market share in terms of Australian states and territories. • Make students the centrepiece of international education. • Broaden the scope of international education and training. • Continue to diversify the international student cohort in Queensland. • Encourage more Queensland students to study in other countries. 	1	\$1,434 ²³	Non Statutory Body	2	8
Provide advice to Queensland Government through Trade Queensland.		1	\$7,791 ²⁴	Non Statutory Body	5	10
Provide advice to Queensland Government through Trade Queensland.		Nil	Nil	Non Statutory Body	2	7

8. Due to recently changed closing dates for the Gambling Community Benefit Fund three funding rounds were conducted for the year instead of the usual four rounds. The amount of funds that would normally be distributed across four funding rounds was reappropriated for distribution across three funding rounds.
9. Please note that the Queensland Gaming Commission, the Gambling Community Benefit Fund and the Casino Community Benefit Funds (3) provide their own annual reports where this information is detailed. The four community benefit funds are published within the one report.
10. Indicates those boards and committees to be abolished (based on Cabinets endorsement of Brokering Balance: A Public Interest Map for Queensland Government Bodies report April 2009).
11. Members of the Premier's Employment Taskforce.
12. Members of the Community Jobs Priorities Committees.
13. Costs met internally by ZeroGen.

14. *An Independent Review of Queensland Government Boards, Committees and Statutory Authorities, Part B Report, by Ms Simone Webbe and Professor Patrick Weller AO recommended that the Regional Electricity Councils be abolished. The Councils ceased operating on 30 June 2009.*
15. *Management Advisory Committee.*
16. *Some of these costs were incurred from the last meeting held on 5 March 09 but were not included in the 1 July 08 to 26 March 09 figure due to timing variances.*
17. *This figure includes \$35,000 for Chair wages, \$49,798 for Secretariat wages and the remainder for travel and meeting fees.*
18. *Members Fees & Travel Reimbursements.*
19. *Including sitting fees, travel costs and catering.*
20. *Including sitting fees and travel expenses.*
21. *Approximately for the above period comprising member sitting fees, flights, accommodation, venue room hire, venue catering.*
22. *Approximately only internal costs for staff to attend.*
23. *Member Sitting Fees of \$239 (incl. GST) per meeting for 6 members.*
24. *Includes third and final milestone contract payment of \$5,041 to Chair QCC. Remaining \$2,750 comprising airfares, accommodation, taxis and parking costs.*

Appendix 5: Consultancy expenditure

Consultancy expenditure	2008–09
Management	496,660
Human resources management	6,074
Communications	0
Finance/accounting	0
Professional/technical	771,283
Total	1,523,776

Note 1: The above figures include 12 months consultancy expenditure for the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation, Office of Racing, Office of Fair Trading and International Collaborations.

Note 2: For all other DEEDI entities, consultancy expenditure is for the period 27 March to 30 June 2009.

EIDI

	Apr to May 09	June 09	Total
Management	\$21,646	\$48,140	\$69,786
Professional/technical	\$74,104	\$174,132	\$248,236
Sub-totals:	\$95,750	\$222,272	\$318,022
Total			\$318,022

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation and Office of Racing

	1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009
Management	\$12,935
Professional/technical	\$471,897
Total	\$484,832

Fair Trading

	1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009
	\$0
Total	\$0

International Collaborations

	1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009
	\$0
Total	\$0

QME

27 March 2009 to 30 June 2009

Human resources management	\$6,074
Professional/technical	\$249,759
Total	\$255,833

QPIF

April to June 09

Management	\$413,939.01
Professional/technical	\$51,150.00
Total	\$465,089.01

Appendix 6: Overseas travel by DEEDI staff

In the period 27 March through to 30 June 2009, overseas travel costs totalled \$522,917. Travel costs that DEEDI incurred were \$243,423 (or 46.55% of the total) while the remaining \$279,494 (or 53.45%) were paid for by external parties. A total of 80 officers travelled to over 20 different overseas destinations, including Europe, United States, United Arab Emirates, China, Korea and South-East Asia. DEEDI travel policy ensures that only essential overseas travel is undertaken and all other avenues, such as video and telephone conferencing, for gaining relevant knowledge or experience are first considered.

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries					
Chrysantus Akem Principal Plant Physiologist Ian Bally Senior Horticulturist	Philippines	Scheduled project component monitoring visit to ensure smooth component operations, set up of pathology and agronomy trials and training on trial data collection.		8,214	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
John Thomas Principal Plant Pathologist Lee McMichael Snr Laboratory Technician	Fiji	Delivered a training workshop and associated lectures on indexing for viruses in banana.		5,040	(South Pacific Commission)
Judith King Principal Scientist	Fiji	Provide training in timber pest collection and identification to Fiji's Quarantine Officers. ACIAR Project FST/2004/053 'Establishing forest pest detection systems in South Pacific countries and Australia'.		2,937	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
David Ham Investment Manager (Animal, Indust. Fish) Neena Mitter Principal Biotechnologist	India	Represent QPIF at Queensland - India DBT Joint Science and Technology Workshop in New Delhi, being organised by DPC to facilitate progress under the MOU signed between Queensland and India.	7,680		
Keith McCubbin General Manager Sarah Corcoran Manager (Specialist Services)	United States	Present at the 2009 Red Imported Fire Ant Conference and obtained latest information on fire ant behaviour.	3,393	32,818	(National Fire Ant Eradication Program)
Peter Hofman Principal Horticulturist	Turkey and United Kingdom	Attend the Sixth International Postharvest Symposium and 10th Controlled and Modified Atmosphere Research Conference, and visit commercial partners involved in the Global Markets Initiative avocado exports project.	1,322	7,967	(Sunshine Horticulture Services)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Elizabeth Woods Assistant Director-General (Innovation)	Philippines	Attend Board of Trustees Meeting and obtain an improved understanding of the Consultative Group in International Agriculture Research System from which Queensland draws elite germplasm.	332	5,738	(International Rice Research Institute)
Suzanne Perry Principal Scientist (Plant Biosecurity)	New Zealand	Participate in the subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostic Standards Meeting and investigate the plant health diagnostic facilities at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.	1,830		
Nandini Bose Trade & Investment Officer	South Korea	Accompany Queensland companies to the 5th International Horticulture Goyang, Korea 2009, facilitate business meetings; manage the Queensland display and undertake market research.	980	2,171	(International Horticulture Gayang)
Patrick O'Farrell District Experimentalist	Vietnam	Review progress of the cashew nutrition and irrigation research experiments conducted under the project, and provided advice on methodology and responses.		5,700	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
Roger Stanley Science Leader	United States	Attend the Fresh Connex Convention, United Fresh US and meet US scientists conducting research related to fresh cut fruits and vegetables.	3,998		
Stephen Taylor Senior Fisheries Scientist	New Zealand	Attend a workshop to design and implement recreational fishing surveys.		1,450	(NZ Ministry of Fisheries)
Noel Vock Principal Extension Horticulturist	Philippines	Manage input for a major project review being planned by ACIAR and participate in the launch of a new book on landcare facilitation.		5,060	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Jeremy Lovatt Snr Information Extension Horticulturist Michael Hughes Extension Agronomist	Papua New Guinea	Complete outcomes of a QPIF and ACIAR project: 'Reducing pest & disease impact on yield in PNG sweetpotato production systems'.		14,754	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
Simon Brooks Weed Scientist	United States	Present a paper, participate in workshops and visit field site during International Miconia Conference.		4,300	(Australian Academy of Technical Sciences & Engineering), (United States Geological Survey Organisation)
Mary Fletcher Senior Chemist	Brazil	Present a paper on <i>Pimelea</i> research at 8th International Symposium on Poisonous Plants (ISOPP 8).		4,875	(AgForce)
Elizabeth Woods Assistant Director-General (Innovation)	Italy	Attend Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) Alliance Meetings.	369	8,621	(International Rice Research Institute)
Michelle Grose Pathologist	Indonesia	Present at a workshop run by ACIAR: 'Disease management strategies for the rural sector that help deliver sustainable wood production from exotic plantations'.		3,340	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
Timothy Marsden Senior Fisheries Biologist (Fishway)	Laos and Thailand	Undertake fieldwork for ACIAR and conduct field sampling at the experimental fishway site in Pak San and fish passage criteria for floodplain species of central Laos.		3,000	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
Glenn Kenneally Principal Vet Scientist	Papua New Guinea	Continue monitoring of animal health surveillance sites as required by the ACIAR PNG Animal Health Project.		4,145	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
John Sheppard Principal Research Scientist	Syria	Conduct field inspections of crops and elite germplasm which have adaption to dry environments; planned mission to collect wild species and landraces; visited International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas to reassess threat to Australia's wheat industry by 'Ug99'.		3,400	(Grains Research & Development Corporation)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Michael Day Snr Entomologist	East Timor	Hand carried the psyllid, ' <i>Heteropsylla spinulosa</i> ' into East Timor and assisted in the rearing, field release and monitoring of the psyllid. Assisted with monitoring of gall fly on <i>Chromolaena</i> .		2,561	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
Jane Seymour Fisheries Biologist	Papua New Guinea	Work with international partners to assess and review the project including hatchery procedures, design, model farms and operation. Collect and assess broodstock, fish stocks management and spawning of fish and data collection.		2,874	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
Gary Kong Principal Plant Pathologist	Laos	Present a workshop to Alliance of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on Remote Microscope Diagnostics.		3,250	(Cooperative Research Centre)
Malcolm Letts General Manager Ralf Dietzgen Science Leader	United States	Represent QPIF biotechnology interests at the state government organised BIO2009 and attend BIO2009 Annual International Convention Atlanta. Explore opportunities for collaboration, inbound investment and partnerships between International Biotech firms and Queensland expertise.	18,510		
Alana O'Brien Fisheries Biologist	Laos	Undertake fieldwork for the ACIAR project.		3,000	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
Alastair Doherty Senior Scientist (Programmer)	United States	Project meeting and science workshop in collaboration with pioneer project partner scientists.		5,984	(Australian Research Council)
Gregory McLean Senior Research Scientist Alastair Doherty Senior Scientist (Programmer)	United States	Attended project meeting and developed science workshop collaboration with Pioneer project partner scientists.		12,717	(Australian Research Centre)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Trevor Wilson Principal Agricultural Economist	Papua New Guinea	Presented a paper at a forum in Madang 18–19 May.		6,325	(NZAID)
John Duff Senior Plant Protectionist	United States	Attend the 14th International Sclerotinia Workshop and develop personal contacts and foster international linkages with overseas researchers.		5,538	(Horticulture Australia Limited)
Michael Hughes Extension Agronomist	Papua New Guinea	Inspect/assist pathogen tested (PT) sweet potato trials. Mid-term review of ACIAR project SMCN 2004/067.		7,000	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
Bruce Topp Principal Plant Breeder	Spain	Present research results at the 7th International Peach Symposium; attend Prunus Breeders meeting; study our stakeholder's (Royal Fruit Company) production and breeding and develop future collaboration plans.		7,670	(Horticulture Australia)
Bruce Turner Deputy Director-General (Strategic Directions)	China and South Korea	Participate in the 'Leading Australia's Future in Asia (LAFIA) 2009 program' in China and South Korea. Roundtable discussions with key leaders and policy advisers on China and South Korea's bilateral and regional strategic policy agenda.	22,500		
Robert Nissen Principal Experimentalist	Vietnam	Scheduled visit for ACIAR project PHT/2002/086 'Improving Postharvest Quality of Temperate Fruits in Vietnam and Australia' and a new ACIAR Project CP 2006/066 'Improving Productivity and Fruit Quality of Sweet Persimmon in Vietnam and Australia'.		18,172	(AusAID)
Peter Graham Fisheries Technician	Papua New Guinea	Meet with Western Province and Ok Tedi Mining Staff regarding project activities and progress.		2,709	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Andries Potgieter Senior Research Scientist	Canada, United States and Netherlands	Attend committee meeting for Agri-Food Canada, to explore future collaboration with NAIS in developing Canadian Whopper Cropper; discuss MODIS crop forecasting in Washington; discuss collaboration linkages in The Netherlands of remote sensing to determine crop area and yield forecasts across large regions.		14,000	(Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics)
Henri Bailleres NAE	Fiji	Attend project meetings for tech transfer with Samoan partners and other stakeholders; investigate drying technology options for commercial scale cocowood facility; investigate marketing scenarios for Samoan cocowood products; present results from trials to date.		6,000	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
Jodie Campbell Horticulturist	Singapore, Dubai and United Arab Emirates	Attend annual program planning workshop, monitor mango supply chains, train in mango handling practices and market research in Dubai and Singapore. Monitor Queensland avocado consignments in Singapore and associated training on handling and ripening avocados.	850	6,000	(Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)
David Russell Principal Fisheries Biologist Michael Hutchison Principal Fisheries Biologist Andrew Norris Senior Fisheries Biologist	New Zealand	Attend the Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre (IACRC) freshwater program review and present the results of current research projects.		5,107	(Cooperative Research Centre - Invasive Animals)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Yan Diczbalis Regional Industries Development Officer Robert Henriod Senior Horticulturist Peter Leach Senior Entomologist	China	Conduct disinfestation and post-harvest research and analysis of the Chinese lychee export supply chain with Chinese project partners.		16,500	(Department of Agriculture & Fisheries & Forestry)
Employment and Industry Development and Innovation.					
Brian Anker Deputy Director-General Science and Technology	India	Led a delegation to India to advance collaborative projects. Held high-level meetings.	9,673		
Mark Jacobs Director Office of Biotechnology, and Therapeutic Medicines and Devices	United States	Participate in the Queensland Biotechnology Mission. Attend the BIO 2009 International Trade Exhibition.	5,872		
Bob McCarthy Associate Director-General	United States	Participate in the Queensland Biotechnology Mission. Attend the BIO 2009 International Trade Exhibition.	20,935		
Sue Coke Manager Policy and Alliance	New Zealand	Deliver a five-day intensive residential block on the Core residential subject, Designing Public policies and programs.	1,119	600	(Australia and New Zealand School of Government)
Vanessa Lao Principal Policy Officer (Asia) International Collaborations Branch	India	Coordinate and facilitate a delegation to India to advance collaborative projects. Held high level meetings.	3,443		

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Michelle Robinson, Director, International Collaborations	China	Successful applicant in the Australian Government's 2009 Endeavour Executive Awards Fellowship Program—undertaking professional development opportunities at the Administrative Agency for China's Agenda 21, Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to capture collaborative research opportunities with Chinese Institutes and Agencies with a view to identifying Queensland's long-term strategy in science and technology engagement.		5,600	(Australian Government's 2009 Endeavour Executive Award Fellowship Program)
Vanessa Lao Principal Policy Officer (Asia) International Collaborations Branch	Korea	Successful applicant in the Australian Government's 2009 Endeavour Executive Awards Fellowship Program—undertaking professional development opportunities at the Korean Government's Science and Engineering Foundation to cultivate professional linkages and build programs to support research and international cooperation between Queensland and Korea.		5,600	(Australian Government's 2009 Endeavour Executive Award Fellowship Program)
Colm Cunningham	Singapore	Present workshops on the 'Forensic process and case studies on gaming equipment fraud' at the Singaporean Casino Regulatory Authority – Criminal Investigations Department Joint Training Symposium		2,432	Casino Regulatory Authority

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Queensland Mines and Energy					
Douglas White Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines (Coal) Mines Inspectorate Mark Everson Business Development Manager Simtars	China	Co-ordinate a group of Australian mine safety consultants undertaking a site study (safety audit) at the Xuandong underground coal mine as part of the Australia/China Coal Mine Safety Demonstration Project.		6,396	Commonwealth Department of Resources, Environment and Tourism (DRET)
Darren Brady Manager Occupational Hygiene Environment and Chemistry Centre	India	Develop commercial relationship with Coal India, travel was undertaken to install a mine gas monitoring system at a mines rescue station operated by Coal India. Simtars is exploring commercial opportunities overseas for the sale of its mine gas monitoring technology which provides incentive for Simtars technology partners to invest in further technology advancements to substantially benefit the Queensland mining industry.		9,929	Coal India subsidiary South Eastern Coalfields Limited. (SECL)
Geoff Downs Chief Inspector (Explosives) Explosives Inspectorate	Hungary	Attend the 5th European Federation of Explosives Engineers World Conference.	10,891		
Chris McCombe Manager Industry Liaison Abandoned Mines Projects	Sweden	Attend the 8th International Conference on Acid Rock Drainage and present technical strategies for the Mount Morgan Mine Rehabilitation Project.	15,000		
Trade Queensland					
Bob Quinn Special Representative for Qld—Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines, OMD Asia	Thailand and Malaysia	Participate in Infrastructure Trade Mission to South-East Asia.	9,921		
David Waller Principal ICT Officer Trade Services	Bangalore, Abu Dhabi, Riyadh and London	Reviewed IT service delivery and assets Abu Dhabi, Riyadh, Bangalore and London.	20,003		

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Elizabeth Sullivan Commissioner Taiwan Murray Davis Business Development Manager China (Guangzhou) Rod Solomons Commissioner India Simon Lee Commissioner China (Hong Kong) SooKyung Cho Market Development Manager Korea Zijian Zhang Commissioner China (Shanghai)	Japan	Participate in Asia Commissioners' Business Planning meeting	11,189		
Loftus Harris Special Representative for Qld—India and the Middle East OMD Asia	United Arab Emirates	UAE in-market promotion and business development.	15,640		
Natalie Pershouse Principal Project Officer Market Strategy QETI	United States	Represent at the NAFSA Association of International Educators Annual Conference.	3,971		
Nussara Smith Director OMD Asia Rob Whiddon General Manager Directorate	India and Japan	Operational review visits of Tokyo and Bangalore overseas offices and Asia Commissioners' Business Planning.	18,538		
Russ Mackie Business Manager OMD Asia	Vietnam, China and Malaysia	Manage and participate in Infrastructure Trade Mission to South-East Asia.	12,904		
Steve Bredhauer Special Representative for Qld - China and Vietnam, OMD Asia	Hong Kong, Macau, South China and Vietnam	Participate in Infrastructure Trade Mission to South-East Asia.	15,397		
Sudhir Basavaraju Business Development Manager, India	Australia	Trade mission	4,614		

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel	Agency cost (\$)	Contribution from other agencies or sources (\$)	External funding source
Zijian Zhang Commissioner China (Shanghai)	Australia	Participate in Shanghai Week 20th anniversary of sister state relations between Queensland and Shanghai; attend meetings regarding Expo 2010 program in Shanghai.	2,549		
Total			243,423	279,494	
Total DEEDI overseas travel					\$522,917

Appendix 7: Shared Service Initiative

The Shared Services Agency (SSA) is a whole-of-government approach to corporate service delivery. The vision is partnering in corporate services to support and connect government. Under the shared service model, government agencies joined together to share corporate services and resources through shared service providers (SSPs). The SSPs service their existing customer agencies through operating level agreements.

During the period (27 March 2009 – 30 June 2009), the SSA operated under a business model, comprising of an operations stream, a business process stream and a business strategy stream, which is supported by a client and customer engagement framework. This framework recognises the important role SSA has in engaging clients and customers on a daily basis in the course of doing business.

In establishing the business environment for the future, extensive work was undertaken to position SSA and its clients for full implementation of fee-for-service arrangements from 1 July 2008.

In the period (27 March 2009 – 30 June 2009), the SSA provided the following corporate services to DEEDI:

- financial services
- human resource management (including recruitment and payroll)
- facilities management
- telecommunication support.

During the period (27 March 2009 – 30 June 2009), the Department of Public Works hosted SSA as a separate entity and will report on its activities in its annual report. For more information on the SSA, refer to the Department of Public Works' annual report.

Appendix 8: Freedom of Information Statement of Affairs

Under Section 18 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* which was repealed on 1 July 2009, the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) is required to provide a Statement of Affairs outlining:

- the types of documents held by DEEDI, including:
- policy documents
- public registers
- how to access DEEDI documents under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*, including fees and charges
- how to amend personal information held by DEEDI
- review rights if unsatisfied by a Freedom of Information decision made by DEEDI.

Although the main statement is identified in this section, other information required under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* can be located at various sections in this annual report.

FOI review

Following an independent review of Queensland's Freedom of Information (FOI) legislation, the review panel, chaired by Dr David Solomon AM, delivered *The Right to Information* (the *Solomon Report*) in June 2008.

The *Solomon Report* recommended the government overhaul its approach to information. It proposed moving to a 'push' model, with greater proactive and routine release of information, new right to information (RTI) and information privacy (IP) legislation and maximum disclosure of non-personal information.

In response, the government introduced new RTI and IP legislation and a suite of policy reforms. The *Right to Information Act 2009* and *Information Privacy Act 2009* commenced on 1 July 2009.

The *Right to Information Act 2009* replaced the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* and is part of a broader 'push' model of greater proactive and routine release of information.

Under the *Right to Information Act 2009*, agencies are required to publish a publication scheme as part of their websites. A publication scheme shows what information the agency routinely makes available and how the information can be accessed.

The publication scheme replaces the annual requirement on DEEDI to publish a Statement of Affairs. Accordingly, this will be the final Statement of Affairs published.

The publication scheme commenced on 1 July 2009. You may visit the publication scheme (www.deedi.qld.gov.au/about-us/51.htm) to view many of the documents recorded in the following Statement of Affairs.

Types of documents held by DEEDI

A description of the kinds of hard copy and electronic documents which may be held by business units include:

- promotional items including banners, corporate folders and corporate brochures

- catalogue of mines and energy-related photographs
- personnel records (contains information relating to work history, appointments, performance, leave, salary arrangements, grievances and appeals, transfers, secondments, relocations, timesheets, accrued time off approvals)
- financial records (contains information relating to accounts payable transactions, bank and tax reconciliations, receipting and banking of monies received in the department, debtors, etc.)
- agreements, memoranda of understanding
- committee/working party agendas, minutes, meeting papers
- correspondence files
- reports—miscellaneous
- policy documents (human resource, financial and information management)
- FOI, RTI or IP application processing files
- estimates briefing notes
- questions on notice
- electronic mail and facsimiles
- Cabinet submissions, decisions and briefing notes
- Executive Council minutes
- briefing notes (general).

Some of these documents are available on the DEEDI website www.deedi.qld.gov.au and publication scheme www.deedi.qld.gov.au/about-us/51.htm.

The department holds various types of corporate information documents that are available free on the DEEDI website www.deedi.qld.gov.au. These include:

- annual reports
- budget highlights
- SDS
- code of conduct
- Disability Service Plan
- Equal Employment Opportunity Plan
- Multicultural Action Plan
- Privacy Plan
- strategic plans
- statement of affairs.

For more information on how to obtain further information on DEEDI policy document and registers:

- *Policy documents*—Copies of DEEDI rules, policies and guidelines for staff are available for inspection and/or purchase by the public. To inspect or request a copy of a DEEDI policy document, contact the DEEDI Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 (for callers within Queensland) or (07) 3404 6999 (for interstate callers) or fax (07) 3404 6900. While there is no cost to inspect a policy document, a photocopy fee of \$0.20 per A4 page may apply.
- *Public registers*—DEEDI holds a number of public registers. Although privacy and confidentiality issues prevent disclosure of some information, other information may be accessed by the public at no cost or for a prescribed fee. To request a copy of a DEEDI register you may contact the DEEDI Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 or (07) 3404 6999 or fax (07) 3404 6900.

Accessing DEEDI documents under RTI or IP

Under the now repealed *Freedom of Information Act 1992* and the new *Right to Information Act 2009* and *Information Privacy Act 2009*, members of the public have a legally enforceable right to access documents held by DEEDI. Applications must be in writing, provide sufficient information concerning the document/s as is reasonably necessary to enable staff to identify the document/s, and provide an address for notification of a decision.

To make an application under the *Right to Information Act 2009* or *Information Privacy Act 2009*:

- make an application online via the Queensland Government RTI website (www.smartservice.qld.gov.au/services/information-requests/home.action)
- download the form (www.smartservice.qld.gov.au/services/information-requests/home.action) and forward it the RTI and Privacy Unit

or

make an application in writing and send it to:

RTI and Privacy Unit
Corporate Services
Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
GPO Box 15216
Brisbane Qld 4002

Ph (toll-free): 1800 061 938

Ph: (07) 3235 4772

Fax: (07) 3239 6119

Email: rti@dme.qld.gov.au

Fees and charges relating to RTI applications (documents not relating to personal information)

- \$38.00 application fee
- additional charges for time spent by staff searching and processing the requested documents (\$5.80 for each 15 minutes or part thereof)
- photocopy charges of \$0.20 per black and white A4 page
- inspection of documents charged at \$5.80 per 15 minutes or part thereof.

Processing and access charges may be waived for individuals or non-profit organisations on the grounds of financial hardship if they meet certain criteria.

Documents solely relating to personal information

No fees or processing charges apply; however, proof of identification, such as a birth certificate, passport or driver's licence is required. Client authorisation and proof of identity is required for an agent acting on behalf of a person requesting access to their personal information.

Amending personal information held by DEEDI

If you have accessed DEEDI documents containing personal information that is inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-date or misleading, you can apply for correction or amendment of any part of the information under the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (in line with the previous *Freedom of Information Act 1992* provision). Amendment of personal information applications must be in writing and provide an address for notification of a decision, or may be applied for by completing the amendment of personal information form (www.rti.qld.gov.au/access/amendment_under_information_privacy_act.asp).

They must also provide details about the information believed to be inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-date or misleading, and specify the amendments that you wish to be made.

To make an application, write to:

RTI and Privacy Unit
Corporate Services
Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
GPO Box 15216
Brisbane Qld 4002

Ph (toll-free): 1800 061 938
Ph: (07) 3235 4772
Fax: (07) 3239 6119
Email: rti@dme.qld.gov.au

Review rights

If you are unhappy with a decision made by DEEDI under the *Right to Information Act 2009* or *Information Privacy Act 2009*, you may exercise rights of review. You will be advised of your review rights when notified of the initial decision and at the internal review stage.

- ***Internal review***—If you or a third party is dissatisfied with the initial RTI or IP decision made, you may apply for an internal review. Requests for internal review must be made within 20 business days after the date of the original decision and if possible, should contain the grounds on which you are seeking the review. An officer no less senior than the initial decision-maker will conduct the internal review and make a new decision on the matter within 20 business days of receiving the request.
- ***External review***—If you or a third party is dissatisfied with the outcome of the internal review, you may apply to the Information Commissioner for an external review of the decision. Applications to the Information Commissioner must be made in writing within 20 business days from the date notified of the internal review decision. Under the RTI Act and IP act you now have the option to bypass making an internal review application and may now apply directly for external review.

Appendix 9: Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council Chairman's Report—1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

It is my pleasure to present this Report of the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council for the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. This report is a requirement of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.

The primary responsibility of the Council is to provide the Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland and the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy with advice and recommendations on both pest management and stock route management respectively in Queensland.

The current members were appointed on 15 November 2007.

In the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 the Council met four times.

- July 2008, Brisbane
- October 2008, Dalby
- February 2009, Brisbane
- May 2009, Brisbane.

The October 2008 meeting at Dalby was preceded by a two day field inspections trip.

Council members considered a range of pest and stock route management issues including:

- A framework for the management of wild dogs
- review of pest animal fences
- policy and legislation
- science and innovation
- partnering, communication and capacity building
- funding for pest management
- registration of plant growers and sellers.

During my term as Chair I intend for the Council to maintain and enhance strong links with other stakeholders in pest and stock route network management. I believe the Council performs a crucial role in providing strong links between the Ministers and the Queensland community.

Murray Jones

Chair

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council

Membership

The 15 members, appointed by the Minister in November 2007 for a term of up to three years, are:

- Murray Jones, Chair
- Dougal Davidson, Local Government Association of Queensland nominee
- Anne Portess, Local Government Association of Queensland nominee
- Don Webster, Local Government Association of Queensland nominee
- Frank McKerrow, AgForce Queensland nominee
- John Agnew, AgForce Queensland nominee
- Teresa Allen, AgForce Queensland nominee
- John Bishop, Growcom nominee
- Lawrence Bugeja, Queensland Canegrowers Association nominee
- Russell Stewart, Community Representative
- Tim Low, Queensland Conservation Council nominee
- Ben Fredrickson, Queensland Dairyfarmers' Organisation nominee
- Mike Harris, Environmental Protection Agency nominee
- Tony Rayner, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries nominee
- Ron Glanville, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries nominee.

Expenses report—1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

Chair's annual allowance	\$38,610
Part-time secretary's salary	\$29,995
Member's meeting/special assignment fees	\$21,169
Related on-costs	\$26,122
Total of employee-related expenses	\$115,896
Private mileage allowances	\$7,819
Air fares	\$12,347
Travel allowances/actual travel costs	\$20,326
Taxi fares	\$630
Total of travel-related expenses	\$41,122
Computer/telephone	\$846
Meeting venues/catering	\$10,106
Miscellaneous	\$27
Total of other expenses	\$10,979
Grand total	\$167,997

Glossary

Term	Definition
AACC	Australian Agricultural College Corporation
AEC	Australian Employment Covenant
AIC	Australian Institute for Commercialisation
Aquaculture	Cultivation of live fisheries resources for sale
AeHRC	The Australian e-Health Research Centre
BIO	Biotechnology Industry Organisation
Biosecurity	Managing and responding to risks associated with plant and animal pests and diseases, and agricultural and veterinary chemicals
BITI	Business and Industry Transformation Incentives
Blueprint for the Bush initiative	A ten-year partnership between the Queensland Government, AgForce and the Local Government Association of Queensland to foster and support sustainable, liveable and prosperous rural communities in Queensland
Business and Investor Migrants	Migrants sponsored by Queensland who bring significant inward investment and/or operate a business in the state
BMDIF	Queensland Biotech and Medical Devices Industry Forum
BSES Limited	In 2003, the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations became BSES Limited. QPIF provides funding to BSES to conduct research on our behalf.
CAAS	Centre for Advanced Animal Science
CAF	Council for the Australian Federation
CAS	Commercial Advisory Services
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CGEI	Coastal Geothermal Energy Initiative
ClimateSmart 2050	An initiative created by the Queensland Government to provide energy efficiency services to 260,000 households across Queensland, over two years
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CollabIT	Collaboration the Future ICT
CRCs	Cooperative Research Centres
DEEDI	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
DG	Director-General
DPI&F	Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
DPW	Department of Public Works
eDRMS	Electronic Document and Records Management System
EI	Equine influenza
EIDI	Employment, Industry Development and Innovation (an agency of DEEDI)
EIMP	Enterprise Information Management Platform
EMG	Executive Management Group
Exotic animals/species	Species that are not native to the country in question
Extension	Turning research into practical outcomes that bring about positive change for primary producers, through training and information
FIRB	Foreign Investment Review Board
Financial incentive agreement	An agreement whereby the state agrees to provide a financial incentive to a Recipient, subject to the recipient complying with the provisions contained in the agreement
Finfish	Fish with fins (as opposed to shellfish, crustaceans etc)
GCIC	Gold Coast Innovation Centre
GEC	A Gas Electricity Certificate (a 'GEC') is an electronic certificate created by accredited generators for each whole megawatt hour (MWh) of eligible gas-fired electricity generated

Term	Definition
Geoscience	The sciences related to the planet Earth
Geosequestration, geostorage	The storage of compressed near-liquid carbon dioxide in underground chambers
GIS	Geographic information systems
GOC	Government-owned corporation
GSP	Gross state product
HEAT	A major marketing initiative to increase export sales of Queensland architects and related design services
Horticulture	The commercial cultivation of fruits, vegetables and nuts
i.lab	i.lab Incubator Pty Ltd
ICN	Industry Capability Network
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICSC	Innovation Centre Sunshine Coast
Industry	Often interchangeable with the term 'sector'. For data purposes Industry is defined as 'a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 (cat. No. 1292.0)' (ABS). The Department also refers to industry being more specific (and more difficult to quantify), such as advanced manufacturing, creative industries
Industry development	Enhancing industry sectoral performance, technology diffusion, productivity and industry sustainability, improving global competitiveness, building industry supply chain capability and fostering collaboration and innovation
Industry development services	Encompasses farming, fisheries, forestry, food and fibre processing, and agriculturally-related businesses that supply farm inputs (e.g. fertiliser or equipment) or are involved in the marketing of farm products (e.g. warehouses, processors, wholesalers, transporters and retailers)
Infrastructure designation	Designation identifies land for community infrastructure.
Innovation	The process of converting knowledge and ideas into better ways of doing business or into new or improved products and services that are valued by the community. The innovation process incorporates research and development, commercialisation and technology diffusion
Intellectual property	The rights of creative workers in literary, artistic, industrial and scientific fields that are protected by copyright, trademarks or patents. QPIF grants licences to develop, market and sell products, technology or copyright works as well as managing commercialisation of copyright works (e.g. books, publications, images, software, databases).
IP	Intellectual property
IRTM	The Interactive Resource and Tenure Maps system is an online GIS component which displays a map with a series of tools. Users can interact with the map and obtain information on the geology, mineralisation and mining tenure of Queensland
JAG	Department of Justice and the Attorney-General
JCU	James Cook University
kWh	kilowatt hour
kW	kilowatt
lifestyle horticulture	The lifestyle horticulture industry comprises those businesses that produce non-food horticulture products such as turf, plants, cut flowers and foliage. The industry also provides a range of services: landscaping parks and gardens management, professional horticultural advice, and training and education.
LPG	Liquified petroleum gas

Term	Definition
Machinery-of-government (MOG) changes	The allocation and reallocation of functions between government departments and ministers
MAC	Management advisory committee
MediQ	MediQ (formerly known as Queensland Pharmaceuticals and Nutraceuticals Industry Forum (QPNIF)) is the body established to carry forward the work of the Skills Formation Strategy initiated for the sector in 2004.
MELA 2009	<i>Mines and Energy Legislation Amendment Act 2009</i>
MOG	Machinery-of-government is the allocation and reallocation of functions between departments and Ministers
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MWh	megawatt hour
MW	megawatt
NICTA	National ICT Australia
NCRIS	National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy
NPA IEP	National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation
OCE	Office of Clean Energy
OLGR	Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation
Peri-urban environments	Environments located around the perimeter of urban areas, ranging from five to 100 acres
PiP	Partnership in Prosperity
Primary industries	Any part of the supply chain for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other rural industries
QIIS	Queensland Investment Incentives Scheme
QCIF	Queensland Cyber Infrastructure Foundation
QCTN	Queensland Clinical Trials Network
QDEX	Queensland Digital Exploration is an internet document management system that allows the user to search, display, download or lodge exploration reports via the internet
QGCPO	Queensland Government Chief Procurement Office
QIMR	Queensland Institute of Medical Research
QME	Queensland Mines and Energy
QPIF	Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries
QRAA	Queensland Rural Adjustment Authority
QRAP	Queensland Reconciliation Action Plan
QTS	Queensland Tourism Strategy
Q-Tropics: Queensland Tropical Expertise Strategy 2008–2012	Launched on 30 October 2008, the Q-Tropics Strategy aims to create jobs by building the state's tropical expertise, commercialising tropical research, and exporting tropical products and services to tropical communities throughout the world.
Q-WIN	Queensland-wide Innovation Network
R&D	Research and development
RD&E	Research, development and extension
RDA	Regional Development Australia
REC	Regional Electricity Council
RQIIS	Regional Queensland Investment Incentives Scheme
RSA	Responsible service of alcohol
RTI	Right to Information
SCRAM	Suitability, Checking, Reporting and Monitoring System
SDS	Service delivery statement

Term	Definition
SET	Senior Executive Team
Simtars	Safety in Mines Testing and Research Station (or Simtars) is a business unit working with mining, resources and other similar industries to continuously improve health and safety
Skilled migrant	Migrants nominated by Queensland with formal qualifications or trade skills to fill critical skills vacancies
SME	Small and medium enterprise
Supply chain	A group of businesses linked together for mutual benefit to supply products to customers, including producers (and their input suppliers), processors, transporters, packers, wholesalers, marketers, retailers, and export and import distributors
Sustainable development	Economic and social development that meets the needs of the current generation without undermining the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. QPIF promotes sustainable development through the responsible use of Queensland's natural resources and the development of environmentally sustainable industries and employment.
SRC	Sustainable Resource Communities
Statewide Forests Process	The Queensland Government's strategic regional forest planning process, established in 2001
Toward Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland	Released by the Premier on 8 September 2008, Toward Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland outlines the whole-of-government priorities for Queensland, framed under five ambitions—Strong, Smart, Green, Healthy and Fair.
UQ	The University of Queensland

DEEDI contacts and locations

You can contact the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation at:

DEEDI

Business Information Centre
80 Ann Street
GPO Box 46
Brisbane Qld 4000

Phone: 13 25 23 (cost of a local call within Queensland) or
07 3404 6999
8 am to 6 pm Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday
9 am to 6 pm Thursday

Fax: +61 7 3404 6900

www.deedi.qld.gov.au

DEEDI regional offices

DEEDI has a large network of regional offices that are situated throughout Queensland. If you would like to locate your nearest office you should contact the DEEDI Business Information Centre on the numbers listed above.

DEEDI's regions include:

- Far North Queensland
- North Queensland
- Mackay–Whitsunday
- Fitzroy
- Wide Bay–Burnett
- North Coast
- Greater Brisbane
- South Coast
- Darling Downs and West Moreton
- Western Queensland.

DEEDI offices and services include:

Employment and Indigenous Initiatives

Phone: 1300 369 925 (cost of a local call within Queensland) or 07 3225 2000

Skilling Queenslanders for Work Initiative, grants for community organisations (for job vacancies contact Job Services Australia Job Network providers)

Interpreter service: 13 14 50

www.employment.qld.gov.au

Rapid Response Helpline (for retrenched workers):
1800 035 749 (free call within Queensland,
8am to 6pm Monday to Friday)

Queensland Mines and Energy

Phone: 1800 657 567 (toll-free within Australia)
or 07 3898 0375

PO Box 15216, City East Qld 4002

Explosives Inspectorate: 07 3224 7512

Mines Inspectorate: 07 3237 1148

Petroleum and Gas Inspectorate: 07 3237 1626

Simtars: 07 3810 6333

www.dme.qld.gov.au

Office of Fair Trading

Phone: 13 13 04 or 07 3405 0970

State Law Building
50 Ann Street, Brisbane
GPO Box 3111, Brisbane Qld 4001

www.fairtrading.qld.gov.au

Associations, business names, cooperative and charities, fair trading information and advice, occupational licensing, residential services, product safety, register of encumbered vehicles, trade measurement.

Office of Regulatory Policy (Liquor, gaming and fair trading policy)

Phone: 07 3872 0867

33 Charlotte Street, Brisbane
Locked Bag 180, City East Qld 4002

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation

Liquor enquiries: 13 13 04
Complaints (liquor): 07 3224 7108
Gaming enquiries: 07 3872 0999
Complaints (gaming): 07 3872 0852

33 Charlotte St, Brisbane
Locked Bag 180, City East Qld 4002

www.olgr.qld.gov.au

Office of Racing

Phone: 07 3234 1400

33 Charlotte Street, Brisbane
Locked Bag 180, City East Qld 4002

www.racing.qld.gov.au

Enquiries: 3234 1400

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries

Phone: 13 25 23 (cost of a local call within Queensland) or 07 3404 6999

Primary Industries Building
80 Ann Street Brisbane
GPO Box 46, Brisbane Qld 4001

www.dpi.qld.gov.au

Animal disease watch hotline: 1800 675 888
Report suspect emergency animal diseases.

Exotic plant pest hotline: 1800 084 881
Report suspect exotic plant pests.

Shark hotline: 1800 806 891
Report out-of-place shark equipment or entrapped marine animals.

Fishwatch hotline: 1800 017 116
Report illegal fishing activities.

Tagged fish hotline: 1800 077 001
Report your catch of tagged fish.

Drought hotline: 1800 025 656
Drought assistance information.

Rural and Regional Communities

Blueprint for the Bush: 1800 136 851

Trade Queensland

Phone: 1300 363 711 or 07 3224 4035

www.export.qld.gov.au

