

North Asia

Financial year	Regional expenditure	Percentage of total project expenditure	Commission target as percentage of expenditure
2007–08	2,407,226	5.6%	<15%
2006–07	3,113,070	7.9%	<15%
2005–06	4,285,364	12.2%	<15%

ACIAR’s program in North Asia concentrates on China. For the region an expenditure target of not more than 15 per cent of our overall annual research expenditure has been set.

China

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China

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2007–08	\$2,708,893
Actual expenditure in 2007–08	\$2,407,226
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$3,113,070
Expenditure in 2005–06	\$4,161,160

Ms Catriona Murray,
Country Manager,
China



Expenditure includes both bilateral and multilateral projects

Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
Options for economically viable rangeland management practices in Gansu and Inner Mongolia that have positive impacts on rangeland ecology and greenhouse gas emission identified and communicated to stakeholders	Analysis of livestock production systems in Gansu and Inner Mongolia identified several areas where improvements in household incomes could be achieved while also reducing the pressure on grasslands and methane outputs. These are: culling less productive animals, selling marketable animals by early autumn, only grazing grasslands over summer and pen-feeding livestock through autumn, winter and spring. Workshops to model and discuss this new approach have been held with partners and local officials in each province, and Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry project is modifying demonstration farms, arranging field days and developing training materials in Inner Mongolia.
ACIAR's program in Tibet Autonomous Region is refined by building on initial progress with crop-forage-livestock	A new project 'Integrated crop and dairy systems in Tibet Autonomous Region, PR China' designed and implemented to build on earlier ACIAR and other donor work in this area.
Useful genetic diversity for agronomically useful characteristics such as frost tolerance and disease resistance identified in Chinese pea or faba bean germplasm	In peas, tolerance to salinity and frost, high yielding ability under low rainfall and new sources of resistance to Bean Leaf Roll Virus (BLRV) and Seed-borne Mosaic Virus were identified. Faba bean germplasm from China provided source of resistances to Aschochyta blight and to BLRV and frost tolerance.
Evidence of utilisation of the results of economic, trade and policy-related research by Chinese Government policy makers	Financial and socio-economic assessment of the key 'Grain for Green' Program undertaken to examine incentives for farmers together with recommendations on the policies best able to deliver sustainable agricultural systems. Results of work on 'achieving food security in China: Implications of WTO accession' published in June 2008. Key policy collaborators examined trade and policy options to improve food security and determine the costs of alternative strategies.

Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
At least 40 per cent of all new projects designed to have components leading to significant farmer or policy impacts within five years of completion	Two of the four new China projects ('Improving the efficiency of land use change policy' and 'Integrated crop and dairy systems in Tibet Autonomous Region') designed to have significant impacts within five years of completion.

Position

Over the last decade the focus of ACIAR's program has shifted towards a stronger, but not exclusive, focus on western China. This concentration on a geographic zone has been further limited largely to north-western China to focus limited funds and to address the major challenges of low farm incomes and significant land degradation in that part of the country. In this context an emphasis on soil and water management has emerged with agreement from Chinese partners as an important component of current and future research partnerships. This emphasis is combined with policy-research interventions designed to analyse and develop policy options to enable the application of well-designed environmental policy frameworks and associated rural adjustment, domestic regulation reform and trade liberalisation activities.

In view of China's current status as an emerging economy and its well-resourced National Agricultural Research System, ACIAR is increasingly requiring a shared-cost arrangement for collaborative projects. This mutual funding also extends to Australian research partners in cases where Australian benefits are also apparent. This current approach is in line with Australia's wider cooperation and aid programs in China. Australia's engagement with China has largely shifted away from discrete poverty-reduction activities towards the sharing of research and wider endeavours, high-level capacity building and policy-development partnerships.

Achievements

Subprogram 1: Increased water productivity of agriculture in north-western China

Pollution caused by dust remains a significant problem in north-east China. The problem arises from dust storms that come from the north-west pushed by prevailing westerly winds. Responding to this, the Chinese Government has implemented the Grain for Green Program (GFGP) offering farmers incentives to establish trees and perennial pastures. A project undertook some elements of **a cost-benefit analysis of the GFGP Program**. It addressed the priority issue of quantifying its ecological impacts, identified key areas for further research, and helped improve decision-making in the GFGP policy context. The researchers developed a model to simulate the natural hydrological processes in the Yellow River Basin from 1956 to 2000 and from this they determined that the GFGP had a relatively small potential impact on flood reductions in the Yellow River Basin. The researchers calculated an economic benefit from flood reductions of RMB362 million, a small amount compared with the total investment of around RMB65.5 billion in the region under the GFGP. Based on these findings, the potential economic benefits from flood reductions (due to reduced runoff under the Program) will be offset by the potential economic losses from lower agricultural production (RMB667 million) with reduced run-off under the program. A new project has commenced to examine alternative policy options to improve the cost-effectiveness of the various land use change programs that the Chinese Government currently finances.

In China and Australia, **large-scale revegetation using perennial plants** (grasses, shrubs and trees) is currently under way, and more is planned. The principal reason for revegetating the hilly parts of the Loess Plateau region of western China is to reduce soil erosion and thus improve water quality of the Yellow River. However, in both countries the impacts of large-scale revegetation on broad-scale hydrology are poorly understood. A project has developed a bilingual computer based simulation tool called ReVegIH (Re-Vegetation Impacts on Hydrology) that supplies terrestrial land-use managers (both forestry and agriculture) with suitability assessments of 38 perennial tree and shrub species, and identifies priority and target areas where revegetation activities should occur. It also enables them to assess the changes in water use that will result from revegetation activities.

In Sichuan province, extreme site degradation and the harsh, dry climate on much of the upper Yangtze catchment has made it difficult to re-establish the natural forest and native species after site degradation. Therefore Chinese forest scientists have tested a range of **exotic tree species for their suitability as protection forests**. *Pinus radiata*, a conifer widely used in Australia in commercial plantations, holds promise, and a project has deployed Australian experts to work alongside Chinese scientists to test and introduce a better range of *P. radiata* germplasm to the catchment. They assessed the biological risks of establishing the species in such a new environment, and developed nursery, field and data management technologies to support the large expansion of plantings. A major task was to integrate information on site and climate in south-west China in general and in the dry river valley area in particular with knowledge on growth performance of *P. radiata* elsewhere in the world. This combination is enabling the team to identify suitable areas for environmental plantings of *P. radiata*.

Efforts have gone towards **increasing the productivity of cool season pulses** in rainfed agricultural systems of China and Australia. China provided Australia with a geographic pea core collection of 298 accessions, plus new collections of 95 faba bean and 93 pea landraces. In both China and Australia the imported germplasm continues to be assessed and used in the respective breeding programs. In peas, tolerance to salinity and frost, high yielding ability under low rainfall and new sources of resistance to Bean Leaf Roll Virus (BLRV) and Seed-borne Mosaic Virus were identified. Faba bean germplasm from China provided a source of resistances to Aschochyta blight and to BLRV and frost tolerance.

Permanent raised beds (PRBs) have been promoted through ACIAR research to minimise the effects of waterlogging, reduce irrigation water and improve the biological and physical health of the soils—all to increase productivity of crops. But design criteria for PRBs, in terms of infiltration and drainage, are not well developed and have frequently come about in relation to machinery specifications. Other concerns are correct fertiliser placement for nutrient and solute management, and minimisation of salt build-up. A project in China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia sought to underpin existing ACIAR project work and develop criteria for optimum bed design. Scientists determined that the main advantages of PRBs were good utilisation of water and fertilisers when bed configuration is correct, and much better aeration for all soils (especially clays) following irrigation. The main disadvantages for permanent raised beds were salt build-up in the centre of beds and leaching of nutrients and agro-chemicals to the groundwater. Other issues needing further scrutiny were bed width and uniform wetting of soil throughout the bed.

ACIAR has invested in **conservation agriculture** in the water-stressed Hexi Corridor in Gansu, using permanent raised beds in irrigated cropping. Key constraints are the



Increasing water productivity is vital to dry land farming systems of Gansu and Shanxi provinces

lack of appropriate machinery and competition for crop residues. A second generation powered disc no-till planter and a tractor-mounted wheat harvester are among the machinery being tested. Comparative performance of irrigated spring wheat in permanent raised beds, fresh raised beds, zero till-control traffic and conventional tillage was assessed. Crop emergence, yield and applied irrigation water at three demonstration sites followed similar patterns to those found at the Research Station. This indicates that conservation agriculture can be implemented in this region without loss of yield, and with considerable gains in natural resource conservation, provided that the operational capabilities of the prototype machinery continue to improve.

An **evaluation of opportunities and constraints for R&D investment into increasing water productivity** and agriculture in north-west China has been completed. The project has scoped the development, promotion and adoption of practical and low-cost technologies of rain water harvesting and in-field soil water conservation for the dryland farming systems of Gansu and Shanxi provinces. The project has identified a range of technical, institutional and coordination issues which warrant attention for the future and will be jointly considered with Chinese partners.

Subprogram 2: Improved agricultural productivity in Tibet Autonomous Region

In efforts to improve **dairying in Tibet**, scientists conducted a study on 36 smallholder family farms in four regions – Lhasa, Shigatse, Bailang and Naidong. The project established benchmark data on diet composition, milk production, reproduction parameters, and rates of survival and growth – all previously unknown to the Tibetan dairy industry. The scientists found that current feeding systems relying heavily on cereal straw did not allow full expression of genetic potential in the animals, and this constrained farm and industry production. Further work investigated sources of high quality green feed which are necessary to formulate annual feed budgets, and also evaluated suitable protein supplements.



Dairy cattle in Tibet

Subprogram 3: Implications of Chinese trade developments for smallholders

Concern has grown in China that technical regulations such as **sanitary and phytosanitary standards** are increasingly being used to discriminate against some of its exports. This is especially in the European Union, Japan and the United States where China has the highest stakes but also encounters the most barriers. Moreover, because of the difficulty of legally challenging these standards, it is often considered more practical to meet these foreign standards. Although China has enacted many laws and regulations on food and agricultural production, many problems still exist in its food safety regulatory system, and a project involving the International Food Policy Research Institute has undertaken an economic analysis of technical barriers limiting agricultural trade of China. It is also helping to build capacity in both the public and the private sectors to help China move toward better food safety status and create more trade opportunities.

A project to **improve postharvest practices within the vegetable industry** in the Beijing district has been extended to maximise the uptake of results by lifting food safety and reducing spoilage risks. Activities focus on evaluating the vegetable supply chain from a food safety and product quality perspective

and identifying the needs and priorities for process improvement. The project team is using these evaluations as the basis for drawing up guidelines for production of safe, high quality vegetables. The team is also receiving help from tertiary students to investigate the potential for ultrasonic washing of pak choi, carrot, spinach and tomato which could reduce spoilage and lower the risks of contamination.

In both China and Australia, fruit rots caused by *Rhizopus*, *Alternaria*, *Geotrichum* and *Fusarium* fungi are the **major diseases causing postharvest losses in melons**.

New options are needed to reduce reliance on fungicides and maintain quality during transport and marketing. A project has studied how to protect melons from postharvest disease, either by boosting natural defence mechanisms or by better treatments to maintain quality during transport to distant retail markets in China and Australia. In one trial of melon fruit a postharvest dip for one minute in 30 parts per million iodine solution at 55°C provided excellent postharvest disease control, equivalent to that achieved by conventional fungicides.

ACIAR has published the results of a recent study by researchers in the Crawford School of Economics at the Australian National University and the China Centre for Economic Research at Peking University. This report summarises the results of an analysis of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) accession for China's agricultural sector. Major findings of the project are that there should be a clear welfare gain from WTO trade liberalisation for the Chinese economy as a whole. However, there will be some sectors in agriculture and in other parts of the economy that will be losers (including land-intensive agricultural industries such as grains). Labour-intensive agricultural activities such as horticultural production and agricultural processing will gain most. The study entitled **Achieving food security in China: implications of WTO accession** provides important information to help address key policy reform decisions



Women selling melons: postharvest melon disease research aims to reduce reliance on fungicides



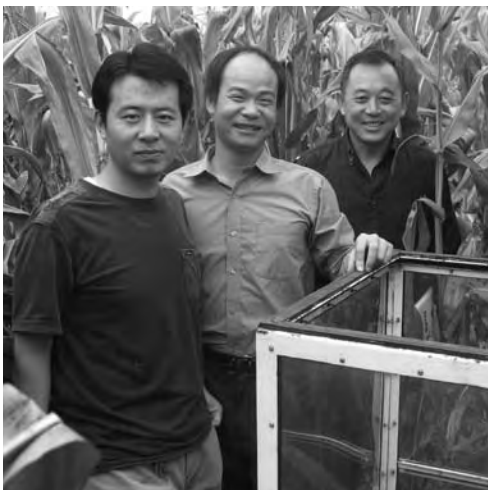
Postharvest improvements are expanding the quality and shelf life of fresh market vegetables

in China, including the economic costs of food self-sufficiency policies.

Subprogram 4: China linkages scheme

During the year an Australian industry and research group visited China and met with collaborators in a range of important

cold regions which have rice varieties with significant **cold tolerance characteristics**. These have been grown for many years in these regions. A total of 740 of these varieties have been screened for high levels of cold tolerance and the four most promising have been used in Australian breeding activities to transfer the genes to Australian varieties. The project has been extended for an additional year to allow for a final visit by the Chinese collaborators to see some of the Australian research outcomes during the Australian rice growing season and finalise transfer of molecular technologies. This year the lack of an Australian rice crop inhibited this visit.



New technologies for improved water and fertiliser use in maize crops are being trialled in the Shanxi Province, China

Southern Africa

Financial year	Regional expenditure	Percentage of total project expenditure	Commission target as percentage of expenditure
2007–08	432,171	1.0%	<5%
2006–07	592,252	1.5%	<5%
2005–06	798,384	2.3%	<5%

ACIAR’s program operating in southern Africa concentrates on the Republic of South Africa. For the region, an expenditure target of less than 5 per cent of our overall research expenditures has been set.

Republic of South Africa 109



Republic of South Africa

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2007–08	\$436,300
Actual expenditure in 2007–08	\$432,171
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$592,252
Expenditure in 2005–06	\$798,384

Expenditure includes both bilateral and multilateral projects

Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
Legumes and associated rhizobia of potential commercial value in South Africa and south-west Australia collected in Eastern Cape province	A major collection of species and root-nodule bacteria was undertaken in November 2007. Key genera have been targeted for seed increase and rhizobial matching, including <i>Desmodium</i> and <i>Lotononis</i> from the Eastern and <i>Lessertia</i> from the Western Cape.
The Continuous Improvement and Innovation (CI&I) methodology adopted by the extension groups in two South African Provinces	Strong commitment to CI&I as a process for decision-making across seven provinces (Limpopo, Northwest, Eastern Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga, Gauteng and Kwa-zulu Natal). Emerging farmers use the process to choose between new production or marketing opportunities or new technologies; the extension and technical staff use it to choose how and where to allocate their efforts for greatest impact. The National Department of Agriculture has accepted CI&I as a policy framework and funded positions to ensure more cattle farmers and more regions are included in the process.
Promising pasture species identified for regeneration of abandoned cropland in the Eastern Cape province	A number of pasture species (hard seeded annual legumes from the Mediterranean basin and temperate perennial legumes) suitable for low-rainfall, low-fertility environments identified and now being trialled in the Eastern Cape. Some species provided five-fold higher yields in initial trials; four lines shared for use in Australian pasture breeding programs.
40 per cent of new projects designed to have significant farmer or policymaker impacts within five years of completion	A new (small) project contracted in 2007–08 aims to provide industry-relevant information on markets for different beef quality types by late 2009.

Position

At present the Republic of South Africa (RSA) is the sole focus of ACIAR's program in Sub-Saharan Africa. Australian technical knowledge and expertise is highly relevant because similar temperate, Mediterranean and subtropical production environments are found in both countries. Further, Australia's extension and farm systems capabilities are relevant in building local capacity to assist the development of the small scale emerging African farming sector.

The program is guided by the following principles:

- Research principles must be focused on delivery of benefits to emerging African farmers
- Projects will focus in areas where Australian scientists can add significantly to the skill base by filling 'gaps' in the existing South African expertise. In doing so, ACIAR will also look at synergies in the program with those of other South African and international funding agencies, and for potential Australian mutual benefits.

Sustainable use of natural resources, particularly with regard to croplands,

communal grazing lands and water resources, is an underlying theme. Likewise, enhancing the engagement of African farmers into agricultural commodity markets is recognised as an important element of increasing their incomes. ACIAR-supported research also aims to build the capacity of the provincial agencies and to foster relationships between these groups and national institutions.

There are currently three active bilateral projects and one active multilateral project in RSA.

Achievements

Subprogram: Increasing the profitability and sustainability of crop–livestock farming systems

Over 2003–07, an ACIAR **dry region fertilisation application** project has led the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics efforts in promoting the application of small doses of nitrogen (N) fertiliser for smallholder farmers in the Limpopo Province of South Africa. Elsewhere, low doses have been shown to be more relevant and accessible to smallholder farmers in dry regions—large numbers of farmers have previously used and reported



A typical landscape of Limpopo province, where many smallholder communities raise cattle for sale (Photographer: Neil MacLeod)

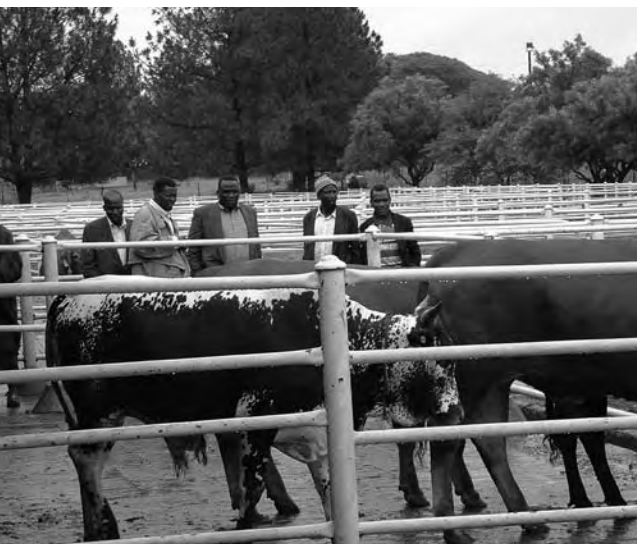
yield improvements from low N doses in Zimbabwe. On-farm trials and simulation have been key components of this preceding work and are at the core of this project. The project has achieved broad stakeholder awareness of low doses, it has demonstrated on-farm yield responses to low doses, and it has facilitated agribusiness to sign on to this effort through their sponsorship in producing and distributing small fertiliser packs and information leaflets on application methods. More appropriate fertiliser recommendations, and particularly low N fertiliser doses, is now recognised as a real issue in the Limpopo Province.

The project was successful in **attracting the support of the private sector** in improving the access and affordability of fertiliser for farmers. Sasol Nitro, a fertiliser company, agreed to register and supply 10, 20, and 50 kg packs of starter and topdress fertiliser to Progress Milling for distribution to the company's community-based depots. In addition, Panaar Seeds provided small packs of open-pollinated varieties (OPV) and hybrid maize and soyghum. From average fertiliser sales of around 17 t per year in the previous five years, the initiative resulted in depot sales of 96 and 140 t in 2005–06 and 2006–07. The tonnage of small packs sold in the two seasons was 20 per cent and 22 per cent of the season totals. By involving a fertiliser company directly in the supply of small packs, the cost premium per unit of N in previously retailed small packs was reduced from over 100 per cent to just 10 per cent. Surveys of farmers accessing the depots showed that small packs of fertiliser are preferred by farmers using fertiliser for the first time.

A group of emerging farmers in South Africa's north is addressing the problems of unsustainable farming practices and land degradation. In the Limpopo Province a **crop–livestock systems project** is helping to improve the sustainability of emerging farmers who operate in crop or livestock farming systems and to support local

researchers and extension staff to develop systems-based participative research and extension programs. Now in its fourth year, a key focus has been the development of forage and management strategies and associated delivery of multi-day training courses and follow-up workshops to farmers and extension staff. A brochure '*Veld Management – the Basics*' has summarised key information from these interactions and is being widely distributed. Crop-based work has engaged smallholder farmers in an extensive program of applied field research activities based around the themes of improving soil fertility, agronomic management and the introduction of cash cropping. These resource-constrained farmers have shown that they can adopt improved agronomic practices and increase cultivation and production of cash crops for sale.

Increasing the income of smallholder wool producers in South Africa's Eastern Cape has been a focus of national and provincial efforts. This has included **pasture development for community livestock** based on wool and sheep management and wool classing, resulting in increased incomes. The main constraint to continued growth is pasture quantity and quality. A project is testing legumes to find those adapted to such conditions, and inoculating them with rhizobia. The project team is introducing improved management strategies and ensuring they are equitably implemented at the communal level. Despite a very dry winter in 2007, establishment of legumes ranged from satisfactory to excellent. Some annual legumes of Mediterranean origin have 'perenniated' through relatively mild summers in 2006–07 and 2007–08. As well, the seeds and inoculant of some subtropical legumes which failed to germinate in autumn 2007 because of drought survived to grow through the summer. Strong candidates for establishment on the abandoned arable lands of East Cape Province are two species of *Ornithopus* (serradella), two species of *Trifolium* (clovers) and *Biserrula pelecinus*, a hard seeded annual legume from the



Project farmers inspect their cattle, which are raised under feedlot conditions at a research station in Irene, South Africa

Mediterranean basin, as well as *Lotus*, *Lespedeza*, *Coronilla varia* and *Desmodium subsericeum*.

An important project on **developing profitable beef business systems** for previously disadvantaged farmers was completed during the year. This project has assisted in the development of cattle from emerging farmer herds and enhancing their performance through the domestic commercial market beef system. An increased

understanding of relationships between components of herd profitability as a means of achieving ongoing and targeted genetic and non-genetic improvement of tropically adapted beef cattle has been achieved. Over the life of the 'Beef Profits Partnerships' (BPP), farmer records show increased revenue to the project's emerging farmers by more than 16000 Rand per farmer team per year. The project evaluated a number of tropically adapted indigenous breeds and cattle with findings that growth rates and feed efficiencies of steers from emerging and communal farmer herds can parallel those from commercial herds. There were small or no differences between herd types or breeds in carcase and meat quality attributes opening up encouraging prospects for future marketability of such indigenous cattle. At the end of the project, BPP networks had been expanded to five new South African provinces with widespread commitment to the project's 'Continuous Improvement and Innovation' process. A follow up project on **developing supply chain partnerships** for the emerging beef sector may be considered for commencement after the results of a current one-year study on **segmentation and palatability in the South African market** have been taken into account.

Multilateral program

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2007–08	\$10,281,633
Actual expenditure in 2007–08	\$10,615,536
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$10,310,261
Expenditure in 2005–06	\$10,002,356
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2007–08	16.1%

Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
Demonstrated project impacts as measured by formal evaluations undertaken by our Impact Assessment Program	Two of the impact assessments undertaken this year were of CG Centre/ACIAR projects. These were the goat breeding and management in the Philippines and white grubs in peanuts in India.
Alignment with ACIAR's funding strategy for the IARCs	\$5.5 million in core funding provided to IARCs and \$5.0 million in project-specific funding provided to 14 IARCs on a competitive basis and aligned with priorities in the ACIAR's 2007–08 Annual Operational Plan and the Centres' Medium-term Plans. Increased involvement of IARCs in ACIAR bilateral projects (24 bilateral projects as of June 2008).

Position

ACIAR is responsible for administering, on behalf of the Australian Government, Australia's contribution to the International Agricultural Research Centres (IARCs). The IARCs are internationally funded, independent, non-profit institutions that carry out research and related activities to help achieve sustainable food security and reduce poverty in developing countries. Research-related activities cover agriculture, forestry, fisheries, policy and environmental management.

The goal of ACIAR's multilateral program is to ensure the effectiveness of, and benefits to, developing countries and Australia from agricultural research conducted by the IARCs with funds provided by Australia.

ACIAR's policy position for contributions to the IARCs recognises that the mandate of the IARCs is highly relevant to the objectives of Australia's aid program and involves the following parameters:

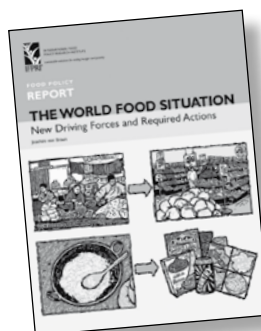
- allocating around 20 per cent of ACIAR's total appropriation to the IARCs
- allocating between one-third and one-half of ACIAR's annual IARC investment as project-specific funding, while half to two-thirds is allocated to core or unrestricted funding
- focusing the unrestricted funds on a reduced number of centres, based on comparative research advantages.

The IARCs have considerable research capability and a good track record of delivery of benefits, particularly in crop improvement, where very high returns on investment have been achieved.

Disbursement of multilateral funds, 2007–08

In 2007–08 contributions for core funding of International Agricultural Research Centres (IARC) amounted to 51.8 per cent of actual multilateral expenditure. This reflects the need for the IARCs to have sufficient unrestricted funds to maintain flexibility and open up new research directions, and to maintain long-term programs such as the gene banks. Project-specific funding accounted for 47.5 per cent, with the remaining 0.6 per cent of total multilateral research funding allocated to other regional support activities. Fourteen IARCs received core funding (untied to specific projects). The allocations are based on the comparative advantage of individual IARCs to deliver research applicable to Australia's regional priorities.

Of the 14 centres receiving core funding, four are located in the Asia-Pacific region and another seven have a mandate that covers staple crops in the region. The remaining two, CAB International (CABI) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), are responsible for research information systems



and food policy respectively (see table on page 117).

Fourteen IARCs received project-specific funding through ACIAR this year. Twelve of the centres are associated with

the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), while (CABI) and the World Vegetable Centre work in areas of agricultural development of particular interest to Australia (see table on page 117).

Project-specific research funding is designed to build tripartite research linkages, which allow scientists from IARCs, advanced research institutions in Australia and national agricultural research institutes in developing countries (particularly those that are ACIAR bilateral partners) to interact on specific issues.

Projects developed under project-specific funding arrangements operate as part of ACIAR's 11 discipline-based research programs. IARC projects complement and add value to the bilateral programs run by the discipline areas. Eight new activities were initiated and 10 completed in 2007–08. A total of 35 projects, including these, were active in 2007–08.

ACIAR also supports relevant CGIAR system-wide initiatives. These are cross-centre programs that link research complementarities of different centres to address and resolve global and regional issues through strategic research approaches.

The allocation of project-specific funding to an IARC and, where appropriate, Challenge Programs of the CGIAR will be considered annually on a competitive basis, where projects are selected on the basis of:

- relevance to ACIAR's country priorities
- impact focus



- networking with the NARS in ACIAR partner countries and with Australian research agencies
- consistency with ACIAR's Annual Operational Plan
- justification, scientific merit and consideration of equity among IARCs.



Project examples

Project-specific funding has provided selected IARCs with opportunities to undertake research built around themes that reflect ACIAR's bilateral priorities. Many are reported on in the country programs, but the following projects merit additional comment.

As detailed in the report for southern Africa, a project has supported efforts of **ICRISAT** to promote the application of small doses of nitrogen fertiliser for smallholder farmers in the Limpopo Province of South Africa. Testing in farmer-managed maize trials revealed a consistent yield benefit even in the driest seasons from the small doses of additional nitrogen.

The China report gives the background to an economic analysis undertaken by **IFPRI** to study the technical barriers limiting agricultural trade of China. The study concluded that capacity building in both the public and the private sectors was needed to help China move toward better food safety status and create more trade opportunities.

The end of 2007 saw the conclusion of ACIAR's involvement in **ICARDA** work to conserve, document and utilise ancient and new plants collected during expeditions in central Asia and the Caucasus. This work has yielded a priceless resource of cereals, food legumes, pasture and forage varieties, and oil seed crops.

Funding support for **CABI** is enabling it to undertake a large body of work in Papua New Guinea to combat pests that affect its cocoa and coffee industries. The work includes a project to manage cocoa pod borer; another project seeks to sustainably manage coffee green scale pests in PNG while a third hopes to prevent the incursion of coffee berry borer into PNG and also South Sulawesi and Papua in Indonesia.

CIP has targeted poverty alleviation and food security in the Indonesian province of Papua through improving its sweet potato–pig systems. In another CIP project scientists are using pathogen-tested planting materials to improve sustainable sweet potato production in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea.

IRRI is undertaking a program to overcome chalkiness in rice, which occurs in high temperatures during grain filling. Scientists hope that the study of the genetic mechanisms of low-chalk in temperate lines will enable them to incorporate similar traits into tropical varieties. Another IRRI project continues to make steady progress towards its long-term goal of apomixis in rice (seed production in which the genetic makeup of progeny plants is identical to that of the hybrid parent). In achieving this goal it will be possible to make the benefits of hybrid rice more readily available to poor farmers.

ACIAR has partnered with AusAID to fund projects to increase sustainable wheat and maize production in Afghanistan under the auspices of **CIMMYT**. The first phase was completed in mid-2007, and the reviewers acknowledged the strong performance of this project in a risky and stressful environment. Further work, reported in the Afghanistan

section, is now under way to maximise the opportunity for development and identification of resilient varieties to meet national and regional needs.

Work is also progressing under similarly difficult circumstances in Iraq to bring improved wheat, barley and pulse crops and better cropping practices to parts of the country under the guidance of **ICARDA**. ICARDA and CIMMYT also continue in partnership in efforts to maintain productivity and food security through sustainable control of yellow rust of wheat in Asia.

As reported in the Burma section, **ICRISAT** is identifying and distributing high-yielding chickpea, groundnut and pigeonpea cultivars adapted to the cropping systems of the country's Central Dry Zone of Burma. The project team also hopes to increase the productivity through inoculation with high-quality rhizobia (nitrogen-fixing bacteria).

A project with **ILRI** as the principal organisation but working in partnership with **IFPRI** and others seeks to improve the competitiveness of pig producers in an adjusting Vietnam market. Successful commercial smallholder pig farming may help to meet demand while serving as a vehicle for alleviating some of the country's widespread rural poverty. ILRI is also a partner of ICRISAT in a project that brings together plant breeders and livestock nutritionists to improve the quality of millet, a dual-purpose crop used widely by smallholder dairy farmers in India.

As part of efforts to rehabilitate vegetable production in the tsunami-affected areas of NAD Province, Indonesia, the **World Vegetable Center** is introducing integrated soil and crop management practices through farmer-participatory research trials. Another project is likewise introducing integrated crop management packages for sustainable smallholder gardens in Solomon Islands. A third project under way in Indonesia is

studying several diseases in chilli pepper – anthracnose, *Phytophthora* blight and whitefly-transmitted geminiviruses – with a view to introducing integrated disease management (IDM).

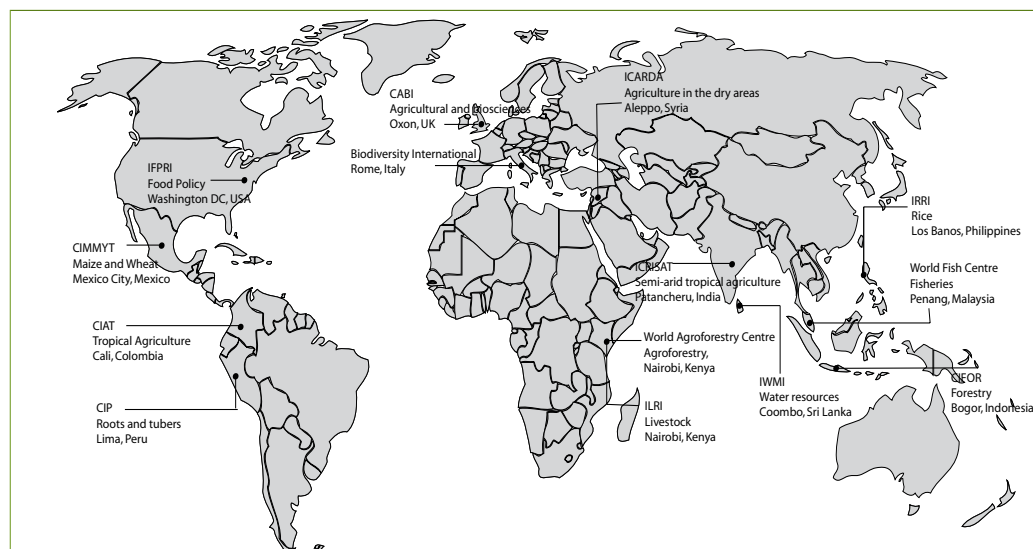
Also in Indonesia, **CIFOR** is helping to improve economic outcomes for smallholders growing teak in agroforestry systems. Many smallholders do not have sufficient income to wait until trees mature; they also lack knowledge of silvicultural techniques and have limited market access. The project is targeting these barriers and will identify improvements in silviculture, financing schemes and access to market. Another project is enhancing the structure and functioning of the furniture industry to benefit small-scale producers of mahogany and teak.

Sea cucumbers (sometimes known as sandfish) have been chronically over-exploited throughout the Asia-Pacific region. But ACIAR-funded studies have enabled scientists at **WorldFish** to develop technologies for producing them in hatcheries and releasing them in the wild. Now additional research is helping to improve sustainability and profitability of village sea cucumber fisheries in Solomon Islands and to introduce the technologies elsewhere. Another project is reviewing recent findings in Vietnam and New Caledonia that sandfish can grow two to three times faster in earthen ponds than in the wild, with comparatively high survival.

CIAT has taken part in trials of forage legumes for pig feeding in Laos. Pigs that received extra protein from the addition of stylo leaves to their diet reached market size four months earlier than those fed traditional diets.

An ACIAR-supported project involving **CIP** is working to combat the highly destructive late potato blight that is ravaging crops in the PNG highlands. The project is developing affordable blight-resistant varieties and backing this approach with low-impact reliable fungicides to deal with emergencies.

Location of international centres receiving core funding from ACIAR



ACIAR funding to international agricultural research centres in 2007–08

Acronym	Centre title and location	Core Funding	Project-specific funding	Total
Centres associated with CGIAR				
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, Colombia	\$250,000	\$127,596	\$377,596
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research, Indonesia	\$250,000	\$321,571	\$571,571
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, Mexico	\$750,000	\$633,260	\$1,383,260
CIP	International Potato Centre, Peru	\$250,000	\$357,569	\$607,569
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, Syria	\$250,000	\$232,137	\$482,137
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre, Kenya	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, India	\$500,000	\$431,853	\$931,853
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute, USA	\$500,000	\$181,442	\$681,442
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya	\$250,000	\$270,053	\$520,053
BI	Bioversity International, Italy	\$250,000	\$148,361	\$398,361
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute, the Philippines	\$750,000	\$561,038	\$1,311,038
IWMI	International Water Management Institute, Sri Lanka	\$500,000	\$371,407	\$871,407
WORLD FISH	World Fish Centre, Malaysia	\$500,000	\$327,475	\$827,475
Centres not associated with CGIAR				
AVRDC	The World Vegetable Centre, Taiwan	\$0	\$663,109	\$663,109
CABI	CAB International, UK	\$250,000	\$420,322	\$670,322
Total funds to IARCs		\$5,500,000	\$5,047,193	\$10,547,193
Regional Support				
APAARI	Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions			\$68,343
Total Multilateral funding				\$10,615,536

Building research capacity

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2007–08	\$4,570,000
Actual expenditure in 2007–08	\$6,375,429
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$4,132,093
Expenditure in 2005–06	\$2,908,586
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2007–08	9.7%

Ms Sharon Harvey,
Education and Training Officer



Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
New alliance/s for delivery of cross-program and other training developed for Pacific island countries	University of the South Pacific–ACIAR Postgraduate Scholarships Program designed during 2007 and commenced in February 2008 with eight scholarships awarded in 2007–08. Postgraduate scholarships are competitively awarded to students who carry out R&D projects associated with current ACIAR projects.
Continued high quality of applicants for in-depth research management training in Australia (John Dillon Fellows), such that over 30 applications are received and at least six Fellowships are awarded	56 applications were received and 10 Fellowships were awarded.
Size of postgraduate (John Allwright Fellowship) program increased by a further 20 per cent	In 2006–07 there were 96 active Fellowships during the year. In 2007–08 the scheme increased to 141 active during the year—an increase of 47 per cent.

Building capacity of agricultural research institutes in partner countries by providing both discipline-specific and some broader training opportunities is one of ACIAR's key priorities. With co-funding from AusAID, ACIAR significantly increased the number of postgraduate awards (John Allwright fellowships) in both 2006–07 and 2007–08. The training program focuses on specialised training activities provided through postgraduate and research management fellowships and a small number of short courses that target specific cross-cutting issues.

Project-specific training

The priority of the training program is the enhancement of the research capabilities of partner country institutions through targeting individuals involved in ACIAR projects. Much of this is done in individual projects managed by individual research programs, through on-the-job training, where either developing-country scientists visit Australia or Australian specialists visit partner countries to present a training program on a specific technical subject. Examples of these types of discipline-specific training courses include training in economic modelling or training in propagation of disease-free citrus plants.

The activities managed by the ACIAR training program include the following, with the first representing the largest main expenditure:

- Postgraduate training. This mainly comprises John Allwright Fellowships for postgraduate study in Australia associated with specific ACIAR projects and a smaller number of awards for in-country postgraduate diploma and masters degree training associated with ACIAR projects in Papua New Guinea and the Pacific islands;
- Support for small in-country research projects for Fellowship returnees;
- Research management training (John Dillon Memorial Fellowships);
- Short-term 'cross-program' training courses.

For training activities directed at Indonesia, the training program works closely with institutional development advisors based in Bogor, who form part of the ACIAR-managed component of the Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative (SADI). In 2007–08, several training programs involved participants from both the SADI and main ACIAR programs.

Postgraduate fellowships

John Allwright Fellowships are awarded to partner-country scientists involved in ACIAR-supported collaborative research projects to undertake postgraduate training, usually at the Masters or Doctoral level, at Australian universities. Studies focus on areas that add value to the topic or theme of the ACIAR project in which the awardee is engaged, but do not directly form part of the project. Fellows are able to spend up to 50 per cent of their research project period on fieldwork in their home country. This enables the fellows to ensure that their postgraduate research work is relevant to the project and their home country's needs, and it also allows them to maintain their professional and personal networks. With the increased recognition by the Australian aid program of the capacity-building benefits provided to partner countries and the impact on Australia-regional relationships through support of postgraduate training in Australia, the size of the fellowship scheme has increased significantly over recent years. From only 15 scholars in 1999–2000, it increased to 50 in 2003–04 and to 141 in 2007–08. Although



Recipients of the John Allwright Fellowships, 2008 with Ms Sharon Harvey, ACIAR Education and Training Officer

eligibility is restricted to those involved in ACIAR projects, competition for awards remains highly competitive. A follow-up survey of Fellows in 2003–04 demonstrated significant institutional and individual benefits from the program. Well over 90 per cent of awardees successfully completed their studies and many former awardees now occupy prominent positions in their countries. A second follow-up survey is underway in mid-2008 with the results to be published in late 2008.

During 2007–08 \$5.3 million (including co-investment from AusAID) was expended on the John Allwright Fellowship Scheme. Seven fellows successfully completed their studies and 61 new fellows from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Vietnam commenced at sixteen universities in Australia. All Fellows are required to attend a five-day meeting in Canberra to undertake training in science communication, writing research papers while also having the opportunity for networking. The 2007 meeting was held from 15–19 October and 32 Fellows participated. Fellows became better acquainted with ACIAR, obtained a better understanding of how their project fits into the broader collaborative program in their country, and met other ACIAR postgraduate students.

Following approaches from Papua New Guinea and Pacific island countries, limited support has been provided for a limited number of in-country postgraduate diploma and Masters degree awards linked to ACIAR projects. This has resulted in a larger body of trained agricultural, forestry and fisheries researchers becoming available to these countries in an environment where taking a larger cohort of researchers out of the system for several years would potentially damage capacity within small national agricultural research systems. It builds linkages between government and universities in the region and helps develop the research capacity of the universities. The scheme

commenced in 2005 with the University of Technology, Lae, Papua New Guinea, and 19 students have completed postgraduate studies with two postgraduate diploma awardees subsequently receiving John Allwright Fellowships. The University of the South Pacific–ACIAR Postgraduate Scholarships Program commenced in February 2008 with eight scholarships awarded.

Returnee small project awards

Small grants of up to \$10,000 are available for successful John Allwright Fellows, who have completed postgraduate studies and returned to relevant employment in their home country. The follow-on funding scheme provides for an activity which continues, or is related to, the research done within an ACIAR project associated with postgraduate work. These grants for former John Allwright Fellows are primarily aimed at developing small-scale research projects in the returnee's institution, which may catalyse longer-term support. In 2007–08 three small projects, totalling \$27,796 were awarded with a further four in the pipeline. Since 2000, a total of 43 of these awards have been made.

John Dillon Memorial Fellowship

John Dillon Fellowships provide a career development opportunity in Australia for outstanding mid-career agricultural scientists and economists from ACIAR partner countries. The aim is to develop the leadership skills of Fellows in the area of agricultural research management, agricultural policy and/or extension technologies through exposure to Australian agriculture across a range of best practice organisations involved in research, extension and/or policymaking. ACIAR has awarded 36 Fellowships since the program's inception in 2002. A group of 10 Fellows (from Cambodia, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Vanuatu) visited Australia for a five week period in March–April 2008. The Hon Bob McMullan MP, Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance, met with them at Parliament House and presented each Fellow with a plaque.



Recipients of the John Dillon Fellowship Awards, 2008 with the Hon Bob McMullan, Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance and Dr John Skerritt, ACIAR Deputy CEO R&D

John Allwright and John Dillon Alumni Association

ACIAR maintains linkages with all former students that were supported through the John Allwright Fellowship program and former research management trainees (John Dillon Fellows) through an Alumni Association. Alumni keep involved with ACIAR in several ways. Several former Fellows now lead or play key roles in ACIAR projects and ACIAR partner organisations. Others assist in the delivery of ACIAR-sponsored training courses and impact assessment activities in partner countries. Alumni are also invited to ACIAR in-country functions (including country consultations) and receive an electronic newsletter three times annually, along with ACIAR corporate documents and technical publications.

Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development

Since 2000 ACIAR has provided successful assignments for over 40 Youth Ambassadors in the AusAID-funded Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development scheme where young Australians spend from 3 to 12 months assisting on a development activity in a partner country. During 2007–08 three Youth Ambassadors were associated with ACIAR projects, including an animal

health project in Indonesia, horticultural pest management in Cambodia, and on livestock production systems in western China.

ATSE Crawford Fund fellowships, training courses and master classes

In 2007–08, total funding to the Crawford Fund included provision of an Australian Government allocation (through ACIAR) of \$700,000, as well as \$178,595 from ACIAR for joint training activities. The Crawford Fund also attracted contributions from State Governments and the private sector. In 2007–08 the Crawford Fund conducted several short-term training activities associated with ACIAR projects, including a Master Class in histopathology of finfish diseases. Other training courses associated with ACIAR projects included:

- using a soil constraints and management package to guide the sustainable management of upland soils—July 2007 (Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Water);
- a workshop to determine Surra control in the future—September 2007 (Murdoch University);
- process-orientated workshop on conversion and primary processing on coconut wood—September 2007 (Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Queensland);
- enhancing the extension of conservation agriculture techniques in Asia and the Pacific—September 2007 (University of Queensland);
- using the soil constraints and management package to produce risk maps of constraints of upland soils to sustainable production—September 2007 (Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Queensland);
- grain storage management using computer-assisted learning techniques—November 2007 (University of New South Wales);

- implementation of on-farm demonstrations of improved practices for upland crops—February 2008 (New South Wales Department of Primary Industries);
- livestock management and extension training—April 2008 (Charles Sturt University);
- measuring water quantity and quality—June 2008 (CSIRO Land and Water).

These activities also helped ensure that ACIAR research results were more widely applied in developing countries since, in some cases, they enable the participation of scientists from countries other than those where the ACIAR projects are based. The Crawford Fund also supported short technical training placements for developing-country scientists in Australia. In 2007–08, 10 placements were sponsored for members of ACIAR project teams.

Cross-program training

Short-term ‘cross-program’ training activities in partner countries for staff associated with active ACIAR projects are also provided. In consultation with its partners, ACIAR has developed training strategies based around particular themes. Courses fall into two categories: (1) training for groups of about 20 (usually from only one partner country) delivered in the relevant partner country; and (2) specialised training for a smaller (usually more senior) group of researchers and research managers from different countries. Based on advice received from partner countries, ACIAR has given priority to the following areas:

- Research management and priority-setting
- Research methodology, including experimental design and data analysis
- Commercialisation of research results
- Research communication and scientific writing in English
- Economics and social science for biophysical agricultural scientists

- Agricultural extension for researchers, including participatory action research
- Research evaluation and monitoring.

In 2007–08 the following courses were provided:

- *Social and Community Dimensions of ACIAR projects (Advanced course), Indonesia* This course was held in July 2007 in Den Pasar, Indonesia. Its aim was to strengthen the understanding and capacity of participants to critically analyse, design and implement strategies to enhance the social and community dimensions of their ACIAR projects. The workshop was completed by 18 people comprising 13 people from government agencies and research institutes and five from universities. Trainees identified strategies for addressing the social and community challenges identified in their projects, with most strategies focused on building the social capital among project stakeholders, and increasing the commitment of stakeholders.
- *Financial and economic research methods for natural resource managers, the Philippines* The course conducted by the University of Queensland, took place in Manila, the Philippines during September 2007. The group included 23 participants from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. This course aimed to provide managers with an understanding of financial and economic research tools available for understanding the socio-economic factors that contribute to management of natural resources.
- *Writing scientific papers in English, Vietnam* A training course on scientific communication delivered by the University of Western Sydney took place in two-session workshops and was attended by 18 Vietnamese scientists during September and October 2007. The course aimed at having each participant complete a substantive document ready for publication in an international journal on completion of the course.

- *Research and Development Project Management and Commercialisation, Indonesia* In November 2007, 20 Indonesian project scientists attended a five-day training course in Jakarta on defining research projects and deliverables. The course, conducted by the University of Melbourne, included topics on working effectively with research project teams; effective collaborative research skills; maintaining research projects commercialisation potential and pathways to commercialisation.
- *Biotechnology policy development and analysis and Environmental Risk Assessment of GMOs, Thailand* The Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, conducted training courses with separate streams on policy and biosafety in December 2007. The courses were attended by nine Vietnamese scientists and policymakers.
- *Writing Skills Training, Laos* Fifteen Lao scientists, involved in either the ACIAR-funded Lao Agricultural Research Fund mini-projects scheme or in regular ACIAR projects took part in a writing skills training program in January 2008 at the National Livestock Research Centre, Namxuang.
- *Research Priority Setting, Planning and Activity Management, Indonesia* A training workshop for directors, program managers and senior staff of Assessment Institutes for Agricultural Technology involved in the Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative and other ACIAR projects was held in Bogor in January 2008.
- *Delivering Quality Extension Services, Thailand* A total of 16 Indonesian researchers and extensionists associated with ACIAR-SADI projects took part in a separate two week training courses delivered by the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand in November 2007 and April–May 2008.
- *Rural Agribusiness Development and Management, Thailand* A total of 19 Indonesian researchers and extensionists

associated with ACIAR-SADI projects took part in separate two-week training courses delivered by the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, in November 2007 and April–May 2008.

- *Leadership Course for Asian Women in Agriculture R&D and Extension, the Philippines* Six mid-career research and extension professionals involved in ACIAR projects in China, India, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea took part in this course run by the International Rice Research Institute in February 2008.
- *Experimental design, data analysis and interpretation, PNG, Laos and Indonesia* Three courses on data management and analysis have been conducted by the University of Queensland with 22 ACIAR project scientists attending each course. The first course was held in Port Moresby, PNG, in November 2007; the second course was held in Vientiane, Laos, in June 2008; and the third course, attended by scientists involved in ACIAR-SADI and forestry projects, was held in Makassar, Indonesia, in June 2008.

Other training courses provided under the Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative included separate courses in English language, Information technology, Communicating science and Human resource management.



Dr Ismail Cakmak, Sabanci University, Turkey, recipient of Derek Tribe Award with ACIAR Commissioner the Hon. Neil Andrew

Communicating Research

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2007–08	\$700,000
Actual expenditure in 2007–08	\$634,968
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$657,485
Expenditure in 2005–06	\$690,925
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2007–08	1.0%

Ms Liz Clarke, Manager,
Communications and Secretariat Unit



Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
Information on project achievements and impacts is widely available in print and web-based media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACIAR now publishes all project final reports online in pdf form, and in print form through on-demand short print runs. Fifty-one final reports were published during 2007–08. • ACIAR produced a total of 36 publications during 2007–08, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 16 scientific and extension publications – 6 independent impact assessments of research outcomes (covering 25–30 projects) as well as an annual publication covering adoption of projects completed four years earlier – 8 country profiles – 4 co-publications and one interactive CD with partner organisations. • Media coverage (in Australia and in partner countries), events, conferences, briefings and other activities provided information about ACIAR's research and development activities as well as providing information to end users. There has been a substantial increase in media coverage of ACIAR projects over the past year. • <i>Partners for Development in Research</i>, ACIAR's flagship publication was published every four months and covered themes such as climate change, gender and genetic diversity, with demand for <i>Partners</i> continuing to rise. • The ACIAR website provides a comprehensive window to ACIAR activities and key themes and issues for agricultural research for development. It provides up-to-date news and highlights, including current issues, priorities and programs and consultation with its partners, as well as information about all ACIAR's projects.

Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
Evidence of continuing demand for and appreciation of ACIAR's scientific and corporate publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,763 copies of ACIAR publications were disseminated in hard copy format (an increase of 100 per cent from the previous year), with 877 copies sold upon request, earning a net income of \$21,447. • Since PDF counting was instigated in February 2008, 17,000 PDFs were downloaded from the ACIAR website, with an average of around 4,250 viewings per month. • Through popular demand, three of ACIAR's publications (two monographs, one working paper, and one project final report) were translated into five different languages. • Also, through demand, 2 publications (Monograph 128 – <i>Quality manual of fresh produce from the highlands of Papua New Guinea</i>, and the climate issue of <i>Partners for Research in Development</i> magazine) were reprinted. • A total of 219,213 separate visitors viewed ACIAR's website, with more than 11,258,503 hits recorded. • Website traffic has grown by 52 per cent. • 9046 website visitors have subscribed to the latest publications RSS feed since implementation in December 2007. • Publications continue to feature in the top 10 pages visited and in the most used search terms.
Targeted stakeholder groups are satisfied that their information needs are being effectively met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New reporting templates and streamlining of project development and reporting processes were successfully implemented in consultation with project leaders from partner organisations. • Collaborative websites have also been developed to assist remote project teams, and across organisations, with communication and collaboration (see KPI below). • ACIAR works closely with partner research organisations to produce scientific and extension materials for a range of audiences in partner countries and Australia. This includes copublishing, translations into a number of partner country languages, and provision of publications and other tools to a range of research organisations, NGOs, international agencies and other partners. • ACIAR has strengthened its partnership with the Crawford Fund through collaborative public awareness activities including media campaigns, events and conferences.

Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
ACIAR's use of information and communication technologies for disseminating agricultural research information for development is consistent with current best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACIAR's information-rich website provides the first port of call for information about ACIAR. • ACIAR provides electronic versions of its scientific and corporate publications free of charge on its website. The process of digitising and web publishing ACIAR's out-of-print publication titles from earlier years has begun. • The website is undergoing a process of continuous improvement and new technologies are monitored and explored. The past year has seen the introduction of RSS feeds, and improvements in delivery across low bandwidth. • Websites utilising Web2.0 technologies such as wikis and blogs have been developed to meet specific project communication and development needs.

Position

ACIAR has a statutory obligation to communicate the results of the research it funds. With a wide range of stakeholders, the communication program targets specific audiences through the ACIAR website, printed and electronic publications, and other communication activities that raise awareness of the Centre's activities and outcomes.

ACIAR's scientific publishing program provides an avenue for project participants to communicate and disseminate results of their research to next user groups by providing low-cost access to a range of publications, from 'how-to' manuals to workshop proceedings, extension publications, technical reports, monographs and a suite of corporate publications.

The communication program uses ACIAR's website as the primary source of information on project activities and outcomes, dissemination of free publications and an associated on-line shopping facility, with material also provided in hard copy and on CD. Translations into regional languages and use of multimedia technology are also supported.

Other activities include raising public awareness of ACIAR's work through a range of briefings, events and activities, media releases,

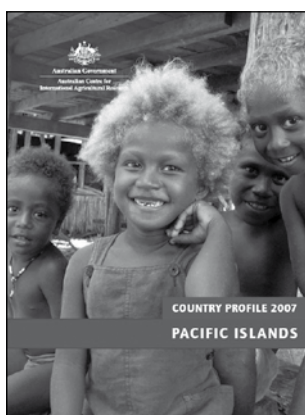
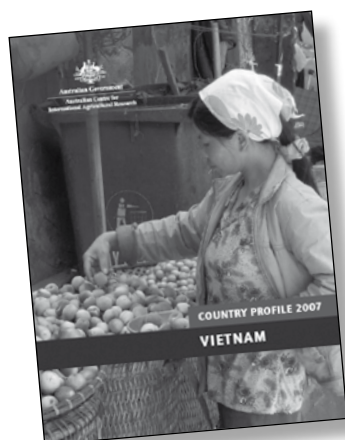
television and radio coverage; targeting specific audiences and communicating research outcomes; and the provision of materials at major scientific conferences and events.

Achievements

In the 2007–08 year ACIAR published and distributed 16 new titles in its scientific series (10 monographs, two proceedings, one working paper and three technical reports), and six reports in its impact assessment series. In addition, a new project final reports series was introduced, and 51 titles were published online in PDF format, with a few titles also being printed in small numbers on demand. All publications are listed in Appendix 4, together with the corporate and research awareness titles produced during the year.



A total of 25,763 hard copies of publications were distributed (double the distribution from the previous year), of which 877 were sold to developed world customers, earning a net income of \$21,447. Complimentary copies are distributed on request to people and institutions involved in agricultural



research, development and extension in ACIAR's partner countries. Current ACIAR publications are available as downloads from the website, and these are also frequently accessed. Since February 2008 when counting began, 17,000 PDFs were downloaded, with an average of around 4,250 viewings per month. A program to selectively digitise out-of-print ACIAR publications has commenced.

One of the most popular hard copy titles produced in the 2007–08 year was *Quality management of fresh produce from the highlands of Papua New Guinea: a postharvest manual* (Monograph 128). Written by staff from the Fresh Produce Development Agency in Papua New Guinea as part of an ACIAR project, the manual has been well received. A reprint was requested and provided for distribution to all educational institutions in the Western Highlands Province.

Another successful publication was *Diagnostic manual for plant diseases in Vietnam* (Monograph 129). This has been used extensively in plant disease workshops and is to be used as the core text book for the University of Adelaide's short course 'Classical diagnostic methods in plant health'. It is currently being translated into Vietnamese.

Through popular demand, three of ACIAR's hard-copy publications were translated into several languages. Following the success

of the Indonesian translation in 2006–07, *Guidelines for surveillance for plant pests in Asia and the Pacific* (Monograph 119) was translated into Vietnamese and Thai. A *survey of the mineral status of livestock in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China* (Working Paper 59) was translated into Mandarin. And *Better-practice approaches for culture-based fisheries development in Asia* (Monograph 120) was translated into Lao and Vietnamese, with Tamil and Sinhalese translations in the pipeline.

Adoption of ACIAR project outputs: studies of projects completed in 2003–2004 examined extension and adoption of research outcomes from the projects that ended four years earlier.



The flagship ACIAR magazine, *Partners in Research for Development*, continued to attract favourable attention from Australian and overseas recipients with distribution continuing to increase. The magazine profiled ACIAR research and the impacts of this work across a range of countries and themes, including climate change, gender and genetic diversity.

A fourth series of the *Country Profiles* was produced in 2007–08. These country-specific profiles provide a current overview of ACIAR's programs in that country with summaries of



IFPRI's Dr Joachim von Braun was the keynote speaker at this year's Crawford Fund conference, held in August 2007 in Canberra

active and recently concluded projects for each of ACIAR's partner countries or regions.

ACIAR's communication program supported a range of briefings, consultations, events and activities, media releases, television and radio coverage, targeting specific audiences and communicating research outcomes in Australia, as well as in ACIAR's partner countries.

In addition, ACIAR worked collaboratively with the Crawford Fund to generate a wide range of public awareness coverage with regard to the importance of international agricultural research in development assistance. This included sponsoring a Rural Press journalist to cover stories on agricultural research projects in the Philippines, extensive coverage associated with the International Year of the Potato, the opening of the Arctic Seed Vault, and new ACIAR projects in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The development and delivery of bilingual country-specific newsletters, together with other ongoing activities kept Australian embassy staff and international partners

up-to-date with ACIAR projects, achievements and activities. ACIAR also maintained a presence at several conferences.

Developing capacity in scientific and general communications for partner country scientists was undertaken through support for various ACIAR training and education programs. Information and support were also provided to program areas and country offices.

ACIAR's website

The information-rich ACIAR website (www.aciar.gov.au) is the first port of call for people wanting to find information about ACIAR and its work. Accessibility is a key design feature, allowing users in Australia and developing countries to find timely and up-to-date information, including electronic publications, which are available as free downloads.

The website provides comprehensive information about ACIAR's planning, programs, priorities and reporting of outcomes in partner countries, as well as detailed project information. Details of all active projects, international and Australian research



hits were recorded by more than 219,000 unique or separate visitors, an increase in site traffic of 52 per cent.

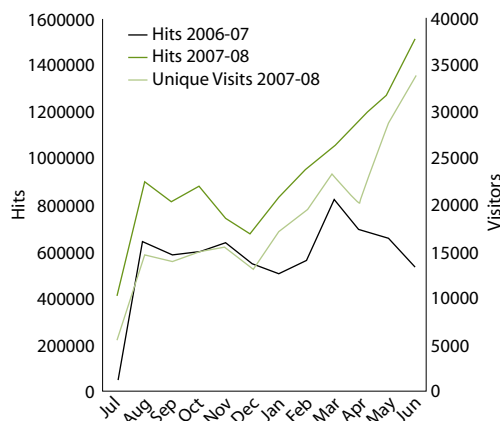
ACIAR's online bookshop, which allows visitors to search for titles, freely download electronic publications and purchase hard copy publications, remained one of the most popular destinations on the site. Publication lists, allowing visitors to access publications by their type (monographs, technical reports etc) or subject matter (animal health, forestry etc) featured in the top ten most visited pages each month. A quarter of visitors downloaded ACIAR publications. In addition, an RSS feed was implemented in December 2007 to alert subscribers to new publications.

A number of site enhancements were made through the year, including improvements in delivery over low bandwidth, RSS feeds on both publications and media releases, improved news coverage and general design enhancements. The website is undergoing a process of continuous improvement, and new technologies are monitored and explored.

Websites utilising Web2.0 technologies such as wikis and blogs have been developed to meet specific project communication and development needs.

The chart shows the number of unique visitors to the site along the right hand axis and the number of hits on the left hand axis.

Trends in visitor use of the ACIAR Website—www.aciar.gov.au



partners, progress reports and concluded projects and their impacts are provided.

Information from throughout the lifecycle of a project is included, from activation to final reporting stages. Searching options allow projects to be grouped by country, by program discipline and Australian or multilateral partner organisations.

Website statistics for the 2007–08 year demonstrated that visits, hits and usage all continued to trend upwards compared to 2006–07. More than eleven million page

Measuring Research Impacts

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2007–08	\$450,000
Actual expenditure in 2007–08	\$494,734
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$358,544
Expenditure in 2005–06	\$684,307
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2007–08	0.7%

Dr Jeff Davis, Policy Linkages and Impact Assessment



Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
Publish five assessments of the impacts of completed projects in 2007–08.	Nine impact assessments (IA) were contracted during the year. Seven were published with the remaining two to be published in early 2008–09.
Publish the 2007–08 project leader adoption studies for the set of large projects concluded in 2003–04.	Adoption studies were undertaken for eleven projects and the report published.
Develop closer links with partner-country impact assessment groups to enhance estimation of technology adoption levels in future assessments. Training for partner-country impact assessment groups will also be included where appropriate.	The three IAs in the Philippines were undertaken with collaboration between the Australian contractor and Philippine groups including two major partner organisations who are developing this type of activity. The two Indian IAs and two Indonesian IAs also included collaborative links to people in the partner countries. Several training activities were included in this collaboration and past JAFs were also involved.
Develop collaboration with international CG centres in impact assessment activities, particularly of projects jointly funded through ACIAR.	Links were established with ICRISAT and ILRI for the two IARC project IA studies. Strong links were established with the CGIAR Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA). Agreement has been reached to expand ACIAR's IA activities for the CGIAR System and to collaborate with SPIA for these activities in 2008–09.
Provide feedback on the implications of impact assessment studies for research project development and management within ACIAR, through regular 'lessons learnt' style meetings.	Informal input has taken place for all IHRs. A presentation on 'lessons learnt' was given to one IHR. Presentations were also provided to the Commission and several partner decision-making groups.
Enhance the clarification and estimation of potential outcomes and impacts of new projects by assisting project research groups during the peer-review process of their proposals. In particular, summaries of the implications of impact studies will be provided to meetings of these groups.	Considerable input has been made to many projects being developed. Primary examples include the two Philippine horticulture programs which both have an integrated impact assessment component, fisheries projects in Vietnam and residue research in India.

Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
Develop a database of all past impact assessment studies and start a process of Rapid Impact assessment (RIA) studies to provide a basis for and complement Adoption and Impact Assessment Studies.	The database is nearly completed and will be in use in early 2008–09. It will require ongoing maintenance. This has been integrated with the Impact Assessment Guidelines for ACIAR which now ensures the Adoption Studies and IAs are developed on the same consistent basis. The Guidelines will be finalised in early 2008–09
Review all ACIAR fruit fly research activities and especially assess the wider regional capacity-building aspects of this work.	The report has been published in the Impact Assessment Series (IAS). This was a complex task and required input from a large range of partner countries and Australian groups.
Develop a program for assessing country wide impacts.	This was the approach adopted for the IAs for the Philippines, Indonesia and India.
Work closely with the office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) to ensure ACIAR's impact assessment work continues to be closely linked to ODE's activities.	Links have been established with ODE with the new impact assessment manager identified as the key contact. This area is still evolving because the ODE is still establishing its requirements.

Position

The impact assessment activities of ACIAR are part of the Policy Linkage and Impact Assessment Program (PLIA). The purpose is to provide an important after-the-event dimension to the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes ACIAR has had in place for many years. These M&E processes are used to ensure that ACIAR's funds are used to support priority issues and are undertaken so that objectives are achieved efficiently and effective impacts result.

The IA functions include an important accountability role in providing key stakeholders with a clear measure of the returns on the funds ACIAR invests. ACIAR continues to expand the measures of these returns to include quantification of all 'economic' impacts, that is, financial, environmental, social and capacity building/stock of knowledge. In addition the assessments are increasingly providing a basis for improving the research selection process by identifying lessons learnt from past activities and feeding them into the project development and selection process.

Emphasis is also placed on developing collaborative links with partner countries, Australian and international groups undertaking similar activities to enhance ACIAR's effectiveness in this area. These collaborative links help improve the accuracy of the information used in assessing the impacts of the research and also the effectiveness of the methodology used to quantify the returns on investment.

This year, nine impact assessment studies were undertaken. Seven were finalised and reports published. The other two are being finalised and will be published in early 2008–09.



These studies continued ACIAR's change in emphasis for IA activities of recent years. This change has been from selection of projects with expected quantifiable impact to selection based on thematic or

country programs; a stratified sampling process (where suitable); more complex aspects of ACIAR's research partnerships, especially the value of capacity building; and the potential to develop collaborative activities.

The shift to assessments with a 'program' rather than single project focus has continued. This year it took several forms ranging from country programs—in India, Indonesia and the Philippines—to discipline programs—all fisheries in Indonesia—to research theme programs—all ACIAR fruit fly research across all countries. In all, 29 projects were included in the seven impact assessments, reflecting this program focus.

The results of all studies are summarised in Table 1. These results again demonstrate that the returns on ACIAR and its partners R&D investments are very high. In total the programs and projects assessed have been shown to have returned a net present value of \$2.3 billion in welfare gains from the investments. Some of the investments have

shown extremely high rates of return with benefit to cost ratios of up to 250:1 and internal rates of return up to 210 per cent.

Importantly these high returns on investment are still being found even though there has been a shift to using sampling rather than selection based on expected high impacts. This sampling is proving to be a more complex issue when a program focus is used. This is because groups of linked projects have to be assessed together so a random sample of projects often ends up with the same set of linked projects being assessed. In addition the need to ensure sufficient time has elapsed to give concrete, measurable adoption and impact is also a constraint on random sampling. Stratification of the population to facilitate sampling has been found to be important.

We have continued to focus on quantification of capacity building impacts. The study on pig improvement in Vietnam specifically focused on this and continued to demonstrate that this is an important aspect of ACIAR's partnership modality. Two dimensions were

Table 1: Summary of ACIAR Impact Assessment Studies for 2007–08.

Project(s) Description	Chosen via Random/ Partial (p) Sampling	Net Present Value of Benefits (\$Am)	Benefit/ Cost Ratio	Internal Rate of Return (%)
Improved pig productivity and capacity building in Vietnam	No	1,105.5	257:1	74
Protected nutrient technology for ruminants in India	Yes (p)	113.9	121:1	42
Management of white grubs for peanuts in India	Yes (p)	6.1	26:1	29
Southern blue fin tuna management in Indonesia	Yes (p)	168.0	179:1	210
Shrimp pond remediation and management in Indonesia	Yes (p)	547.0	52:1	26
Fruit fly research program	No (all)	208.1	5:1	33
Management of internal parasites in goats in the Philippines	Yes (p)	73.0	10:1	25

again identified. The first is the contribution the capacity building makes to enhancing the impact of the technology specifically developed by the research. The second is the longer term impact the enhanced capacity has on future activities and investments; this was again shown to be a significant source of welfare gains from the R&D. Several other studies considered the capacity building impacts but it was found that if the elapsed time since completion of the project had not been long enough, it was too early to reliably identify the subsequent impacts.

Achievements



Breeding and feeding pigs in Vietnam: assessment of capacity building and an update on impacts

This study continued ACIAR's focus on separating and quantifying the capacity building aspects of ACIAR's collaborative research activities. The study updated an earlier IAS (No 17) and found that direct impacts are significantly higher than was estimated in 2001. Much of this higher impact has been due to the effect of the capacity building which ensured the improvements achieved in the initial research were maintained and expanded. In addition the study found that because of the capacity developed through the original research activity other aid donors were attracted to this area and supported further expansion of the adoption. The study concluded that part of the gains from this follow-up investment should legitimately be attributed to the capacity building investment in the ACIAR project. Overall the study found that the net present value of the benefits to all funding is \$1,988.3 million. Of this it was concluded that \$1,105.5 million could be attributed to the original ACIAR and partner funding with the balance to the other funders of subsequent development activities. The rates of return to this ACIAR activity are estimated as a benefit to cost ratio of 257:1 and an internal

rate of return of 74 per cent. However, the study also separates out the returns to capacity building which was developed in the ACIAR- and partner-funded activities. It concludes that \$422.7 million of the total \$1,988.3 million benefits are attributable to the capacity building activities. This assessment has important implications for designing projects and especially capitalising on these initial investments.



The impact of increasing efficiency and productivity of ruminants in India by use of protected-nutrient technology

This impact assessment resulted from the initial review of all ACIAR-supported projects in India. It was chosen for an impact assessment because there have not been many undertaken for projects in the animal sector. It was also selected from projects which had been finished long enough to be able to measure any impacts if they have been generated. The dairy sector is an important part of agriculture in India. Productivity of dairy cows is recognised as being relatively low by international standards and feed quality and availability are identified as important contributors. The adaptation of known protected nutrient technology from Australia to different feeds available in India was the focus of the research. The assessment estimates that the net present value of the welfare gains from the impact is \$232.1 million. The returns on the R&D investment were estimated as a benefit to cost ratio of 123:1 and an internal rate of return of 44 per cent. The study notes that these estimates are probably conservative because they are based on the output of the feed manufacturing operations that were either built or were being built at the time of the assessment. Discussions with industry suggest that a substantial number of feed manufacturing operations are being considered for a wider coverage of India. If these eventuate, then the returns on the R&D funding will be significantly higher.



The impact of improved management of white grubs in peanut cropping systems in India

The choice of this second impact assessment to come out of the review of ACIAR's research program in India was based on crop area and the fact that research and adoption lags were long enough for impacts to be measurable, if they exist. The primary output of the project was the technology package which not only resulted in better control of white grubs in peanuts when they are a major problem but also provided peanut farmers with a broad set of other sustainable and productivity-enhancing farming practices. The research group worked closely with NGO groups to promote this with farmers in a specific region of India where the white grub problem seemed to be a major issue. The net present value of the impacts was estimated as \$6.1 million with a strong rate of return on invested funds of a benefit to cost ratio of 6:1 and an internal rate of return of 29 per cent.



ACIAR Fisheries projects in Indonesia: review and impact assessment

This study provided a review of all ACIAR-funded fisheries research in Indonesia and detailed impact assessments of two different areas of research. The review found that there has been a long term commitment to two broad areas of research. One was for captured fisheries management and the other aquaculture technologies. Consideration of all the projects in this area revealed an important sequence of research leading to impacts. In the case of captured fisheries management, the early research focused primarily on capacity building to provide partner research groups with the skills to undertake important stock assessment/ measurement work and associated fisheries management plan development skills. This capacity was found to have contributed significantly to Indonesia becoming a member

of a regional fisheries management group and to the associated access to high value markets for southern blue fin tuna caught in Indonesian waters. The study found that the net present value of the welfare gains from the investments required to achieve Indonesian membership of this regional group is \$1,100 million. The estimated share of these returns attributable to the ACIAR-supported component is \$168 million. This indicates a return on ACIAR- and partner-invested funds of a benefit to cost ratio of 179:1 and an internal rate of return of 210 per cent.

The other area of research assessed was shrimp aquaculture pond remediation. The study found that there was an integrated set of research activities which started by looking at disease problems in shrimp and, through research, found that this was due to an underlying soil management issue not diseases as was originally expected. The result has been improved management of shrimp pond development and remediation of large areas of abandoned shrimp farms. The net present value of benefits from the impact is estimated to be \$547 million with a benefit to cost ratio of 52:1 and internal rate of return of 26 per cent. While the knowledge gained about management of acid sulphate soils has much wider land development implications; time and resources did not facilitate quantification of these impacts, some of which have not taken place yet. However, these are expected to be substantial in both partner countries and Australia.



A review and impact assessment of ACIAR's fruit fly research partnerships —1984–2007

Fruit flies are a major pest in fruit-growing areas in both Australia and most of ACIAR's partner countries. ACIAR has invested in several areas of research on this pest for over 20 years. This review and impact assessment study encompassed all 17 ACIAR-funded

projects to obtain a detailed picture of the value of this significant research activity. It found a complex story with a diversity of potential impacts and a strong reliance on institutional and policy systems to be able to capitalise on the research results. The research was undertaken in 15 of our partner countries and Australia. Overall, the return on the substantial investment by ACIAR and its partners of around \$50 million is estimated to be significant with a net present value of welfare gains of \$208.1million, a benefit to cost ratio of 5:1 and an internal rate of return of 33 per cent. However, these benefits are distributed in a complex manner between the 15 countries and Australia. Some countries such as Vietnam have received significant welfare gains, while others such as Malaysia and PNG have no clear gains yet. Much of this is due to the complexity of the effective biosecurity systems which need to be in place to facilitate the impact. On the other hand, Australia was found to have benefited significantly through biosecurity benefits receiving \$46 million of the total benefits.



Management of internal parasites of goats in the Philippines

This study was one of three undertaken in collaboration with ACIAR partner organisations in the Philippines, particularly the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources

Research and Development (PCARRD) and Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR). Goats are an important source of income for smallholders in the Philippines and were shown to be sustaining significant losses from internal parasites. In collaboration with Philippine and international organisations (ILRI and IFAD), ACIAR funded a program which developed a management package which effectively controlled internal parasites and enhanced goat productivity. The approach developed in this effort made substantial use of farmer participatory approaches to disseminating the management package. This also required significant resources from local organisations who worked closely with farmer groups. The study found, via an extensive survey of farmers and local extension groups, that there has been substantial adoption in the target regions. This is continuing to expand due to a strong commitment of further resources from local extension groups. The impact is significant with an estimated net present value of welfare gains of \$66 million, a benefit to cost ratio of 10:1 and an internal rate of return of 25 per cent. At this stage the project outputs have not been transferred to other regions in the Philippines but, given the success in the two regions of focus, this is likely. If this happens the returns will be much higher. Finally, this IA study only looked at the Philippine component of a larger effort. The full project covered several countries in South-East Asia and it is expected that similar results will be found in all countries.

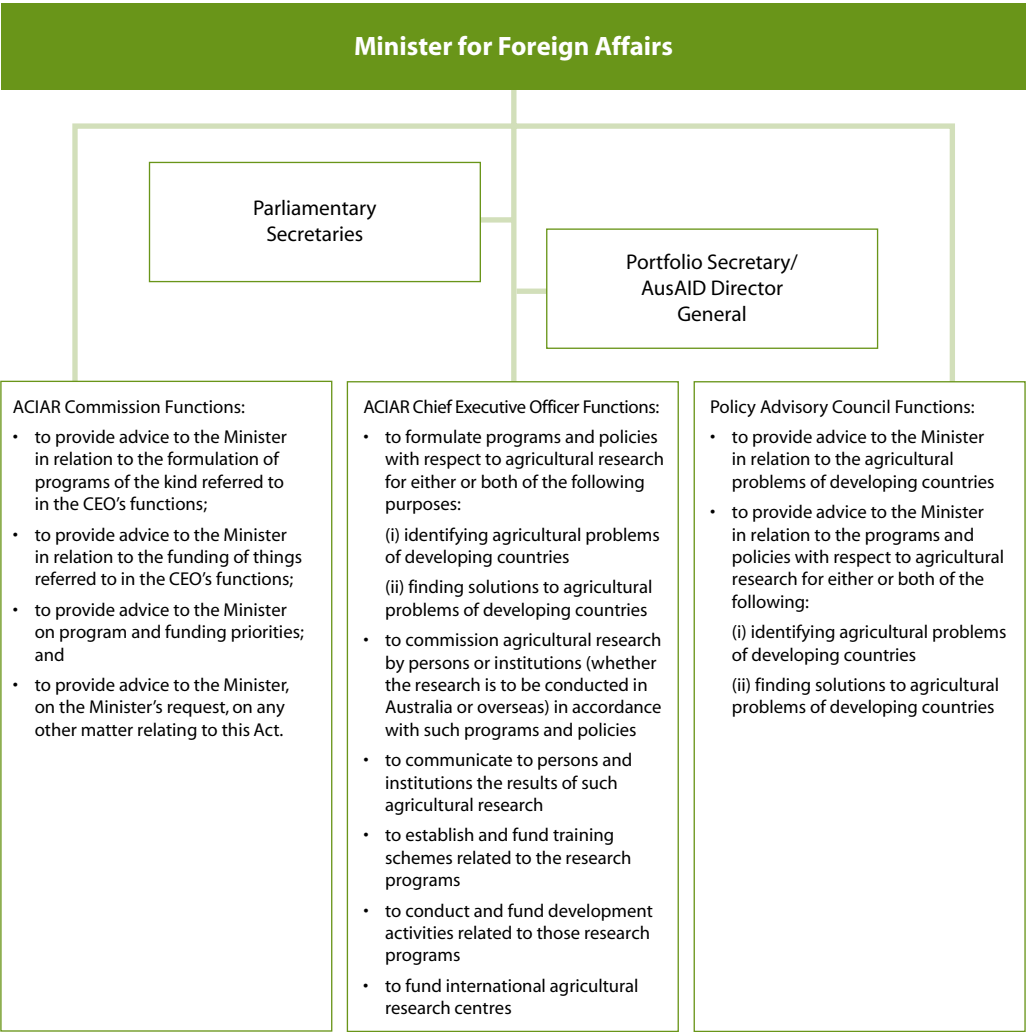
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Commissioners pictured with Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance (from left) Mr Peter Core (CEO), Mr Barry Buffier, Dr Meryl Williams (Chair), the Hon Bob McMullan, Dr John Williams, the Hon. Neil Andrew, Mr David Crombie and Mr Bruce Davis.

ACIAR's Governance Framework



The Chief Executive Officer

The office and role of the Chief Executive Officer of the Centre is established under Sections 4 and 5A of the ACIAR Act. Subject to, and in accordance with, any directions given by the Minister under Section 5A, the CEO manages the affairs of the Centre and its staff. Specifically, the CEO's functions are:

- to formulate programs and policies with respect to agricultural research for either or both of the following purposes:
 - (i) identifying agricultural problems of developing countries,
 - (ii) finding solutions to agricultural problems of developing countries,
- to commission agricultural research by persons or institutions (whether the research is to be conducted in Australia or overseas) in accordance with such programs and policies,
- to communicate to persons and institutions the results of such agricultural research,
- to establish and fund training schemes related to the research programs referred to above,
- to conduct and fund development activities related to those research programs, and

- to fund international agricultural research centres.

The CEO is appointed by the Governor-General for a term of up to seven years and is subject to the determinations of the Remuneration Tribunal. The Tribunal has determined the CEO to be an officer in the Principal Executive Officer (PEO) structure, at PEO Band C. The Minister is the identified Employing Body for remuneration purposes.

The current CEO, Mr Peter Core, was appointed until 30 July 2009. He was the Director under previous arrangements. His appointment is in accordance with the new ACIAR governance framework. Under this framework the CEO has Head of Agency as set out in Part 7 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and Part 9 of the *Public Service Act 1999* respectively. The CEO is not subject to direction by the Commission in relation to the performance of functions or exercise of powers under these Acts.

The CEO is directly responsible to the Minister for managing the affairs of ACIAR in a way that provides proper use of the Commonwealth resources for which the CEO is responsible. As Agency Head, he/she is also responsible for managing the agency with direct accountability to the Government.

ACIAR Commission

With effect from 1 July 2007, a new Commission was established to provide strategic advice to the Minister on ACIAR operations. It replaced the previous Board of Management. The functions of the Commission, as set out at Paragraph 9 of the ACIAR Act, are:

- to provide advice to the Minister in relation to the formulation of programs of the kind referred to in the CEO’s functions;
- to provide advice to the Minister in relation to the funding of things referred to in the CEO’s functions;
- to provide advice to the Minister on program and funding priorities; and
- to provide advice to the Minister, on the Minister’s request, on any other matter relating to this Act.

Commission composition

Under Paragraph 8 of the ACIAR Act, the Commission consists of a Chair and six other Commissioners. Details on Commission Members are at pages 140-141.

Commission meetings

The new Commission met four times in 2007–08, as follows:

1 st meeting	12 December 2007	Canberra
2 nd meeting	18 March 2008	Canberra
3 rd meeting	3 May 2008	Canberra
4 th meeting	27 June 2008	Teleconference



Commission members as at 30 June 2008



Dr Meryl Williams
Chair

Former member of the Aid Advisory Council, former Executive Officer of the Future Harvest Alliance Office, former Chair of the FAO Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research, Director General of WorldFish Center from 1994 to 2004, Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Science and Engineering, a world leader in fisheries research and research for development.

Appointed 26 September 2007 for three years.

Meetings attended: 4



The Hon Neil Andrew
Commissioner

Chairman of the ATSE Crawford Fund and member of the National Capital Authority. Mr Andrew was an active participant in the South Australian Agricultural Bureau movement. He was a member, and then Chairman, of the Advisory Board of Agriculture, the peak body of the Bureau movement and an advisory body to the South Australian Minister of Agriculture.

In 1983, he was elected to the Australian Parliament as the Member for Wakefield in the House of Representatives. He held various positions including that of Government Whip and served as Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1998 to 2004.

Appointed 26 September 2007 for three years.

Meetings attended: 4



Mr Barry Buffier
Commissioner

Director General of the NSW Department of State and Regional Development, and former Director General of the NSW Department of Primary Industries. He has served on the boards of the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, NSW Rural Assistance Authority, National Rural Advisory Committee, and as Chairman of the NSW Poultry Meat Industry Committee.

In addition, he was a Non-Executive Director of the Ricegrowers' Cooperative Limited, former Deputy Director General, NSW Agriculture and National Manager Agribusiness, Westpac Banking Corporation.

Appointed 26 September 2007 for three years.

Meetings attended: 3



Mr Peter Core

Commissioner

Director/CEO of ACIAR since 31 July 2002. Former Managing Director of the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation and held numerous senior positions in the Australian Public Service.

Appointed 26 September 2007 to 30 July 2009.

Meetings attended: 4



Dr John Williams

Commissioner

Commissioner for Natural Resources Commission in NSW, and former Chief of CSIRO Land and Water. Dr Williams is one of Australia's leading experts on sustainable agricultural practices, the nature of agriculture as part of the natural ecosystem and its integration into natural resources management.

Appointed 26 September 2007 for three years.

Meetings attended: 4



Mr David Crombie

Commissioner

President of the National Farmers' Federation.

Mr Crombie has more than 30 years commercial and representational experience in agriculture, including as Managing Director of major agricultural development and pastoral companies, GRM and Queensland Northern Territory Pastoral Company. He is the Chairman of the Australian Rural Leadership Foundation, a Director of GRM and Rosewood (NT Beef) Pty Ltd, and Deputy Chairman of FKP (a listed development company).

Appointed 26 September 2007 for three years.

Meetings attended: 3



Mr Bruce Davis

Commissioner

Director General of AusAID. Mr Davis has been a senior executive in the Agency since 1993, with varying responsibility for Asia Pacific programs, multilateral aid, development policy and corporate affairs. He was Deputy Director General of the Pacific Forum Secretariat in Suva from 1990 to 1992.

Appointed 26 September 2007 for three years.

Meetings attended: 3

Commission performance

During 2007–08 major milestones for the Commission included:

- finalisation of ACIAR's Corporate Plan 2008–12
- finalisation of ACIAR's Annual Operational Plan 2008–09
- review of ACIAR Programs in South Asia
- development of appropriate policy responses to the global food price pressures.

Disclosure of interests

Commissioners are required to disclose any direct or indirect pecuniary interest that may conflict with the proper performance of the Commissioners' functions to the Minister and to the Commission. A Commissioner who has an interest in a matter being considered by the Commission must not be present during any deliberation by the Commission on the matter and must not take part in any decision of the Commission with respect to the matter. The disclosure and the nature of the interest are recorded in the Commission meeting minutes which are available for consideration by the Centre's Auditors.

Ministerial directions

The Minister may give directions in writing to the CEO with respect to the exercise of his powers or the performance of his functions. This includes directions with respect to the commissioning of particular research. In 2007–08 there were no directions given.

Commission costs

The direct cost of Commission operations during 2007–08 was \$27,927 including fees, travel and other meeting expenses. The CEO's salary and other management costs are not included. The comparative figure for 2006–07 for the previous Board of Management was \$45,952.

The Remuneration Tribunal sets fees for the Chair and Members of the Commission. The daily fees for the Chair and Members (other than the CEO) were \$671 and \$488 respectively as at 30 June 2008.

CEO remuneration

The remuneration of the CEO is subject to the relevant determinations of the Remuneration Tribunal. These provisions enable the Minister to determine the total remuneration, superannuation salary and performance pay components of the remuneration package, within the parameters of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2005–19.

The CEO's remuneration package at 30 June 2008 consisted of:

- base salary of \$185,902;
- PSS superannuation with an employer contribution of 15.4 per cent of base salary;
- annual performance bonus of up to a maximum of \$38,511 (the bonus payment for 2007–08 was not settled at the time of this Annual Report going to print);
- other negotiable benefits, consisting of car and spouse travel.

Policy Advisory Council

The Policy Advisory Council is established under Section 17 of the ACIAR Act. The Council's function is to provide advice to the Minister regarding:

- a) agricultural problems of developing countries
- b) programs and policies with respect to agricultural research for either or both of the following purposes:
 - i) identifying agricultural problems of developing countries, and
 - ii) finding solutions to agricultural problems of developing countries.

The role of the Council utilises stakeholder knowledge from partner countries to provide a valuable overview for advising the Minister, the Commission and the Centre on matters including:

- national and regional development constraints;
- opportunities for research and development collaboration;
- national and regional research priorities, particularly those of ACIAR's partner countries;
- the matching of Australian expertise (Australia's competitive advantage) with these priorities;
- modes of operation for ACIAR;
- sources of national and international expertise.

Council composition

Council membership is limited to 13, comprising a President, the Director-General of AusAID or his nominee and not fewer than nine, nor more than 11, other members appointed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Members are appointed predominantly from stakeholder organisations in partner countries to bring a range of agricultural and development experience. The Minister is required, under the Act, to ensure that a substantial number of the members of the Council are residents of countries other than Australia, and to have regard for the knowledge of appointees concerning the agricultural problems of developing countries or their experience in organising or conducting agricultural research.

Council meeting

Because of pressures arising from the new governance framework operating in 2007–08 it was not possible to hold a Council meeting during 2007–08. A Council meeting was held on 2 September 2008. The previous Council meeting was held on 21 May 2007.

Council membership (as at 30 June 2008)

Member	Term of appointment
Professor Beth Woods OAM Executive Director Innovation and Biosecurity Investment Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries BRISBANE QLD	President 1 October 2007 – 30 September 2010
Nominee of the Director General AusAID CANBERRA ACT	Ex officio member
Mr Brown Bai Managing Director Tola Investments Limited Gordons PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Appointed member 7 March 2005 – 6 March 2008 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
Dr Arsenio Balisacan Director Sout-East Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture Los Baños PHILIPPINES	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
Dr Monthathip Chanphengxay Director General National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute Vientiane LAO PDR	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
Dr Patricio Faylon Executive Director Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development Los Baños PHILIPPINES	Appointed member 10 March 2003 – 9 March 2005 10 March 2005 – 9 March 2008 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
Mr Peter Forau Deputy Secretary General (EGS) Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Suva FIJI	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
Mr Jia Jingdun Deputy Director General Department of Rural Science and Technology Ministry of Science and Technology Beijing CHINA	Appointed member 10 March 2003 – 9 March 2006 10 March 2006 – 9 March 2009

Member	Term of appointment
Dr Men Sarom Director Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute Phnom Penh CAMBODIA	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
Dr Nguyen Van Bo President Vietnamese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Hanoi VIETNAM	Appointed member 1 March 2004 – 28 February 2007 1 May 2007 – 30 April 2010
Dr Mangala Rai Secretary Department of Agricultural Research and Education and Director General Indian Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi INDIA	Appointed member 10 March 2003 – 9 March 2006 1 May 2007 – 30 May 2010
Dr Achmad Suryana Director General Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development Jakarta INDONESIA	Appointed member 1 September 2005 – 31 August 2008
Dr Muhammad Tusneem Chairman Pakistan Agricultural Research Council Islamabad PAKISTAN	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011



Council members (from left) Dr Nguyen Van Bo (Vietnam), Mr Peter Forau (Fiji), Dr Patricio Faylon (Philippines), Dr Muhammad Tusneem (Pakistan), Professor Beth Woods OAM (President), Dr Haryono (observer-Indonesia), Dr Arsenio Balisacan (Philippines), Mr Ian Kershaw (Australia), Dr Men Sarom (Cambodia), Dr Mangala Rai (India) and Dr Monthathip Chanphengxay (Lao PDR).

Financial accountability and compliance

As a statutory authority ACIAR is subject to the policy guidelines determined by government from time to time regarding accountability, reporting, review and general operations and is accountable through the Minister to the Parliament. It is also subject to government financial and accounting policies and procedures. Staff members are employed under the Public Service Act. Within these constraints, the Centre has the power to do all things it considers appropriate for the performance of statutory functions.

ACIAR derives its authority from the ACIAR Act. Financial powers and duties are also drawn from the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act) and subordinate regulations and Orders; and the *Public Service Act 1999* in the case of staffing.

The Centre follows accounting practices in accordance with the FMA Act and other related legislation and recognised accounting standards. ACIAR's Annual Financial Statements, presented in accrual accounting format on pages 151-187 of the report, along with all financial transactions made by the Centre, are subject to examination by the Australian National Audit Office.

Insurances

Comcover as the manager of the Commonwealth's insurable risks provides corporate insurance for the Centre. Comcover's coverage includes general and products liability, professional indemnity, CEO's and officer's liability, property loss and damage, personal accident and official overseas travel. The cost of insurance for 2007–08 was \$41,573 (excluding GST). The premium paid in 2006–07 was \$64,473.

Liability and professional indemnity insurances were not required to be invoked in 2007–08.

Risk Management Plan

Audit Committee



ACIAR's Audit Committee is established in accordance with Section 46 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*. The Committee promotes and facilitates communication between the Centre's auditors (both internal and

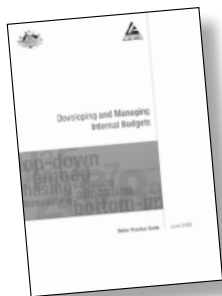
external) and management. The Committee has the objectives of:

- providing advice to the CEO that ACIAR's control framework is in place and working effectively,
- ensuring the objectivity and reliability of externally published financial information, and
- ensuring the CEO that adequate systems are in place to ensure that ACIAR complies with all legislative and other requirements.

Four Audit Committee meetings were held in 2007–08. Audit Committee membership and attendance during the year were as follows:

Member		Meetings attended
Mr Len Early	Chair	4
Ms L Atkinson	External Member	4
Dr S Hearn	Centre Senior Advisor (appointed 28 April 2005)	4
Dr Jeff Davis	Centre Program Manager (appointed 1 January 2006)	4
Mr David Shearer	Centre Program Manager (appointed 1 July 2007)	2

Internal Audit



The Chair of the Audit Committee is an external appointee and each Committee meeting is supported by advisers from our external auditors (ANAO), internal auditors (RSM Bird Cameron) and the Centre's Finance Unit,

with the Finance Manager and Accountant both ex-officio members and responsible for Secretariat support.

RSM Bird Cameron was contracted to undertake various internal audit reviews to support the Committee. Internal audit reviews conducted in 2007–08 were:

- Review of International Agricultural Research Centres (IARC) Program,
- Records Management,
- Certificate of Compliance.

In addition, RSM Bird Cameron provided assistance in the review of our Risk Management Plan and Fraud Control Plan.

Certification of fraud measures

The Centre's Fraud Control Plan and current fraud risk assessment comply with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines* issued in May 2002.

The Centre has in place fraud prevention, detection, investigation, reporting and annual fraud data collection procedures and processes that meet the Centre's specific needs and comply with the guidelines.

The Audit Committee oversees implementation of the fraud control plan. The plan is brought to the attention of new staff as part of the Centre's induction process and is available electronically to all staff.



Mr Paul Tyrell CFO

Chief Finance Officer's review

Funding and other income

ACIAR's funding is mainly provided through Commonwealth appropriation, as determined in the Federal Budget in May each year. In 2007–08 our appropriation was \$51.242 million.

This appropriation is supplemented through:

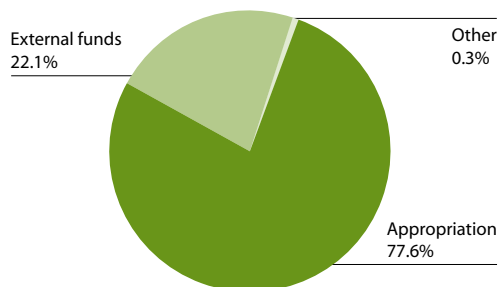
- co-funding of projects by AusAID and the Australian Greenhouse Office, and
- a small revenue flow from the sale of ACIAR scientific publications.

Additional funding from AusAID for both projects and training activities has increased in 2007–08. External funds in 2007–08 totalled \$14.595 million compared to \$10.422 million in 2006–07.

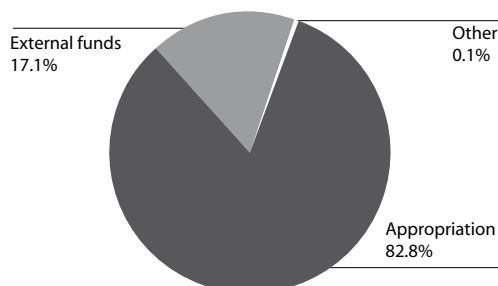
Appropriation has remained constant in real terms during the past five financial years.

Total income for 2007–08 was \$66.028 million.

ACIAR Revenue 2007-08



ACIAR Revenue 2006-07

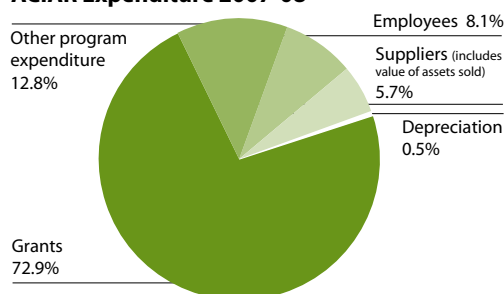


Program and operational expenses

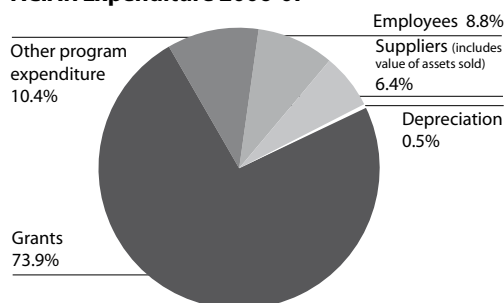
ACIAR's mandate directs the Centre to fund both bilateral and multilateral research and training activities (including educational fellowships), for the benefit of developing countries and Australia. In addition, ACIAR disseminates publications and measures the impacts of its projects.

These activities account for 85.7 per cent of expenditure, expressed as grants and other program expenditure in the chart below.

ACIAR Expenditure 2007-08



ACIAR Expenditure 2006-07



The costs of supporting these operations, in staffing and administration, accounts for the remaining 14.3 per cent of expenditure (15.7 per cent in 2006–07).

Expenses in 2007–08 totalled \$66 million.

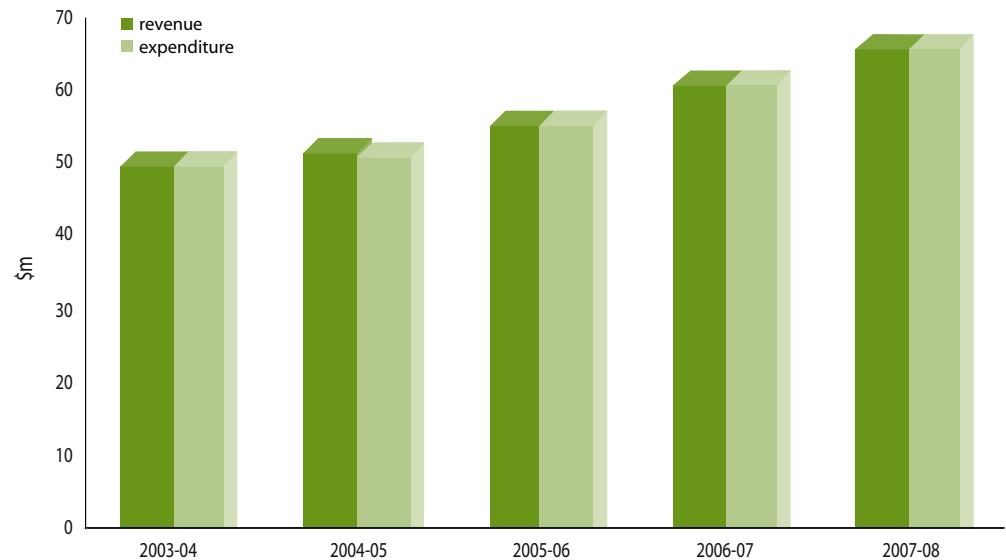
Operating result and financial position

ACIAR operates a balanced budget and aims to achieve a small surplus each financial year. In 2007–08 this surplus was \$27,944.

Accounting policies

ACIAR complies with relevant accounting standards, relevant legislation and the Finance Minister’s Orders. ACIAR’s Executive and Finance Section work closely to deliver a balanced budget, including responding to the emerging needs of the Australian Government in delivering effective aid.

Revenue and expenditure



Financial Statements

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Scope

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research for the year ended 30 June 2008, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer; Income Statement; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; Schedule of Contingencies; and Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

The Responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer for the Financial Statements

The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research's Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards (which include the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Executive, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT 2600
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research's financial position as at 30 June 2008 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Ron Wah
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
12 September 2008

Statement by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2008 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, as amended.

Signed 

Peter Core
Chief Executive Officer

12 September 2008

Signed 

Paul Tyrrell
Chief Finance Officer

12 September 2008

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2008

	Notes	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
INCOME			
Revenue			
Revenues from Government	3A	51,242	50,362
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3B	16	13
External funds revenue	3C	14,595	10,422
Other revenues	3C	150	64
<i>Total Revenue</i>		<u>66,003</u>	<u>60,861</u>
Gains			
Sale of assets	3D	-	14
Other Gains	3E	25	23
<i>Total Gains</i>		<u>25</u>	<u>37</u>
TOTAL INCOME		<u>66,028</u>	<u>60,898</u>
EXPENSES			
<i>Administration</i>			
Employee benefits	4A	5,375	5,327
Suppliers	4B	3,481	3,903
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	301	307
Losses from asset sales	4D	6	-
<i>Program expenditure</i>			
Grants	4E	48,414	44,924
Other program expenditure	4F	8,423	6,382
TOTAL EXPENSES		<u>66,000</u>	<u>60,843</u>
Surplus before income tax		<u>28</u>	<u>55</u>
Surplus attributable to the Australian Government		<u>28</u>	<u>55</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 June 2008

	Notes	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6A	3,937	4,932
Trade and other receivables	6B	3,194	2,389
<i>Total Financial Assets</i>		<u>7,131</u>	<u>7,321</u>
Non-Financial Assets			
Land and buildings	7A, 7C	372	425
Property, plant and equipment	7B, 7C	309	382
Intangibles	7D	168	169
Other non-financial assets	7E	205	347
<i>Total Non-Financial Assets</i>		<u>1,054</u>	<u>1,323</u>
Total Assets		<u>8,185</u>	<u>8,644</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	8A	236	315
Grants	8B	2,419	1,820
Other payables	8C	3,458	4,399
<i>Total payables</i>		<u>6,113</u>	<u>6,534</u>
Provisions			
Employee provisions	10A	1,138	1,227
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,227</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>7,251</u>	<u>7,761</u>
Net Assets		<u>934</u>	<u>883</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves		325	325
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)		609	558
Total Equity		<u>934</u>	<u>883</u>
Current Assets		7,336	7,668
Non-current Assets		849	976
Current Liabilities		7,171	7,644
Non-current Liabilities		80	117

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 30 June 2008

Opening balance

Balance carried forward
from previous period

Adjustment for errors *

Adjusted opening balance

Surplus for the period

Total income and expenses

**Closing balance as at 30 June attributable
to the Australian Government**

Retained Earnings		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Total Equity	
2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
558	503	325	325	883	828
23	-	-	-	23	-
581	503	325	325	906	828
28	55	-	-	28	55
28	55	-	-	28	55
609	558	325	325	934	883

* During the completion of the financial statements ACIAR uncovered an error in the 2006-07 financial statements which resulted in employee provisions and employee benefits (expense) being overstated by \$23,143. An adjustment has been made in 2007-08 against retained earnings.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2008

	Notes	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Goods and services		16	16
Appropriations		50,637	48,777
Net GST received		3,338	3,398
External funds		13,489	17,204
Other cash received		201	175
Total cash received		67,681	69,570
Cash used			
Employees		5,415	5,416
Suppliers		3,042	3,749
Net GST paid		370	1,386
Grants		50,615	47,394
Other program expenditure		9,054	6,893
Total cash used		68,496	64,838
Net cash (used by) / from operating activities	12	(815)	4,732
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		2	11
Total cash received		2	11
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7C	146	275
Purchase of intangibles	7D	36	6
Total cash used		182	281
Net cash (used by) investing activities		(180)	(270)
Net (decrease) or increase in cash held		(995)	4,462
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		4,932	470
Cash at the end of the reporting period	6A	3,937	4,932

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2008

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
BY TYPE		
Commitments Receivable		
GST recoverable on commitments	(144)	(354)
Total Commitments Receivable	(144)	(354)
Other Commitments		
Operating leases ¹	1,579	2,126
Project commitments ²	61,955	53,878
Total Other Commitments	63,534	56,004
Net Commitments by Type	63,390	55,650
BY MATURITY		
Commitments Receivable		
One year or less	(144)	(354)
From one to five years	-	-
Total Commitments Receivable	(144)	(354)
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	605	586
From one to five years	974	1,540
Total Operating Lease Commitments	1,579	2,126
Other Commitments		
One year or less	27,692	27,948
From one to five years	34,263	25,930
Total Other Commitments	61,955	53,878
Net Commitments by Maturity	63,390	55,650

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

¹ Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

- lease for office accommodation at ACIAR House in Canberra; and
- agreements for the provision of motor vehicles to Senior Executive Officers.

² As at 30 June 2008, project commitments comprised amounts committed under grant agreements in respect of which the recipient is yet to either perform the services required, or meet eligibility conditions.

These have not been recognised as liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES

for the year ended 30 June 2008

<p>There are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2008.</p> <p>There are no unquantifiable or remote contingencies.</p> <p>.</p>
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AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
Note: 2	Events after the Balance Sheet Date
Note: 3	Income
Note: 4	Expenses
Note: 5	Income Tax Expense (Competitive neutrality)
Note: 6	Financial Assets
Note: 7	Non-Financial Assets
Note: 8	Payables
Note: 9	Interest Bearing Liabilities
Note:10	Provisions
Note:11	Restructuring
Note:12	Cash Flow Reconciliation
Note:13	Contingent Liabilities and Assets
Note:14	Senior Executive Remuneration
Note:15	Remuneration of Auditors
Note:16	Financial Instruments
Note:17	Appropriations
Note:18	Special Accounts
Note:19	Assets Held in Trust
Note:20	Reporting of Outcomes

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objectives of ACIAR

ACIAR is an Australian Public Service organisation. ACIAR's mission is to achieve more productive and sustainable agricultural systems for the benefit of developing countries and Australia through international agricultural research partnerships. Developing countries are the major beneficiaries but there are also spin-offs for Australia. To achieve this goal, ACIAR facilitates and supports bilateral and multilateral research and development activities in a broad range of agricultural areas, including crops, animals, fisheries, forestry, land and water resources management, post-harvest technology, and economic studies of agricultural and natural resource utilisation.

ACIAR is structured to meet one outcome:

Agriculture in developing countries and Australia is more productive and sustainable as a result of better technologies, practices, policies and systems.

The outcome is identified under two outputs:

- Collaborative research that addresses agricultural and natural resource management problems of developing countries and Australia.
- Trained researchers in developing countries and Australia.

Although an increasing portion of ACIAR's revenue is from external sources, the continued existence of ACIAR in its present form and with its present programs is mainly dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for ACIAR's administration and programs.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The Financial Statements and notes are required by Section 49 to the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and are a General Purpose Financial Report.

The Financial Statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2007; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an Accounting Standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to ACIAR or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are not recognised unless required by an Accounting Standard. Liabilities and assets which are unrealised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an Accounting Standard, revenues and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying accounting policies listed in this note, ACIAR has made the following judgements that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

- Property, plant and equipment that has been revalued to estimated fair values, and
- Provisions for employee benefits estimated on the basis of the present value of expected future cash outflows in respect of services provided.

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.4 Statement of Compliance

Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standard requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. The following new standards are applicable to the current reporting period:

Financial instrument disclosure

AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007 (the 2007–08 financial year) and amends the disclosure requirements for financial instruments. In general, AASB 7 requires greater disclosure than that previously required. Associated with the introduction of AASB 7 a number of accounting standards were amended to reference the new standard or remove the present disclosure requirements through 2005–10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038]. These changes have no financial impact but will effect the disclosure presented in future financial reports.

The following new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations for the current financial year have no material financial impact on ACIAR.

AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (issued October 2006)

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

AASB 1048	<i>Interpretation and Application of Standards</i> (reissued September 2007)
AASB 2005-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 4, 101, 114, 117, 132, 133, 139, 1023, 1038]
AASB 2007-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB interpretation 11 [AASB 2]
AASB 2007-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from ED 151 and other amendments
AASB 2007-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Inventories Held for Distribution by Not-for-Profit Entities [AASB 102]
AASB 2007-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 2, 5, 107, 128]
AASB 2008-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Key Management Personnel Disclosures by Disclosing Entities [AASB 124]
ERR Erratum	<i>Proportionate Consolidation</i> [AASB 101, AASB 121, AASB 127, Interpretation 113]
Interp 10	<i>Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment</i>

Future Australian Accounting Standard requirements

The following new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations have been issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board but are effective for future reporting periods. It is estimated that the impact of adopting these pronouncements when effective will have no material financial impact on future reporting periods.

AASB 3	<i>Business Combinations</i>
AASB 8	<i>Operating Segments</i>
AASB 101	<i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> (issued September 2007)
AASB 123	<i>Borrowing Costs</i>
AASB 127	<i>Consolidation and Separate Financial Statements</i>
AASB 1004	<i>Contributions</i>
AASB 1049	<i>Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting</i>
AASB 1052	Disaggregated Disclosures
AASB 2007-2	Amendments to Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 12 [AASB 1, AASB 117, AASB 118, AASB 120, AASB 121, AASB 127, AASB 131 and AASB 139]
AASB 2007-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8
AASB 2007-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123
AASB 2007-8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101
AASB 2007-9	Amendments to Accounting Standards arising from the review of AASBs 27, 29 and 31 [AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 8, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 116, AASB 127 and AASB 137]
AASB 2008-3	Amendments to Accounting Standards arising from AASB 3 and AASB 127 [AASBs 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 101, 107, 112, 114, 116, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139 and Interpretations 9 and 107]
Interp 4	<i>Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease</i>
Interp 12	<i>Service Concession Arrangements</i>
Interp 13	<i>Customer Loyalty Programmes</i>
Interp14	<i>AASB 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction</i>

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

1.5 Revenue

Revenues from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental output appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions or reductions) are recognised as revenue when the agency gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Other Types of Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- the seller retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- The amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- The probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 *Financial Investments: Recognition and Measurement*.

1.6 Gains

Sale of Assets

Gains from the disposal of non-current assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as gains when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government Agency or Authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (Refer to Note 1.7).

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

1.7 Transactions with the Government as Owner

Equity injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) are recognised directly in Contributed Equity in that year.

Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements

Net assets received from, or relinquished to, another Australian Government Agency or Authority under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are adjusted at their book value directly against contributed equity.

Other Distributions to Owners

The FMOs require that distributions to owners be debited to contributed equity unless in the nature of a dividend.

ACIAR has received no equity injections or made any distributions to owners in the 2007–08 financial year.

1.8 Grants

ACIAR makes grant payments under the *Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Act 1982*, as amended.

All grant agreements require the grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. Liabilities are recognised only to the extent that the services required have been performed or the eligibility criteria have been satisfied by the grantee. (Where grants moneys are paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.)

1.9 Employee Benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled. Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119) and termination benefits due within twelve months of balance date are measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

All other employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of ACIAR is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration, including ACIAR's employer superannuation contribution rates, to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

All annual leave is recognised as a current liability.

The long service leave liability has been determined using a shorthand methodology.

Long service leave is disclosed as current if one of the following situations occurs. The first is when the service period is 10 years and over as there is a legal right to payment, irrespective of whether payment is expected to be settled within 12 months. The second is when the employee is 55 years or older, where employee is entitled to pro-rata payment of long service leave, irrespective of whether the service period is 10 years or less.

Separation and Redundancy

No provision is made for separation and redundancy payments as ACIAR has not formally identified any positions as excess to requirements in the foreseeable future.

Superannuation

Staff of ACIAR are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes of the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance and Deregulation as an administered item.

ACIAR makes employer contributions to the employee superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Government of the superannuation entitlements of ACIAR's employees. ACIAR accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

1.10 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and rewards.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability is recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.11 Borrowing Costs

ACIAR has no borrowing costs.

1.12 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.13 Financial assets

ACIAR classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss';
- 'held-to-maturity investments';
- 'available-for-sale' financial assets; and
- 'loans and receivables'.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss where the financial assets:

- have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future;
- are a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the agency manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- are derivatives that are not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest earned on the financial asset.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the asset within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Available-for-sale financial assets are recorded at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in the reserves (equity) with the exception of impairment losses. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets are recognised directly in profit or loss. Where the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, part (or all) of the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the reserve is included in profit for the period.

Where a reliable fair value cannot be established for unlisted investments in equity instruments, cost is used. ACIAR has no such instruments.

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

- *Financial assets held at amortised cost*—if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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for the year ended 30 June 2008

difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the income statement.

- *Available-for-sale financial assets*—If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an available-for-sale financial asset has been incurred, the amount of the difference between its cost, less principal repayments and amortisation, and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in expenses, is transferred from equity to the income statement.
- *Available-for-sale financial assets (held at cost)*— If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

1.14 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period

Supplier and other payables

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.15 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Assets are not recognised in the balance sheet but are reported in relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the

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amount cannot be reliably measured. Remote contingencies are part of this disclosure. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.16 Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are accounted for in accordance with AASB 139. They are not treated as a contingent liability, as they are regarded as financial instruments outside the scope of AASB 137. ACIAR has no financial guarantee contracts.

1.17 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor agency's accounts immediately prior to restructuring.

1.18 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Revaluations

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset Class	Fair Value measured as:
Leasehold Improvements	Depreciated cost
Plant and Equipment	Market Selling Price

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment is carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading "asset revaluation reserve" except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised through the Income Statement. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the Income Statement except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

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for the year ended 30 June 2008

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to ACIAR using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvement or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation/amortisation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each balance date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2008	2007
Plant and equipment	5–10 years	5–10 years
Computer Equipment	3–5 years	3–5 years

The aggregate amount of depreciation and amortisation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 7C.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2008. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment is made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if ACIAR were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

No indicators of impairment were found for assets at fair value.

1.19 Intangibles

Intangibles consist of purchased proprietary software carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. This software is amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, which range from 5 to 10 years.

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2008. None were found to be impaired.

1.20 Taxation / Competitive Neutrality

ACIAR is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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for the year ended 30 June 2008

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and payables.

ACIAR is not required to make Australian Income Tax Equivalent payments to the Government under competitive neutrality arrangements.

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There are no events or transactions after the reporting date which could materially affect these financial statements.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 3: Income

Revenue

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 3A: Revenue from Government

Appropriation:

Departmental outputs	51,242	50,362
Total revenue from Government	51,242	50,362

Note 3B: Sale of goods and rendering of services

Provision of goods - external entities	16	13
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	16	13

Note 3C: External funds revenue

AusAID contributions	14,223	9,906
Other government agencies	372	516
Total related entities	14,595	10,422

Project returns	135	4
Miscellaneous revenue	15	60
Total external entities	150	64
Total external funds revenue	14,745	10,486

Note 3D: Sale of assets

Property, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	-	331
Carrying value of assets sold	-	(317)
Net gain from sale of assets	-	14

Note 3E: Other gains

Resources received free of charge	25	23
Total other revenue	25	23

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 4: Expenses

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
<u>Note 4A: Employee benefits</u>		
Wages and Salaries	4,406	4,377
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	632	634
Leave and other entitlements	189	142
Separation and redundancies	37	-
Other employee benefits	111	174
Total employee benefits	5,375	5,327
<u>Note 4B: Suppliers</u>		
Provision of goods - related entities	-	-
Provision of goods - external entities	319	299
Rendering of services - related entities	470	542
Rendering of services - external entities	2,114	2,525
Operating lease rentals*	558	511
Workers compensation premiums	20	26
Total supplier expenses	3,481	3,903
* These comprise minimum lease payments only.		
<u>Note 4C: Depreciation and amortisation</u>		
<u>Depreciation</u>		
Leasehold improvements	96	92
Plant and equipment	168	171
Total depreciation	264	263
<u>Amortisation</u>		
Intangibles - Computer software	37	44
Total amortisation	37	44
Total depreciation and amortisation	301	307
<u>Note 4D: Losses from asset sales</u>		
Property, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	(299)	-
Carrying value of assets sold	305	-
Total losses from asset sales	6	-

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for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 4: Expenses – cont.

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
<i>Note 4E: Grants</i>		
Non-profit organisations	37,798	34,624
Overseas	10,616	10,300
Total grants	48,414	44,924
<i>Note 4F: Other program expenditure</i>		
Training	6,375	4,132
Communications research	635	657
Other research	1,413	1,593
Total other program expenditure	8,423	6,382

Note 5: Income Tax Expense (Competitive Neutrality)

ACIAR does not provide any services that fall within the Australian Government's Competitive Neutrality Policy and as indicated in Note 1.20, is therefore not required to make Australian Income Tax Equivalent payments to the Government.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 6: Financial Assets

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
<i>Note 6A: Cash and cash equivalents</i>		
Special Account	3,476	4,435
Cash on hand or on deposit	461	497
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,937	4,932
<i>Note 6B: Trade and other receivables</i>		
Goods and services	38	85
Appropriations Receivable for existing outputs	2,190	1,585
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	554	700
Other receivables	412	19
Total trade and other receivables	3,194	2,389

All receivables are with entities external to ACIAR.

All trade and other receivables are current assets.

Receivables are aged as follows:

Not overdue	3,106	2,304
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	-	-
30 to 60 days	38	85
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	50	-
Total trade and other receivables	3,194	2,389

ACIAR has no provision for doubtful debts as all receivables are expected to be recovered.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

<u>Note 7A: Land and buildings</u>	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Leasehold improvements		
– fair value	623	580
– accumulated depreciation	(251)	(155)
Total leasehold improvements	372	425
Total land and buildings (non-current)	372	425

No indicators of impairment were found for land and buildings.

Note 7B: Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment:		
– gross carrying value (at fair value)	1,065	970
– accumulated depreciation	(756)	(588)
Total plant and equipment	309	382
Total property, plant and equipment	309	382

The value reported reflects the fair value of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2008.

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment.

Note 7C: Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

Table A - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2007-08)

ITEM	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment \$'000
As at 1 July 2007			
Gross book value	580	970	1,550
Accumulated depreciation	(155)	(588)	(743)
Net book value 1 July 2007	425	382	807
Additions:			
by purchase	49	97	146
Depreciation expense	(96)	(168)	(264)
Disposals	(6)	(2)	(8)
Net book value 30 June 2008	372	309	681
Net book value as of 30 June 2008 represented by:			
Gross book value	623	1,065	1,688
Accumulated depreciation	(251)	(756)	(1,007)
Net book value 30 June 2008	372	309	681

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets – cont.

Table B - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2006-07)

ITEM	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2006			
Gross book value	546	1,026	1,572
Accumulated depreciation	(63)	(710)	(773)
Net book value 1 July 2006	483	316	799
Additions:			
by purchase	34	241	275
Depreciation expense	(92)	(171)	(263)
Disposals	-	-	-
Net book value 30 June 2007	425	382	807
Net book value as of 30 June 2007 represented by:			
Gross book value	580	970	1,550
Accumulated depreciation	(155)	(588)	(743)
Net book value 30 June 2007	425	382	807
<i>Note 7D: Intangibles</i>	2008		2007
Computer software at cost	\$'000		\$'000
Purchased computer software	465		580
Accumulated amortisation	(297)		(411)
Total Intangibles (non-current)	168		169

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

TABLE A

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2007-08)

ITEM	Computer Software Purchased \$'000
As at 1 July 2007	
Gross book value	580
Accumulated amortisation	(411)
Net book value 1 July 2007	169
Additions:	
by purchase	36
Amortisation	(37)
Disposals	-
Net book value 30 June 2008	168
Net book value as of 30 June 2008 represented by:	
Gross book value	465
Accumulated amortisation	(297)
Net book value 30 June 2008	168

TABLE B

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2006-07)

ITEM	Computer Software Purchased \$'000
As at 1 July 2006	
Gross book value	594
Accumulated amortisation	(387)
Net book value 1 July 2006	207
Additions:	
by purchase	6
Amortisation	(44)
Disposals	-
Net book value 30 June 2007	169
Net book value as of 30 June 2007 represented by:	
Gross book value	580
Accumulated amortisation	(411)
Net book value 30 June 2007	169

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 7E: Other non-financial assets

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Prepayments		
Employees	-	3
Suppliers	97	88
Grants	108	256
Total other non-financial assets	205	347

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

Note 8: Payables

8A - Suppliers

Trade creditors	236	315
Total supplier payables	236	315

Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

8B - Grants

Non-profit organisations		
ACIAR Projects	2,377	1,584
Project withholdings	42	236
Total grants payables	2,419	1,820

8C - Other payables

Unearned Revenue	3,231	4,211
Research Publications	56	60
Other Research Activities	171	128
Total other program payables	3,458	4,399

All payables are current liabilities.

Note 9: Interest Bearing Liabilities

ACIAR does not have any interest bearing liabilities.

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for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 10: Provisions

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>10A - Employee provisions</i>		
Salaries and wages	136	115
Leave	997	1,107
Superannuation	5	5
Total employee provisions	1,138	1,227
Employee provisions are represented by:		
Current	1,058	1,110
Non-current	80	117
Total employee provisions	1,138	1,227

The classification of current employee provisions includes amounts for which there is not an unconditional right to defer settlement by one year, hence in the case of employee provisions the above classification does not represent the amount expected to be settled within one year of the reporting date.

Note 11: Restructuring

ACIAR has not been part of any administrative restructuring arrangements.

Note 12: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalent per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Report cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	3,937	4,932
Balance Sheet	3,937	4,932
Reconciliation of surplus before income tax to net cash (used by) / from operating activities:		
Surplus before income tax	28	55
Depreciation/amortisation	301	307
Resources received free of charge	(25)	(23)
Loss on disposal of assets	6	(14)
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(755)	4,111
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	142	51
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(89)	(128)
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	(79)	(256)
Increase/(decrease) in grants and other payable	(344)	630
Net cash (used by) / from operating activities	(815)	4,732

Note 13: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There are no unquantifiable or remote contingencies.

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for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 14: Senior Executive Remuneration

The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more:

	2008	2007
\$205,000 - \$219,999	-	-
\$220,000 - \$234,999	-	-
\$235,000 - \$249,999	1	1
\$250,000 - \$264,999	-	-
\$265,000 - \$279,999	-	1
\$280,000 - \$294,999	1	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The aggregate amount of total remuneration of executives shown above.

\$533,985	\$518,421
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The aggregate amount of separation and redundancy/termination benefit payments during the year to executives shown above.

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The senior executive remuneration includes all officers concerned with or taking part in the management of the economic entity during 2007-08 including the CEO.

Note 15: Remuneration of Auditors

Financial statement audit services are provided free of charge to ACIAR.

2008	2007
<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>

The fair value of the services provided was:

<u>25</u>	<u>23</u>
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No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 16: Financial Instruments

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Note 16A Categories of financial instruments		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	461	497
Trade receivables	450	103
Carrying amount of financial assets	911	600
Financial Liabilities		
Other Liabilities		
Payables - suppliers	236	315
Grants	2,419	1,820
Other payables	227	188
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	2,882	2,323

16B Credit risk

ACIAR is exposed to minimal credit risk as receivables are cash and trade receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade receivables (2008: \$38,000 and 2007: \$85,000). ACIAR has assessed the risk of the default on payment and believes all amounts will be paid in full. No amounts have been allocated to an impairment allowance account.

ACIAR manages its credit risk by undertaking background and credit checks prior to allowing a debtor relationship. In addition, ACIAR has policies and procedures that guide employees in the debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

ACIAR holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired.

	Not past due nor impaired 2008 \$'000	Not past due nor impaired 2007 \$'000	Past due or impaired 2008 \$'000	Past due or impaired 2007 \$'000
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	461	497	-	-
Trade receivables	450	103	38	85
Total	911	600	38	85

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for the year ended 30 June 2008

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2008

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Loans and receivables					
Trade receivables	-	38	-	-	38
Total	-	38	-	-	38

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2007

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Loans and receivables					
Trade receivables	-	85	-	-	85
Total	-	85	-	-	85

Note 16C Liquidity risk

ACIAR's financial liabilities are payables. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that ACIAR will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. This is highly unlikely due to appropriation funding and mechanisms available to the entity (e.g. Advance to the Finance Minister) and internal policies and procedures put in place to ensure there are appropriate resources to meet its financial obligations.

The following tables illustrates the maturities for financial liabilities

	On demand 2008 \$'000	within 1 year 2008 \$'000	1 to 5 years 2008 \$'000	> 5 years 2008 \$'000	Total 2008 \$'000
Other Liabilities					
Payables - Suppliers	-	236	-	-	236
Other payables	-	2,646	-	-	2,646
Total	-	2,882	-	-	2,882
	On demand 2007 \$'000	within 1 year 2007 \$'000	1 to 5 years 2007 \$'000	> 5 years 2007 \$'000	Total 2007 \$'000
Other Liabilities					
Payables - Suppliers	-	315	-	-	315
Other payables	-	2,008	-	-	2,008
Total	-	2,323	-	-	2,323

ACIAR is appropriated funding from the Australian Government. ACIAR manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, ACIAR has policies in place to ensure timely payments are made when due and has no past experience of default.

Note 16D Market risk

ACIAR holds basic financial instruments that do not expose ACIAR to certain market risks. ACIAR is not exposed 'Currency risk' or 'Other price risk'.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Intrest Rate Risk

There are no interest-bearing items on the balance sheet.

Note 17: Appropriation

Note 17A - Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations

Particulars	Departmental Outputs	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Balance carried from previous period	2,082	1,792
Appropriation Act (No.1)	51,242	50,362
FMA Act:		
Appropriations to take account of recoverable GST (FMAA s30A)	3,338	3,397
Total Appropriations available for payments	56,662	55,551
Cash payments made during the year (GST inclusive)	(54,011)	(53,469)
Balance of Authority to Draw Cash from the CRF for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations	2,651	2,082
Represented by:		
Cash at bank and on hand	461	497
Departmental appropriations receivable	2,190	1,585
Total	2,651	2,082

Note 18: Special Accounts

18A - Special Account

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Departmental Outputs	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Legal authority: Financial Management and Accountability Act, 1997; s21		
Appropriation: Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997; s21		
Purpose: for crediting amounts received from time to time by the Centre to cover the discharge of costs,		
This account is non-interest bearing		
Balance carried from previous period	4,435	3,329
Amount credited to Special Account	14,496	13,875
Available for payments	18,931	17,204
Payments made to suppliers	(15,455)	(12,769)
Balance carried to next period	3,476	4,435
Represented by:		
Cash - held by ACIAR	-	-
Cash- transferred to the Official Public Account	3,476	4,435
Total balance carried to the next period	3,476	4,435

ACIAR has an *Other Trust Monies Special Account* and a *Services for other Governments and Non-Agency Bodies Special Account* which had nil balances and there were no transactions debited or credited to them.

The purpose of the *Other Trust Monies Special Account* is for expenditure of monies temporarily held on trust or otherwise for the benefit of a person other than the Commonwealth.

The purpose of the *Services for other Government and Non-Agency Bodies Special Account* is for expenditure in connection with services performed on behalf of other Governments and bodies that are not under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 19: Assets Held in Trust

There are no assets held in trust at year-end.

Note 20: Reporting by Outcome

20A - Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Departmental expenses	66,000	60,843
Total expenses	66,000	60,843
<i>Cost recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i>		
Total cost recovered	16	13
Other external revenues		
Departmental revenues		
Revenue from disposal of assets	-	14
Other	191	88
Goods and Services Revenue from Related Entities	14,595	10,422
Total other external revenues	14,786	10,524
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	51,198	50,306

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 20: Reporting by Outcomes – cont.

Note 20B - Major Classes of Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Group

Outcome 1	Output 1.1		Output 1.2		Total	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Departmental expenses						
Employees	5,256	5,206	119	121	5,375	5,327
Suppliers	3,403	3,815	78	88	3,481	3,903
Depreciation & amortisation	294	300	7	7	301	307
Grants	45,483	41,802	2,931	3,122	48,414	44,924
Other program expenditure	4,979	5,372	3,444	1,010	8,423	6,382
Other	6	-	-	-	6	-
Total departmental expenses	59,421	56,495	6,579	4,348	66,000	60,843
Funded By:						
Revenues from Government	48,672	47,098	2,570	3,264	51,242	50,362
Sale of goods and services	16	27	-	-	16	27
Other non-taxation revenue	10,780	9,499	3,990	1,010	14,770	10,509
Total departmental revenues	59,468	56,624	6,560	4,274	66,028	60,898

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

This is the end of the audited financial statements

Tracking Performance

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Vision

ACIAR looks to a world where poverty has been reduced and the livelihoods of many improved through more productive and sustainable agriculture emerging from collaborative international research

Mission

To achieve more productive and sustainable agricultural systems, for the benefit of Developing Countries and Australia, through international agricultural research partnerships

Outcome

Agriculture in developing countries and Australia is more productive and sustainable as a result of better technologies, practices, policies and systems

Tracking Performance against the 2007–08 Portfolio Budget Statement

Output	Indicator	Performance 2007–08
	Quality	
1.1 Collaborative research that addresses agricultural and natural resource management problems of developing countries and Australia	Regional investment profile is consistent with Australian Government aid priorities	<p>Expenditure for research and development projects in the South-East Asia region (particularly Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines and Cambodia) was increased by \$23.0 million in 2007–08 to support continued expansion of programs in these countries.</p> <p>Programs on horticulture and linkage of policy to biophysical research were continued.</p> <p>There was a continued reduction in bilateral expenditure in China and India, with a corresponding increase in co-funding arrangements by partner organisations in both countries.</p> <p>ACIAR continued its involvement in the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development, in particular designing and delivering components of the Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative and Aceh Aquaculture Rehabilitation Scheme.</p> <p>ACIAR implemented, with AusAID funding, a large multi-year project (Seeds of Life 2) in East Timor to deliver improved varieties of staple food crops.</p> <p>ACIAR managed two of the four components of the Australia–Pakistan Agriculture Linkages Program.</p>
	Research partners contribute 40–55% of project costs.	Project partners contributed 36.3% of project cost
	More than 90% of concluding projects are assessed by external reviews as having achieved their main objectives.	<p>90% of externally reviewed projects* achieved their main objectives.</p> <p><i>*In 2007–08 only projects valued at greater than \$750,000 (including extensions and consecutive related projects) or if an extension greater than \$150,000 is being considered, were required to be externally reviewed.</i></p>
	There is further substantiated evidence of significant economic, social and environmental impacts from completed ACIAR projects.	<p>Seven impact assessments of 29 projects were published in 2007–08 with a total expected return on investment of \$1,490.8 million (Net Present Value).</p> <p>A study of the adoption for 11 projects which finished in 2003–04 revealed significant uptake of new technologies by final users for six of these projects and significant use by next users by another four.</p>

Output	Indicator	Performance 2007–08
	Support for multi-lateral research providers is concentrated on those International Agricultural Research Centres with greatest comparative advantage.	Of ACIAR's total appropriation in 2007–08, 20% was allocated to the IARCs. Of this total IARC investment, 54.4% was allocated as unrestricted funding to centres with a comparative advantage in the Asia–Pacific region while another 44.9% was allocated to specific projects within the region. The remaining 0.7% was allocated to other multilateral activities. These percentages are consistent with the 3-year IARC funding strategy announced at the beginning of 2005–06.
	Quantity	
	Around 250 projects are delivering outputs during 2007–08.	ACIAR had 321 active projects during 2007–08: 286 bilateral and 35 multilateral projects.
	More than 10,000 copies of ACIAR research publications and papers are requested or downloaded.	ACIAR produced a total of 36 new publication titles during 2007–08, and distributed 25,763 hard copies of publications and, each month, the ACIAR publication lists featured in the top ten most visited pages on the ACIAR website. Since PDF counting was instigated in February 2008, 17,000 PDFs were downloaded from the ACIAR website, with an average of around 4,250 viewings per month.
	Quality	
1.2 Trained researchers in developing countries and Australia	More than 90% of trainees will indicate satisfaction with training.	94% of training course participants rated the courses as satisfactory or greater, with 87% rating them highly satisfactory (or very good).
	Quantity	
	More than 100 trainees are in formal, ACIAR-supported training courses.	<p>ACIAR held 11 cross-program training courses in seven countries along with one Crawford Fund Master Class and nine training courses associated with ACIAR projects.</p> <p>ACIAR had 141 active John Allwright Fellows undertaking postgraduate study in Australia and representing 18 countries.</p> <p>10 John Dillon Fellowships were awarded for research management training.</p>

Tracking Performance against the 2007–08 Annual Operational Plan

ACIAR’s 2007–08 research priorities were set out in its Annual Operational Plan (AOP). The AOP provides a window into ACIAR’s operations and research directions within the context and strategies of the Portfolio Budget Statement and the broader Australian Aid program.

Key performance indicators in each country

ACIAR measures its progress in each country through key performance indicators (KPIs). These assist in the development of more focused programs in each country and also

reflect the drive to refine and target programs more strongly to deliver research applicable to partner-country needs. Progress against country-specific KPIs is listed in the *Regional achievements* section at the beginning of each country report.

Key performance indicators for other core areas of operation

AOP KPIs are included for the multilateral, communicating research results, measuring research impacts and building research capacity programs within the relevant chapters in the Year in Review section.

Key performance indicators for portfolio management

Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
Running costs do not increase in real terms.	During 2007–08 total running costs were reduced to \$9.2 million compared to \$9.5 million in 2006–07.
All legislative and reporting requirements and requests for policy advice and information are met in an efficient and timely manner.	ACIAR’s annual report was tabled on 30 October 2007. ACIAR Portfolio Budget Statements, and reports to the Privacy Commissioner, the Senate on contractors, copyright agency, and other government agencies were all provided on time. Ministerial submissions, briefs and information requests delivered in a timely manner, and Questions on Notice were replied to in a timely manner. Briefings and information were provided to the new government. Implementation of ACIAR’s new governance arrangements including ACIAR’s new Commission.
Operations are streamlined, flexible and efficient.	Project development and reporting processes were reviewed and simplified and guidelines and templates redeveloped and updated.

Key performance indicators	Performance 2007–08
Supplementation of new records management system is finalised.	Meridio (ACIAR's record keeping system) is now thoroughly embedded in the work processes of ACIAR staff. New staff are trained within a few days of starting with ACIAR. Usage of workspaces is decreasing in favour of working in the Fileplan.
Corporate knowledge and information is readily accessible to all staff.	<p>ACIAR's Project Information Database was improved and updated to reflect process improvement. ACIAR's intranet provides comprehensive information to all staff, both in Australia and overseas. This includes policies, processes, key reporting and planning documentation, forms and other information. In addition, the Financial Reporting module available to staff through the intranet was upgraded, offering improved access to financial reports.</p> <p>The external website also provides a comprehensive source of information to staff as well as to partners and other stakeholders.</p>

Portfolio Management*

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2007–08	\$4,317,000
Executive and advisory expenditure in 2007–08*	\$65,356
Corporate support expenditure in 2007–08**	\$3,723,249
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2007–08	5.7%

**Including Commission and Policy Advisory Council*

***Includes Communications and Secretariat, Information Technology and Infrastructure Finance, Human Resources, Depreciation and the Fisheries Support program*

Reporting against other statutory requirements

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ACIAR Values

We are committed to partnerships that:

- help reduce poverty
- respect each other’s values, cultures and laws

In our work we believe in:

- open, honest communication that is personally and culturally sensitive, within and beyond ACIAR
- scientific and professional excellence to guide decision making
- innovation and creativity within the context of the APS values
- efficient use of resources

As an organisation we value:

- the commitment of our people and partners to the mission and work of ACIAR
- integrity, consultation, professionalism, fairness and ethics
- a satisfying workplace

Management of human resources

Snapshot of ACIAR staff as at 30 June 2008

Staff employed under the PS Act	44* FTE: 40.55
Median length of APS service	5 years
Median age	51
Women as % of total	64.1%
NESB staff as % of total	18.2%
Part-time staff as % of total	22.7%
Non-ongoing staff as % of total	36.4%
Employee turnover for 2007–08	33.9%

* excludes 3 inoperative employees

Performance Management

ACIAR's performance management scheme operates on a three-point rating scale and employees who are rated as 'meets expectations' or 'exceeds expectations' in the annual performance assessment receive an increment (where they are not on top of a salary range). In the cycle concluded in June 2008 there were 40 completed assessments. Twenty-four employees were rated as 'meets expectations' and 14 as 'exceeds expectations', with two employees rated as being between meeting and exceeding expectations. Of the 40 employees rated as meeting expectations or higher, 13 were advanced one salary point.

ACIAR four-year perspective

Staff employed under the Public Service Act 1999

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08
Staff at 30 June	45	48	48	44
Staff (FTE)	42.04	44.44	43.84	40.55
Base salaries	\$3,159,222	\$3,483,490	\$3,579,420	\$3,628,500
Cessations	12	6	13	17
Staff turnover	26.7%	12.8%	25.3%	33.9%
Women	51.1%	47.9%	54.2%	61.4%
Part-time	20%	20.8%	20.8%	22.7%
Non-ongoing	26.7%	31.3%	33.3%	36.4%
Learning & development activities	\$44,158	\$66,793	\$60,507	\$59,489

Overseas staff

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08
Staff (FTE)	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Base salaries	\$440,224	\$575,523	\$664,683	\$690,678
Learning & development activities	\$8,990	\$5,344	\$11,624	\$17,257

Organisation Bonuses

Employees rated as 'meets expectations' or higher in the performance cycle, who have worked for ACIAR for at least nine months and who were still employed by ACIAR on 30 June 2008, received a bonus of \$2000 in recognition of ACIAR's achievements against the 2007–08 Annual Operational Plan. Part-time employees received a pro rata payment based on hours worked. Forty employees received the performance bonus with payments totaling \$70,471.

Classification*	No. of employees	Aggregated amount	Average bonus payment
APS2-4	11	17,300	1,580
APS5-6	10	18,425	1,843
EL1-EL2	8	12,666	1,583
RPM Group, incl CoD1	11	22,000	2000
Total	40	70,471	1,751

* Due to the small number of staff employed, including some classification levels with less than five employees, classifications have been aggregated to ensure that payments to individuals cannot be identified.

Learning and Development

In 2007–08 ACIAR spent \$76,746 on external training for its Canberra-based employees, which averages at \$1,257 per employee. This expenditure does not take into account the attendance of Research Program Managers at work-related conferences and seminars in Australia and overseas. ACIAR continues to provide substantial study assistance for formal study and employees are encouraged to take up broader development opportunities to enhance their skills.

Occupational Health and Safety

There were no accidents or dangerous occurrences giving rise to issue of any formal notices or directions under the *OHS (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*.

ACIAR provides access to an Employee Assistance Program that provides free professional counselling services and career/personnel planning to ACIAR employees and their families, assistance to line managers in the form of the Manager Assist program, and mediation services.

ACIAR promotes and encourages a healthy lifestyle by providing access to annual health assessments, subsidising healthy lifestyle initiatives, arranging annual flu injections and providing pre-travel assessments by a qualified medical practitioner for overseas travellers which includes vaccinations and medical kits.

ACIAR engages a qualified workplace assessor to conduct ergonomic assessments for new employees and employees who experience discomfort at their workstation. Modifications are made to work practices and work areas as required and this has resulted in less work-related physical ailments among employees.

Workplace Diversity

During this reporting period ACIAR developed and implemented its Reconciliation Plan, which was accepted by Reconciliation Australia and placed on their website on 31 August 2007.

ACIAR's workforce statistics for the past three years are below.

Comparison of Workforce Statistics against Service-wide Figures

Category	30 June 2005		30 June 2006		30 June 2007	
	APS	ACIAR ¹	APS	ACIAR ²	APS	ACIAR ³
Ongoing	92.5%	75.6%	92.2%	75.6%	92.3%	66%
Non-ongoing	7.5%	24.4%	7.8%	24.4%	7.7%	34%
Full time	88.7%	80%	88.7%	80%	88.3%	78.7%
Part time	11.3%	20%	11.3%	20%	11.7%	21.3%
Women	54.2%	53.3%	55.8%	53.3%	56.6%	55.3%
ATSI	2.3%	0%	2.1%	0%	2.1%	0%
NESB1	5.5%	13.3%	5.7%	13.3%	5.8%	12.8%
PWD	3.9%	0%	3.6%	6.4%	3.3%	6.4%
Under 25	4.0%	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%	5%	8.5%
25–34	25.1%	13.3%	24.8%	13.3%	24.9%	12.8%
35–44	30.5%	15.6%	30%	15.6%	29.1%	19.1%
45–54	30.3%	26.7%	30.1%	26.7%	29.8%	29.8%
55 and over	10.1%	40%	10.6%	40%	11.2%	29.8%
APS1–2	5.1%	2.2%	4.5%	2.2%	5%	2.1%
APS3–4	35.6%	33.3%	36%	33.3%	34.8%	29.8%
APS5–6	34.1%	17.8%	33.8%	17.8%	33.7%	21.3%
EL	22.6%	44.5%	23%	44.5%	23.7%	40.4%
SES ⁴	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	2.1%
Graduate/ trainee	1%	0%	1.1%	0%	1.1%	4.3%

Commonwealth Disability Strategy (CDS)

ACIAR is committed to ensuring that all people seeking employment have fair access to employment opportunities. Applicants with disabilities are encouraged to identify

their disability when applying for vacancies and ACIAR's Recruitment and Selection Policy provides advice to selection panels on making provision for the needs of these applicants. People seeking employment with ACIAR can find guidance and assistance on the recruitment page of ACIAR's website.

¹ Based on 45 APS employees, excluding the Director

² Based on 47 APS employees, excluding the Director

³ Based on 43 APS employees, excluding the CEO

⁴ ACIAR has one Chief of Division Grade 1, which is equivalent to SES band 1

Productivity Savings – Certified Agreement

ACIAR estimated that the 3.5% salary increase to be paid in the third year of the Certified Agreement would equate to a cost of \$442,746. During 2007–08, savings of \$505,481 were achieved through:

- movement of employees from full time to part time;
- positions being filled at lower levels or at lower salary points;
- positions being vacant for periods of time;
- savings on employer superannuation contributions;
- abolishing leave banking for program managers; and
- more efficient travel arrangements.

A table showing the comparison of costs and savings over the three years of the Agreement is below.

	Year 1 2005–06	Year 2 2006–07	Year 3 2007–08
Projected cost	\$155,236 (4% increase)	\$294,366 (3.5% increase)	\$348,746 (3.5% increase)
Actual savings	\$285,055	\$448,146	\$505,481
Net savings	\$129,819	\$153,780	\$62,988

A breakdown of staff numbers in each broadband at 30 June 2008 is in Appendix 4.

New Collective Agreement

Negotiations for a new collective agreement commenced in December 2007 and following changes to the procedures for workplace bargaining which were implemented in March 2008 after the change of government, the modified draft Collective Agreement was accepted by employees in June 2008.

Sick Leave and Absenteeism

ACIAR's sick and personal leave usage is provided with figures for the previous two years for comparison purposes. The use of sick leave and carer's leave reduced significantly in 2007–08.

Category	Type of leave	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08
1	Paid or unpaid sick leave	343.42 days (2.95% of available working days)	451.2 days (3.91% of available working days)	383.4 days (3.58% of available working days)
2	Paid or unpaid personal leave	73.11 days (0.63%)	56.4 days (0.49%)	46.3 days (0.43%)
Total		416.53 days (3.57%)	507.6 days (4.4%)	429.7 days (4.02%)

External scrutiny and auditing

Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals

There were no decisions made at either the judicial or administrative tribunal level during the 2007–08 financial year that impacted on ACIAR. No impending decisions relating directly to ACIAR are outsourced or pending.

There are no significant developments relating to the increasing of, limiting of, or other changes to external scrutiny arrangements.

Reports by the Auditor General and the ANAO

The only ACIAR-specific audit completed in 2007–08 was of the 2006–07 financial statements, (unqualified).

Through its Audit Committee the Centre looks at the findings and recommendations of relevant Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) reports for their applicability to ACIAR. These audits include the following across agency audits:

- Audit Report No. 7 – The Senate Order for the Departmental and Agency Contracts (Calendar Year 2006);
- Audit Report No. 32 – Management of Recruitment in the Australian Public Service;
- Audit Report No. 37 – Management of Credit Cards; and
- Audit Report No. 41 – Management of Personnel Security – Follow-up Audit.

The Audit Committee also examines Better Practice Guides issued by the ANAO in regard to their applicability to improve systems and processes. Reports of interest were:

- Developing and Managing Internal Budgets, and
- Internal Audit in the Public Sector.

Purchasing and tendering compliance

Purchasing

ACIAR complies with the *Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines* and the objectives of Commonwealth Procurement. The Centre applies value for money as the core principle in the procurement process, consistent with section 4 (4.1) of the Guidelines. ACIAR's Chief Executive Instructions include details on delegations, the spending of public moneys and dealing with public property. These instructions have been developed in accordance with the *Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines*, the *Environmental Purchasing Guide* and various Finance Circulars.

Most of ACIAR's procurement falls into either: Exemption 5 – procurement for the direct purpose of providing foreign assistance, or Exemption 6 – procurement of research and development services, but not the procurement of inputs to research and development undertaken by the agency, as outlined in Appendix B: Exemptions from mandatory Procurement Procedures, *Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines*.

These contracts and agreements, under Exemption 5 and 6 include: contracts for scoping and feasibility studies; appraisals relating to project design, monitoring and evaluation of programs or projects; project implementation; procurement of goods and services for projects; agreements with NGOs, other governments and international agencies; follow-up activities including workshops to disseminate project outcomes; and post-project assessments and reviews.

In relation to project activities the Centre:

- publishes an Annual Operational Plan that includes areas of priority for research, developed in consultation with partner countries; and
- disseminates this to research providers, both within and outside Australia, inviting suitable experts to submit ideas and develop these in consultation with ACIAR's Research Program Managers.

Competitive Tendering

Open purchasing (over \$80,000) involving tendering was carried out during 2007–08. One involved a restricted tender, two were exempt under the procurement guidelines and one was conducted following an approach to the market. ACIAR did not let any contracts for \$80,000 or more that did not provide the Auditor General access to a contractor's premises. No contracts were let in excess of \$10,000 that were exempted from publication in AusTender due to Freedom of Information exemptions.

Purchasing activities are subject to the provisions of the Chief Executive's Instruction (CEI 6.02 Procurement) relating to procurement.

In accordance with the *Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines*, ACIAR prepared an Annual Procurement Plan for 2007–08 and this was published on AusTender.

Consultants and Contracts

The policies and procedures for selecting consultants, and approving expenditure for them, are set out in the Chief Executive's Instructions. The procurement method is determined having regard to the nature of the work involved and the broad cost thresholds set out in the Chief Executive's Instructions.

ACIAR's reporting against the Senate Order of 20 June 2001 requiring departments and agencies to list contracts entered into with a value of more than \$100,000, that were still to be concluded or had been concluded during the previous 12 months, is available on the ACIAR website and reported separately to that outlined below.

During 2007–08 seven contracts for consultancies were entered into, involving expenditure of \$141,945. The aggregate value of these contracts was \$166,424 (refer to Table 1) and compared to \$246,200 in 2006–07.

In addition to these consultancies, ACIAR had a large number of aid/research contracts to

Table 1 Consultancy contracts 2007–08

Consultant name	Description	Contract price	Selection process ¹	Justification ²
Dr William Winter	Expert advice on ACIAR's possible involvement in Zimbabwe.	\$13,200	Direct Sourcing	Need for specialised or professional services
Deua Consulting	Provide expert IT advice on ACIAR's infrastructure & applications	\$11,000	Direct Sourcing	Need for specialised or professional services
Mr Philip Young	Evaluate for R&D investment into NW China	\$63,885	Direct Sourcing	Need for specialised or professional services
Mr David Marston	Evaluate for R&D investment into NW China	\$48,632	Direct Sourcing	Need for specialised or professional services

Table 1 Consultancy contracts 2007–08 continued...

Consultant name	Description	Contract price	Selection process ¹	Justification ²
Prof Xiande Li	Evaluate for R&D investment into NW China	\$11,266	Direct Sourcing	Need for specialised or professional services
Prof Jinxia Wang	Evaluate for R&D investment into NW China	\$9,022	Direct Sourcing	Need for specialised or professional services
Mr John Schiller	Provide advice to ACIAR on CARF Project	\$9,419	Direct Sourcing	Need for specialised or professional services
TOTAL		\$166,424		

¹ Explanation of selection process terms drawn from the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines (January 2005)

² Justification for decision to use consultancy: a. skills currently unavailable within agency; b. need for specialised or professional skills; c. need for independent research or assessment

provide services related mainly to the research program. These contracts totalled \$3,528,285 in 2007–08 compared to \$3,546,000 in 2006–07 (refer to Table 2). All contracts over \$10,000 were reported in AusTender. Information on expenditure on contracts and consultancies is also available on the AusTender website www.tenders.gov.au.

Discretionary Grants

ACIAR did not issue any discretionary grants during 2007–08 or have any ongoing grants from previous years.

Advertising and market research

ACIAR did not enter into contracts with any advertising agencies, market researchers or polling organisations or media advertising organisations. No direct marketing of information to the public was undertaken, and ACIAR has no contracts. The Centre maintains mailing lists of project personnel and those requesting selected material.

Table 2 Consultancy services let during 2007–08, to \$10,000 or more

ACIAR consultancy contracts				Other contracts and agreements*	
	Number of new contracts awarded	Financial limits of new contracts awarded	2007–08 Expenditures *	Number of new contracts and agreements awarded	Financial limits of new contracts and agreements awarded
Contracts				165	\$3,136,205
Contracts & agreements					
Tenders				1	\$392,080
Calls for quotations					
Direct approach	7	\$166,424	\$141,595		
Total	7	\$166,424	\$141,595	166	\$3,528,285

* The distinction between a consultancy contract and other contract forms is in accordance with FMG No. 15 – Guidance on Procurement Publishing Obligations

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Appendix 1: Basis of Authority

ACIAR is governed under the *Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Act 1982*, proclaimed on 3 June 1982 as Act No. 9 of 1982. The Act was described as ‘An Act to encourage research for the purpose of identifying, or finding solutions to, agricultural problems of developing countries’.

The Act was amended in 2007, coming into effect from 1 July 2007, following a review of the Centre conducted under the auspices of the *Review of Corporate Governance of Statutory Authorities and Office Holders* undertaken by Mr John Uhrig. ACIAR’s existing governance arrangements were reviewed against the principles and recommendations of the Uhrig Review, together with a range of other statutory authorities in the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio, to achieve the most effective accountability and governance structures across the whole of Government.

The principal purpose of the amendments introduced in the *Australian Centre for International Agricultural Amendment Act 2007* (the Amendment Act), arising from the review process was to change the governance arrangements of ACIAR. This replaced the Board of Management with an executive management structure involving a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and a seven-member Commission. The Amendment Act came into force from 1 July 2007. The functions of the CEO are set out at Section 5 of the Legislation.

5. Functions of the CEO

1. The functions of the CEO are:
 - a) to formulate programs and policies with respect to agricultural research for either or both of the following purposes:
 - i) identifying agricultural problems of developing countries;
 - ii) finding solutions to agricultural problems of developing countries;

- b) to commission agricultural research by persons or institutions (whether the research is to be conducted in Australia or overseas) in accordance with such programs and policies; and
 - c) to communicate to persons and institutions the results of such agricultural research; and
 - d) to establish and fund training schemes related to the research programs referred to in paragraph (a); and
 - e) to conduct and fund development activities related to those research programs; and
 - f) to fund international agricultural research centres.
2. The CEO must, in performing his or her functions with respect to agricultural research, have regard to the need for persons or institutions in developing countries to share in that research.
3. Nothing in this section authorises, or permits, the CEO to carry out research on behalf of the Commonwealth.
4. The CEO must, in performing his or her functions, comply with any directions given to the CEO under section 5A.

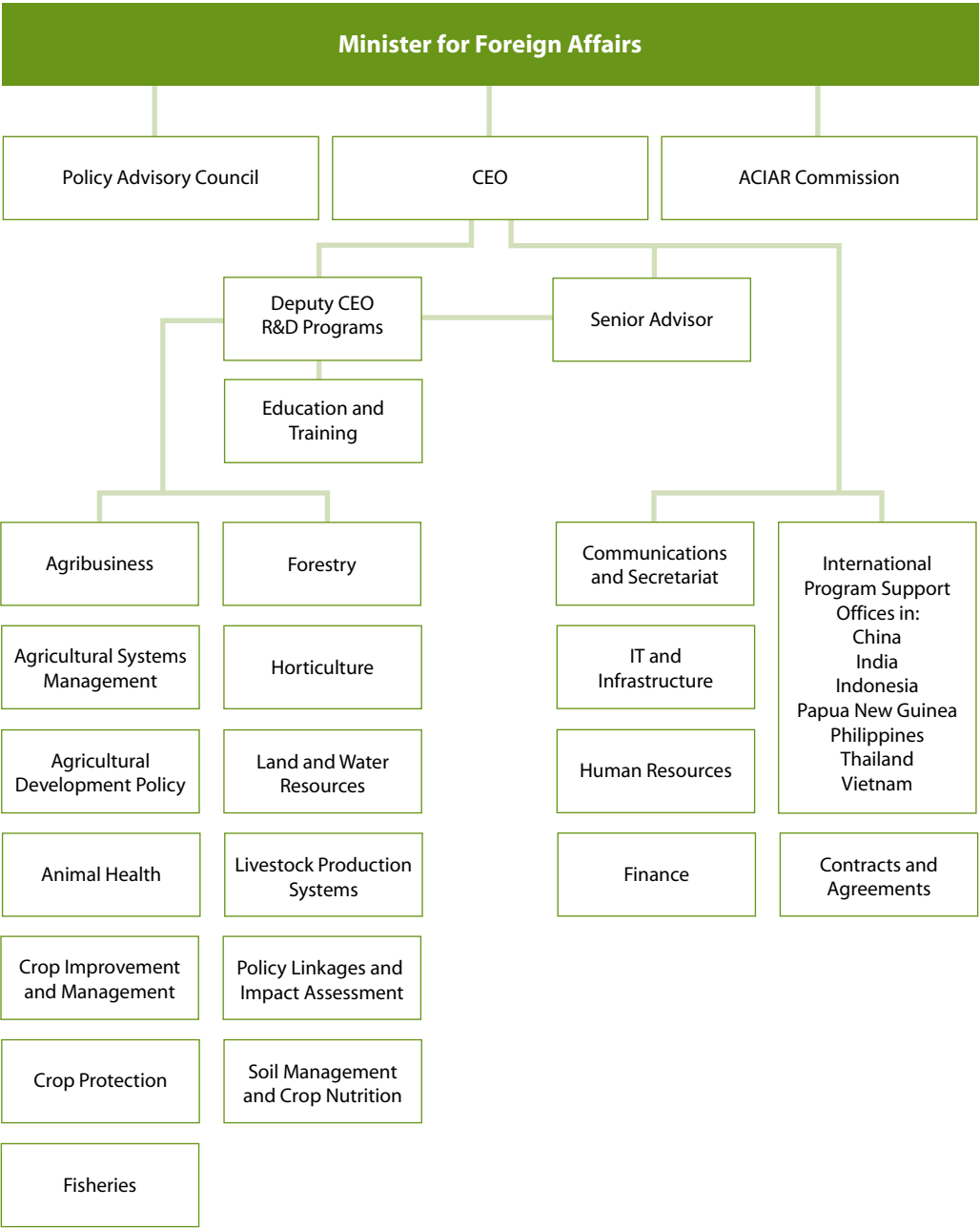
5A Power of Minister to give directions

1. The Minister may, by writing, give directions to the CEO with respect to the performance of the CEO’s functions under this Act (including in relation to the appropriate strategic direction the CEO should take in performing his or her functions).

Note: A direction under this section is included in the annual report: see section 39.

2. A direction given under subsection (1) is not a legislative instrument.

Organisational structure (as at 30 June 2008)



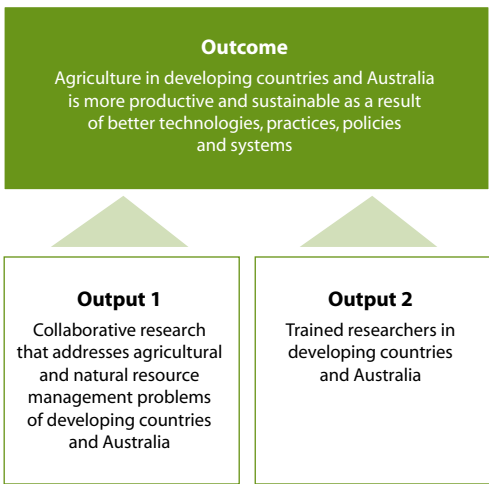
Appendix 2: Outcome and Outputs framework 2007–08

ACIAR’s single outcome, specified in the Portfolio Budget Statement, describes the Centre’s role within the context of Australia’s development assistance program.

The achievement of this outcome relies on the contribution of two outputs:

- Output 1 aggregates the activities of bilateral and multilateral research and development (R&D) programs that address the agreed priorities of developing countries
- Output 2 focuses on capacity-building activities delivered through formal training of researchers. (In addition to formal training, much training takes place through involvement in R&D projects themselves.)

Outcome and outputs structure



Corporate planning

ACIAR publishes a formal Annual Operational Plan for each financial year, to guide external stakeholders through the priority areas for research in partner countries. Key research programs in each country are also identified, creating a two-way management matrix against which funds are allocated. Reporting against the Annual Operational Plan is covered in the section ‘Tracking performance against the 2007–08 AOP’ (page 191 and the country specific sections of the Report).

Resources for outcome

Financial performance

In 2007–08 ACIAR’s direct expenditure on Outputs 1 and 2, including bilateral and multilateral research projects, education and training of researchers and project-related publications disseminating research results, represented 85.7% of expenditure.

The Centre has continued to maintain its healthy financial position. For 2007–08 we operated with a small surplus of \$27,944. ACIAR will continue to operate a balanced budget in future years to maintain this position.

Price of departmental outcomes

Outcome 1—Agriculture in developing countries and Australia is more productive and sustainable as a result of better technologies, practices, policies and systems.

Outcome 1

	(1) Budget* 2007–08 \$'000	(2) Actual expenses 2007–08 \$'000	Variation (column 2 minus column 1) \$'000	Budget** 2008–09 \$'000
Administered Expenses ¹ (including third party outputs)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Administered Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Price of Departmental Outputs				
Output Group 1.1: Collaborative research that addresses agricultural and natural resource management problems of developing countries and Australia	48,672	47,566	(1,106)	49,828
Subtotal Output Group 1.1	48,672	47,566	(1,106)	49,828
Output Group 1.2: Trained researchers in developing countries and Australia	2,570	3,648	1,078	2,505
Subtotal Output Group 1.2	2,570	3,648	1,078	2,505
Revenue from Government (Appropriation) for Departmental Outputs	51,242	51,214	(28)	52,333
Revenue from other sources	13,271	14,786	1,515	13,330
Total Price of Outputs	64,513	66,000	1,487	65,663
Total for Outcome 1 (Total Price of Outputs and Administered Expenses)	64,513	66,000	1,487	65,663

*Full-year budget, including additional estimates

**Budget prior to additional estimates

¹ ACIAR does not have administered expenses

Appendix 3: ACIAR's active research projects 2007–08

Bilateral research projects—projects may be active in more than one country

	Bangladesh
LWR/2005/146	Expanding the area for Rabi-season cropping in southern Bangladesh
LWR/2005/001	Addressing constraints to pulses in cereals-based cropping systems, with particular reference to poverty alleviation in north-western Bangladesh
	Bhutan
HORT/2005/142	Improving mandarin production in Bhutan and Australia through the implementation of on-farm best management practices
	Burma (Myanmar)
AH/2002/042	Control of Newcastle disease and identification of major constraints in village chicken production systems in Myanmar
	Cambodia
ASEM/2006/130	Enhancing production and marketing of maize and soybean in north-western Cambodia and production of summer crops in north-eastern Australia
ASEM/2003/012	Improving the marketing system for maize and soybeans in Cambodia
ASEM/2003/007	Cambodian Agricultural Research Fund – CARF
ASEM/2000/109	Farming systems research for crop diversification in Cambodia and Australia
AH/2006/025	Understanding livestock movement and the risk of spread of transboundary animal diseases
AH/2005/086	Best practice health and husbandry of cattle in Cambodia
AH/2003/008	Improved feeding systems for more efficient beef cattle production in Cambodia
CIM/2006/040	Diversification and intensification of rainfed lowland cropping systems in Cambodia
CIM/2003/030	Improving understanding and management of rice pathogens in Cambodia
FIS/2006/137	Analyses of three databases of fisheries data from the Mekong River
FIS/2002/068	Improving feeds and feeding for small scale aquaculture in Vietnam and Cambodia
HORT/2003/045	Improvement of vegetable production and postharvest management systems in Cambodia and Australia
SMCN/2001/051	Assessing land suitability for crop diversification in Cambodia and Australia

	China
ADP/2008/005	Viability of alternative frameworks for agricultural trade negotiations
ADP/2007/055	Improving the efficiency of land use change policy in China
ADP/2002/021	Sustainable land use change in the north-west provinces of China
CIM/2005/111	More effective water use by rainfed wheat in China and Australia
CIM/2002/093	Intensifying production of grain and fodder in Central Tibet farming systems
CIM/2000/038	Use and improvement of sugarcane germplasm
CIM/1999/072	Oilseed Brassica improvement in China, India and Australia
FST/2001/021	Improving the value chain for plantation-grown eucalypt sawn wood in China, Vietnam and Australia: sawing and drying
FST/1999/095	Improving the value chain for plantation-grown eucalypt sawn wood in China, Vietnam and Australia: genetics and silviculture
HORT/1999/081	Reducing spoilage and contamination risks of fresh vegetables in China and Australia
LWR/2007/191	Improving farmer livelihoods through efficient use of resources in crop-livestock farming systems in western China
LWR/2006/076	Evaluation of opportunities and constraints for R&D investment into increasing water productivity of agriculture in north-western China
LWR/2005/059	Modelling water and solute processes and scenarios for optimisation of permanent raised bed systems in China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia
LWR/2003/039	Improving the management of water and nitrogen fertiliser for agricultural profitability, water quality and reduced nitrous oxide emissions in China and Australia
LWR/2002/094	Promotion of conservation agriculture using permanent raised beds in irrigated cropping in the Hexi Corridor, Gansu, China
LPS/2006/119	Integrated crop and dairy systems in Tibet Autonomous Region, China
LPS/2005/129	Mineral response in Tibetan livestock
LPS/2002/104	Increasing milk production from cattle in Tibet
LPS/2001/094	Sustainable development of grasslands in western China
PLIA/2006/153	Evaluation of catchment filter pilot study in Shanxi, China
PLIA/2005/152	Australia–China linkage for improved rice cold tolerance
	East Timor
CIM/2005/079	Seeds of Life 2 – Technical Advisory Committee
CIM/2003/014	Seeds of Life 2
LPS/2003/028	Biological control of two major weeds affecting crop and livestock production in East Timor
LPS/2003/004	Building agricultural knowledge and R&D capacity in East Timor: a small projects facility

	Federated States of Micronesia
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
	Fiji
ADP/2005/140	Participatory needs assessment for capacity building in extension (Pacific Islands)
ADP/2003/069	Policy options for improving the value of land use in smallholder Fijian agriculture
ADP/2002/047	Trade liberalisation, agriculture and land degradation in Fiji: implications for sustainable development policies
AH/2001/054	The identification of constraints and possible remedies to livestock production by zoonotic diseases in the South Pacific
CP/2004/064	Biological control of 'mile-a-minute' (<i>Mikania micrantha</i>) in Papua New Guinea and Fiji
CP/2000/044	Taro beetle management in Papua New Guinea and Fiji
FIS/2006/138	Developing aquaculture based livelihoods in the Pacific Islands region and tropical Australia
FIS/2005/108	Freshwater prawn aquaculture in the Pacific: Improving culture stock quality and nutrition in Fiji
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
FIS/1997/031	Pearl oyster resource development in the western Pacific
FST/2004/054	Improving value and marketability of coconut wood
FST/2004/053	Establishing forest pest detection systems in South Pacific countries and Australia
HORT/2007/072	Postgraduate Scholarship Scheme for University of South Pacific, Fiji
HORT/2006/109	The potential for increasing the value of cocoa industries in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Samoa
HORT/2006/055	Developing the ornamentals industry in the Pacific: an opportunity for income generation
HORT/2006/053	Evaluation of the impact of Dasheen mosaic virus on and other viruses on taro yield
HORT/2004/063	Integrated pest management in a sustainable production system for Brassica crops in Fiji and Samoa
HORT/2004/049	Improved farming systems for managing soil-borne pathogens of ginger in Fiji and Australia
HORT/2003/046	Integrated control of powdery mildew and other disease, weed and insect problems in squash in Tonga and Australia
	India
ADP/2008/005	Viability of alternative frameworks for agricultural trade negotiations

ADP/2007/062	Facilitating efficient agricultural markets in India: An assessment of competition and regulatory reform requirements
ADP/2002/089	Agricultural trade liberalisation and domestic market reforms in Indian agriculture
ADP/2000/004	International food safety regulation and processed food exports from developing countries: A comparative study of India and Thailand
AH/2002/038	Improved productivity, profitability and sustainability of sheep production in Maharashtra, India, through genetically enhanced prolificacy, growth and parasite resistance
AH/2001/005	Salinity reduction in tannery effluents in India and Australia
AH/1997/058	Increasing the productivity of cattle in India and Australia with rumen fungal treatments
CIM/2007/064	Linking India and Australia to a global strategy for the Ug99 stem rust pathotype
CIM/2006/094	Enhancing farm profitability in north-west India and South Australia by improving grain quality of wheat
CIM/2005/020	Molecular marker technologies for faster wheat breeding in India
CIM/1999/072	Oilseed Brassica improvement in China, India and Australia
FIS/2006/144	Strengthening regional mechanisms to maximise benefits to smallholder shrimp farmer groups adopting better management practices (BMPs)
FIS/2002/075	Application of PCR for improved shrimp health management in the Asian region
FIS/2002/001	Developing aquaculture in degraded inland areas in India and Australia
LWR/2006/124	Fine-tuning the Happy Seeder technology for adoption in north-west India
LWR/2006/073	Assessing the feasibility of farmers managing climate-related crop production risk in Andhra Pradesh, India
LWR/2005/059	Modelling water and solute processes and scenarios for optimisation of permanent raised bed systems in China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia
LWR/2004/033	Zero-tillage rice establishment and crop-weed dynamics in rice and wheat cropping systems in India and Australia
LWR/2002/100	Water harvesting and better cropping systems for the benefit of small farmers in watersheds of the East India Plateau
LWR/2002/032	Integrated manure nutrient management in soybean/wheat cropping systems on vertisols in Madhya Pradesh and Queensland
LWR/2001/014	Improving water resource management in India's agriculture: search for effective institutional arrangements and policy frameworks
PLIA/2006/132	Policy instruments to address air pollution issues in agriculture: implications for Happy Seeder technology adoption in India

	Indonesia
AGB/2004/028	Social capital and rural development in eastern Indonesia
AGB/2002/012	Technical change in Thai and Indonesian agriculture: measurement, socio-economic impact and policy implications
ADP/2008/005	Viability of alternative frameworks for agricultural trade negotiations
ADP/2003/060	Implementation of rodent management in intensive irrigated rice production systems in Indonesia and Vietnam
AH/2007/060	Scoping opportunities for improving biosecurity in commercial poultry in Indonesia
AH/2006/169	Cost-effective biosecurity for non-industrial commercial poultry operations in Indonesia
AH/2006/166	Improving veterinary service delivery in a decentralised Indonesia
AH/2006/156	Livestock movement and managing disease in eastern Indonesia and eastern Australia
AH/2006/050	Control and characterisation of highly pathogenic avian influenza strains in poultry in Indonesia
AH/2004/074	Large scale production of a vaccine and diagnostic reagents for Jembrana disease in Indonesia
AH/2004/040	The epidemiology, pathogenesis and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in ducks in Indonesia and Vietnam
AH/2004/032	Identification of policy responses to minimise negative socio-economic impacts of an avian influenza epidemic in Indonesia
AH/2004/020	The development of a national surveillance system for classical swine fever, avian influenza, and foot and mouth disease in Indonesia
AH/2000/083	Development of a vaccine for the control of Gumboro in village and small poultry holdings in Indonesia
CP/2006/147	Integrated pest management of stem borers and insect vectors of viral diseases of sugarcane in Indonesia
CP/2005/167	Optimising the productivity of the potato/Brassica cropping system in Central and West Java
CP/2004/034	Diagnosis and management of wilt diseases of banana in Indonesia
CP/2003/036	Managing pest fruit flies to enhance quarantine services and upgrade fruit and vegetable production in Indonesia
CP/2000/043	Huanglongbing management for Indonesia, Vietnam and Australia
FIS/2007/029	Support for antibiotic residue testing in fisheries products
FIS/2006/144	Strengthening regional mechanisms to maximise benefits to small-holder shrimp farmer groups adopting better management practices (BMPs)
FIS/2006/142	Developing new assessment and policy frameworks for Indonesia's marine fisheries, including the control and management of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing

FIS/2006/140	Achieving consistent spawning of captive yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) broodstock at Gondol Research Institute for Mariculture, Bali, Indonesia
FIS/2006/002	Aceh aquaculture rehabilitation project
FIS/2005/169	Improving productivity and profitability of smallholder shrimp aquaculture and related agribusiness in Indonesia
FIS/2005/009	Technical capacity building and research support for the reconstruction of tsunami-affected, brackishwater aquaculture ponds in Aceh
FIS/2003/027	Planning tools for environmentally sustainable tropical finfish cage culture in Indonesia and northern Australia
FIS/2002/111	Culture, capture conflicts: sustaining fish production and livelihoods in Indonesian reservoirs
FIS/2002/077	Improved hatchery and growout technology for marine finfish in the Asia-Pacific region
FIS/2002/076	Land capability assessment and classification for sustainable pond-based aquaculture systems
FIS/2002/075	Application of PCR for improved shrimp health management in the Asian region
FIS/2002/074	Capacity development to monitor, analyse and report on Indonesian tuna fisheries
FIS/2001/058	Sustainable tropical spiny lobster aquaculture in Vietnam and Australia
FIS/2000/065	Assessing the potential for low cost formulated diets for mud crab aquaculture in Australia, Indonesia and Vietnam
FST/2007/052	Improving governance, policy and institutional arrangements to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD)
FST/2005/054	Seed distribution of Australian Trees – Limited Extension
FST/2004/058	Realising genetic gains in Indonesian and Australian plantations through water and nutrient management
FST/2003/048	Management of fungal root rot in plantation acacias in Indonesia
FST/2003/025	Community partnerships for plantation forestry: enhancing rural incomes from forestry in eastern Indonesia and Australia
LWR/2005/059	Modelling water and solute processes and scenarios for optimisation of permanent raised bed systems in China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia
LPS/2006/005	Evaluating strategies to improve calf survival in West Timor villages
LPS/2004/023	Strategies to increase growth of the weaned Bali calf
LPS/2004/005	Improving smallholder crop-livestock systems in eastern Indonesia
SMCN/2005/118	Restoration of annual cropping in tsunami-affected areas of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province, Indonesia
SMCN/2002/033	Seasonal climate forecasting for better irrigation system management in Lombok

SMAR/2007/225	Assessing mariculture market constraints and potential in south-east Sulawesi – Stage 1: Stakeholder engagement and situation analysis
SMAR/2007/219	Identifying economic and social constraints for water management in vegetable production in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB)
SMAR/2007/216	Improving rice productivity in South and South East Sulawesi
SMAR/2007/203	Integrated tropical passionfruit production systems in South Sulawesi
SMAR/2007/202	Benchmarking the beef supply chain in eastern Indonesia
SMAR/2007/201	Improving goat production in integrated estate cropping systems in South Sulawesi
SMAR/2007/196	Market development for citrus from eastern Indonesia
SMAR/2007/195	Smallholder commercial pig production in Nusa Tenggara Timur - opportunities for better market integration
SMAR/2007/193	Quality management to enhance effective supply chains for mangoes and rambutans in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB), Indonesia and Australia
SMAR/2007/100	Support for development of improved approaches to technology assessment and knowledge exchange
SMAR/2007/068	Productivity and profitability enhancement of tropical pulses in Indonesia and Australia
SMAR/2007/063	Enhancing farmer engagement with specialty coffee chains in eastern Indonesia
SMAR/2007/013	Opportunities to use cocoa pods and forages to address feed gaps in the dry season in South East Sulawesi
SMAR/2006/096	Scaling-up herd management strategies in crop-livestock systems in Lombok, Indonesia
SMAR/2006/080	West Timor integrated timber–forage–livestock agroforestry (scoping study)
SMAR/2006/061	Building capacity in the knowledge and adoption of Bali cattle improvement technology in South Sulawesi
SMAR/2006/011	Enterprise development, value chains and evaluation of non-timber forest products for agroforestry systems in West Timor, Flores, Sumba and Savu, eastern Indonesia
SMAR/2006/003	Integrating forage legumes into the maize cropping systems of West Timor
SMAR/2005/074	Improving cocoa production through farmer involvement in demonstration trials of potentially superior and pest/disease resistant genotypes and integrated management practices
Kiribati	
AH/2001/054	The identification of constraints and possible remedies to livestock production by zoonotic diseases in the South Pacific
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
FIS/1997/031	Pearl oyster resource development in the western Pacific

	Lao PDR
ASEM/2006/060	Lao Agricultural Research Fund (LARF)
ASEM/2005/124	Extension approaches to scaling out livestock production in northern Lao PDR
ASEM/2005/008	Lao Agricultural Research Fund (LARF) Pilot
AH/2006/161	Management of pig associated zoonosis in the Lao PDR
AH/2006/159	Best practice health and husbandry of cattle and buffalo in Lao PDR
AH/2006/155	Vaccine business development in Lao PDR
AH/2006/025	Understanding livestock movement and the risk of spread of transboundary animal diseases
AH/2003/001	Management of CSF and FMD at the village level in Lao PDR
CIM/2006/041	Increased productivity and profitability of rice-based lowland cropping systems in Lao PDR
FIS/2006/183	Development of fish passage criteria for floodplain species of central Lao PDR
FIS/2006/137	Analyses of three databases of fisheries data from the Mekong River
FIS/2005/078	Culture-based fisheries development in Lao PDR
FST/2005/100	Value adding to Lao PDR plantation timber products
FST/2004/057	Enhancing on-farm incomes through improved silvicultural management of teak and paper mulberry plantations in Luang Prabang Province of Lao PDR
FST/2002/112	Domestication of <i>Meliaceae</i> species in South-East Asia and Australia, particularly management of the problem of <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> attack
PLIA/2000/165	Facilitating farmer uptake of ACIAR project results: World Vision collaborative program
	Marshall Islands
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
	Nauru
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
	Nepal
CIM/1999/064	Lentil and Lathyrus in the cropping systems of Nepal: improving crop establishment and yield of relay and post-rice-sown pulses in the terai and mid-hills
	Pakistan
HORT/2005/160	Increasing citrus production in Pakistan and Australia through improved orchard management techniques
HORT/2005/157	Optimising mango supply chains for more profitable horticultural agri-enterprises in Pakistan and Australia

HORT/2005/153	Development of integrated crop management practices to increase sustainable yield and quality of mangoes in Pakistan and Australia
LWR/2005/144	Optimising canal and groundwater management to assist water user associations in maximising crop production and managing salinisation
LWR/2005/059	Modelling water and solute processes and scenarios for optimisation of permanent raised bed systems in China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia
LWR/2004/035	Technology for direct drilling into rice and other heavy stubbles in Pakistan and Australia
LWR/2002/034	Refinement and adoption of permanent raised bed technology for the irrigated maize–wheat cropping system in Pakistan
LWR/2000/013	Sustainable agriculture in saline environments through serial biological concentration
LPS/2005/132	Improving dairy production in Pakistan through improved extension services
PLIA/2006/136	Economic and policy constraints affecting the development of small scale dairy farmers in Pakistan
	Palau
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
	Papua New Guinea
ASEM/2006/129	Early warning and drought preparedness for improved management of crop production in Papua New Guinea
ASEM/2006/127	Commercial sector/smallholder partnerships for improving incomes in the oil palm and cocoa industries in Papua New Guinea
ASEM/2006/068	Analytical equipment in support of the ACIAR/Unitech Postgraduate Scholarship Scheme
ASEM/2006/035	Improving marketing efficiency, postharvest management and value addition of sweet potato in Papua New Guinea
ASEM/2006/023	Re-commercialisation of the Papua New Guinea pyrethrum industry and improving harvested yields in Australia
ASEM/2005/094	Improving the profitability of village broiler production in Papua New Guinea
ASEM/2004/077	Postgraduate Scholarship Scheme for Unitech, University of Lae, Papua New Guinea
ASEM/2004/042	Assessing and extending schemes to enhance the profitability of the Papua New Guinea coffee industry via price premiums for quality
ASEM/2004/017	Assessment and improvement of quality management during postharvest processing and storage of coffee in Papua New Guinea
ASEM/2004/011	Evaluating domestic tuna fisheries projects
ASEM/2003/015	Enhancing Papua New Guinea smallholder cocoa production through greater adoption of disease control practices

ASEM/2002/014	Improving productivity and the participation of youth and women in the Papua New Guinea cocoa, coconut and oil palm industries
ASEM/2001/016	Microbial contaminants associated with sago processing and storage in Papua New Guinea
AH/2006/157	Animal health surveillance systems for Papua New Guinea
AH/2001/054	The identification of constraints and possible remedies to livestock production by zoonotic diseases in the South Pacific
CP/2006/063	Integrated pest management for Finschhafen disorder of oil palm in Papua New Guinea
CP/2006/017	Management of <i>Eumetopina flavipes</i> : the vector of ramu stunt disease of sugarcane in Papua New Guinea
CP/2004/071	Reducing pest and disease impact on yield in selected Papua New Guinea sweet potato production systems
CP/2004/064	Biological control of 'mile-a-minute' (<i>Mikania micrantha</i>) in Papua New Guinea and Fiji
CP/2003/042	Fruit fly management in Papua New Guinea
CP/2003/029	Management of potato late blight in Papua New Guinea
CP/2000/044	Taro beetle management in Papua New Guinea and Fiji
FIS/2006/138	Developing aquaculture based livelihoods in the Pacific Islands region and tropical Australia
FIS/2005/096	Assessment of the impact of the Papua New Guinea purse seine fishery on tuna stocks, with special focus on the impact of fish aggregation devices (FADs)
FIS/2004/065	Culture of promising indigenous fish species and bioremediation for barramundi aquaculture in northern Australia and Papua New Guinea
FIS/2001/083	Inland aquaculture in Papua New Guinea: improving fingerling supply and fish nutrition for smallholder farms
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
FST/2006/120	Increasing downstream value adding in Papua New Guinea's forest and wood products industry
FST/2006/088	Promoting diverse fuelwood production systems in Papua New Guinea
FST/2006/048	Processing of <i>Canarium indicum</i> nuts: adapting and refining techniques to benefit farmers in the South Pacific
FST/2004/061	Assessment, management and marketing of goods and services from cutover native forests in Papua New Guinea
FST/2004/055	Domestication and commercialisation of <i>Canarium indicum</i> in Papua New Guinea
FST/2004/050	Value-adding to Papua New Guinea agroforestry systems
FST/2004/009	Facilitating the availability and use of improved germplasm for forestry and agroforestry in Papua New Guinea

FST/2003/049	Review of portable sawmills in the Pacific: identifying the factors for success
HORT/2006/106	Screening and field trials of high-carotenoid sweet potatoes in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to improve human vitamin A status
HORT/2006/055	Developing the ornamentals industry in the Pacific: an opportunity for income generation
PLIA/2007/096	The policy environment in Papua New Guinea and its impact on the adoption of the outputs of past ACIAR projects
SMCN/2006/031	Analysis of nutritional constraints to cocoa production in Papua New Guinea
SMCN/2004/067	Soil fertility management in the Papua New Guinea highlands for sweet potato based cropping systems
SMCN/2004/041	Productivity and marketing enhancement for peanut in Papua New Guinea and Australia
SMCN/2003/010	Farmer evaluation and multiplication of sweet potato varieties on the North Coast of Papua New Guinea
SMCN/2000/046	Overcoming magnesium deficiency in oil palm crops on volcanic ash soils of Papua New Guinea
	Philippines
ASEM/2006/091	Enhancing tree seedling supply via economic and policy changes in the Philippines nursery sector
ASEM/2003/052	Improving financial returns to smallholder tree farmers in the Philippines
ASEM/2003/009	Bridging the gap between seasonal climate forecasts and decision makers in agriculture
ASEM/2002/051	Sustaining and growing landcare systems in the Philippines and Australia
FIS/2007/045	Evaluation of production technology, product quality and market potential for the development of bivalve mollusc aquaculture in the Philippines
FIS/2003/033	Integrated fisheries resource management (Rinconada Lakes, Philippines and NSW Australia)
FIS/2002/077	Improved hatchery and growout technology for marine finfish in the Asia–Pacific region
HORT/2007/067	Improved domestic profitability and export competitiveness of selected fruit value chains in the southern Philippines and Australia
HORT/2007/066	Enhanced profitability of selected vegetable value chains in the southern Philippines and Australia
HORT/2007/032	Detection surveys for mango seed and pulp weevils in Sarangani and Davao del Sur, Mindanao, Philippines – Phase 2
HORT/2006/111	Managing trade risks arising from the use of crop protection chemicals in horticultural crops in the Philippines and Australia

HORT/2006/006	Development of an embryo culture manual and an embryo transplantation technique for coconut germplasm movement and seedling production of elite coconut types
HORT/2003/071	Integrated pest management and supply chain improvement for mangoes in the Philippines and Australia
HORT/2001/049	Development of PRSV-P resistant papaya genotypes by introgression of genes from wild <i>Carica</i> species
SMCN/2004/078	Evaluation and adoption of improved farming practices on soil and water resources, Bohol Island, the Philippines
SMCN/2004/069	Minimising agricultural pollution to enhance water quality in Laguna de Bay (Philippines) and Mt Lofty Ranges (Australia)
SMCN/2003/011	Herbicide use strategies and weed management options in Filipino and Australian cropping
SMCN/2003/006	Enhancing agricultural production in the Philippines by sustainable use of shallow groundwater
Samoa	
FIS/2006/138	Developing aquaculture-based livelihoods in the Pacific Islands region and tropical Australia
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
FST/2004/054	Improving value and marketability of coconut wood
HORT/2006/109	The potential for increasing the value of cocoa industries in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Samoa
HORT/2006/053	Evaluation of the impact of Dasheen mosaic virus on and other viruses on taro yield
HORT/2004/063	Integrated pest management in a sustainable production system for Brassica crops in Fiji and Samoa
HORT/2001/023	Horticulture industry development for market-remote communities
Solomon Islands	
ASEM/2004/011	Evaluating domestic tuna fisheries projects
FIS/2006/138	Developing aquaculture based livelihoods in the Pacific Islands region and tropical Australia
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
FIS/1997/031	Pearl oyster resource development in the western Pacific
FST/2007/020	Improving silvicultural and economic outcomes for community timber plantations in the Solomon Islands by interplanting with <i>Flueggea flexuosa</i> and other Pacific agroforestry species
FST/2004/055	Domestication and commercialisation of <i>Canarium indicum</i> in Papua New Guinea

FST/2003/049	Review of portable sawmills in the Pacific: identifying the factors for success
HORT/2006/109	The potential for increasing the value of cocoa industries in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Samoa
HORT/2006/106	Screening and field trials of high-carotenoid sweet potatoes in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to improve human vitamin A status
HORT/2004/030	Control of Asian honeybees in the Solomon Islands
HORT/2003/047	Improved plant protection in the Solomon Islands
LPS/2003/054	Feeding village poultry in the Solomon Islands
	Republic of South Africa
FST/2003/002	Development and evaluation of sterile triploids and polyploid breeding methodologies for commercial species of Acacia in Vietnam, South Africa and Australia
LPS/2008/013	Can we segment the South African market for beef palatability?
LPS/2004/022	Pasture development for community livestock production in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa
LPS/2002/081	Development of emerging farmer crop–livestock systems in northern South Africa
LPS/1999/036	Developing profitable beef business systems for previously disadvantaged farmers in South Africa
	South Pacific general
ADP/2005/140	Participatory needs assessment for capacity building in extension (Pacific Islands)
	Thailand
AGB/2002/012	Technical change in Thai and Indonesian agriculture: measurement, socio-economic impact and policy implications
ADP/2000/004	International food safety regulation and processed food exports from developing countries: A comparative study of India and Thailand
CIM/2007/215	Improving the reliability of rainfed, rice/livestock-based farming systems in North East Thailand
CIM/2006/041	Increased productivity and profitability of rice-based lowland cropping systems in Lao PDR
CP/2006/170	Plant biosecurity: Technological research and training for improved pest diagnostics in Thailand and Australia
FIS/2006/183	Development of fish passage criteria for floodplain species of central Lao PDR
FIS/2006/144	Strengthening regional mechanisms to maximise benefits to smallholder shrimp farmer groups adopting better management practices (BMPs)
FIS/2005/078	Culture-based fisheries development in Lao PDR
FIS/2002/111	Culture, capture conflicts: sustaining fish production and livelihoods in Indonesian reservoirs

FIS/2002/077	Improved hatchery and growout technology for marine finfish in the Asia–Pacific region
FIS/2002/075	Application of PCR for improved shrimp health management in the Asian region
FST/2002/112	Domestication of <i>Meliaceae</i> species in Sout-East Asia and Australia, particularly management of the problem of <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> attack
PLIA/2000/165	Facilitating farmer uptake of ACIAR project results: World Vision collaborative program
	Tonga
AH/2001/054	The identification of constraints and possible remedies to livestock production by zoonotic diseases in the South Pacific
FIS/2006/172	Winged oyster pearl industry development in Tonga
FIS/2006/138	Developing aquaculture-based livelihoods in the Pacific Islands region and tropical Australia
HORT/2006/173	Tongan tropical fruit production – improving genetic diversity and production capacity building
HORT/2006/108	The potential for tropical fruits production in Tonga – a feasibility and constraints analysis
HORT/2003/046	Integrated control of powdery mildew and other disease, weed and insect problems in squash in Tonga and Australia
LPS/2006/149	Using local feeds to reduce the cost of pig and poultry production in Tonga
	Tuvalu
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
	Vanuatu
FIS/2006/138	Developing aquaculture-based livelihoods in the Pacific Islands region and tropical Australia
FIS/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific Island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
FST/2007/057	Socio-economic constraints to smallholder sandalwood in Vanuatu
FST/2006/118	Sandalwood inventory
FST/2006/048	Processing of <i>Canarium indicum</i> nuts: adapting and refining techniques to benefit farmers in the South Pacific
FST/2005/089	Improved silvicultural management of <i>Endospermum medullosum</i> (whitewood) for enhanced plantation forestry outcomes in Vanuatu
FST/2004/053	Establishing forest pest detection systems in South Pacific countries and Australia
HORT/2006/109	The potential for increasing the value of cocoa industries in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Samoa
	Vietnam
AGB/2005/113	Structural adjustment implications of trade liberalisation in Vietnam

ADP/2003/060	Implementation of rodent management in intensive irrigated rice production systems in Indonesia and Vietnam
ADP/2001/066	Strengthening agricultural market information activities in Vietnam
AH/2004/040	The epidemiology, pathogenesis and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in ducks in Indonesia and Vietnam
CP/2007/211	Research issues on the brown planthopper / virus problem in rice in Vietnam
CP/2007/187	Technical support facility for commercialisation of protein bait production in north Vietnam
CP/2007/123	Scoping study to identify agricultural R&D needs and opportunities of rural upland communities in north-western Vietnam
CP/2006/113	Scoping study to review the role of women and assess constraints in the production of indigenous Vietnamese vegetables
CP/2006/112	Increasing the safe production, promotion and utilisation of indigenous vegetables by women in Vietnam and Australia
CP/2006/084	Targeting crop protection research and development towards social change amongst ethnic minority communities in central Vietnam
CP/2006/083	Effective phosphine fumigation – technology transfer
CP/2006/066	Improving productivity and fruit quality of sweet persimmon in Vietnam and Australia
CP/2002/115	Diseases of crops in the central provinces of Vietnam: diagnosis, extension and control
CP/2002/086	Improving postharvest quality of temperate fruits in Vietnam and Australia
CP/2000/043	Huanglongbing management for Indonesia, Vietnam and Australia
CP/1998/005	Managing pest fruit flies to increase production of fruit and vegetable crops in Vietnam
FIS/2006/144	Strengthening regional mechanisms to maximise benefits to smallholder shrimp farmer groups adopting better management practices (BMPs)
FIS/2006/099	Capacity building and technology transfer in applied population genetics of aquatic species in the south of Vietnam
FIS/2005/115	Improving capability for shrimp virus PCR testing laboratories in Vietnam
FIS/2005/114	Building bivalve hatchery production capacity in Vietnam and Australia
FIS/2002/077	Improved hatchery and growout technology for marine finfish in the Asia-Pacific region
FIS/2002/068	Improving feeds and feeding for small scale aquaculture in Vietnam and Cambodia
FIS/2001/058	Sustainable tropical spiny lobster aquaculture in Vietnam and Australia
FIS/2000/065	Assessing the potential for low cost formulated diets for mud crab aquaculture in Australia, Indonesia and Vietnam
FIS/2000/018	The economics of developing reservoir aquaculture in Vietnam

FST/2003/002	Development and evaluation of sterile triploids and polyploid breeding methodologies for commercial species of <i>Acacia</i> in Vietnam, South Africa and Australia
FST/2002/112	Domestication of <i>Meliaceae</i> species in South-East Asia and Australia, particularly management of the problem of <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> attack
FST/2001/021	Improving the value chain for plantation-grown eucalypt sawn wood in China, Vietnam and Australia: sawing and drying
FST/1999/095	Improving the value chain for plantation-grown eucalypt sawn wood in China, Vietnam and Australia: genetics and silviculture
LPS/2004/073	Capacity building on cattle production at Dong Giang district, Quang Nam province, Vietnam
LPS/2002/079	Utilisation of local ingredients in commercial feeds for pigs
LPS/2002/078	Improved beef production in central Vietnam
PLIA/2007/094	Policy, institutional and economic constraints to aquaculture research adoption in Vietnam
PLIA/2000/165	Facilitating farmer uptake of ACIAR project results: World Vision collaborative program
SMCN/2003/035	Improving the utilisation of water and soil resources for tree crop production in coastal areas of Vietnam and New South Wales
SMCN/2002/085	Utilising basic soil data for the sustainable management of upland soils in Vietnam and Australia
SMCN/2002/073	Efficient nutrient use in rice production in Vietnam achieved using inoculant biofertilisers
SMCN/2002/015	Managing groundwater access in Tay Nguyen (Central Highlands) Vietnam

Multilateral projects

Multilateral projects, those that have an International Agricultural Research Centre as the project leader (commissioned organisation) and are active in a single country are included in this list only, not in the country list above.

ADP/2004/044	Economic analysis of technical barriers limiting agricultural trade of China
ADP/2004/045	Exploring alternative futures for agricultural knowledge, science and technology (KST)
ADP/2005/066	Markets for high-value commodities in Indonesia: promoting competitiveness and inclusiveness
AGB/2006/115	Linking vegetable farmers with markets in West and Central Java, Indonesia
AH/1998/054	Poverty alleviation and food security through improving the sweet potato – pig systems in Indonesia
AH/2004/046	Forage legumes for supplementing village pigs in Lao PDR
ASEM/2004/047	Sustainable management of coffee green scales in Papua New Guinea
CIM/1999/062	Improving the quality of pearl millet residues for livestock

CIM/2002/106	Fertilisation-independent formation of embryo, endosperm and pericarp for apomictic hybrid rice
CIM/2003/066	Enhancing the adoption of improved cassava production and utilisation systems in Indonesia and East Timor
CIM/2003/067	Ensuring productivity and food security through sustainable control of yellow rust of wheat in Asia
CIM/2004/003	Plant health management for faba bean, chickpea and lentils
CIM/2004/004	Plant genetic resource conservation, documentation and utilisation in central Asia and the Caucasus
CIM/2004/024	Better crop germplasm and management for improved production of wheat, barley and pulse and forage legumes in Iraq
CIM/2006/176	Developing molecular markers to enable selection against chalk in rice
CIM/2007/065	Sustainable wheat and maize production in Afghanistan
CP/2004/048	Integrated disease management (IDM) for anthracnose, <i>Phytophthora</i> blight and whitefly transmitted geminiviruses in chilli pepper in Indonesia
CP/2005/075	Integrated soil and crop management for rehabilitation of vegetable production in the tsunami-affected areas of NAD Province, Indonesia
CP/2005/136	Mitigating the threat of banana <i>Fusarium</i> wilt: understanding the agroecological distribution of pathogenic forms and developing disease management strategies
CP/2006/114	Managing cocoa pod borer in Papua New Guinea through improved risk incursion management capabilities, IPM strategies and stakeholder participatory training
CP/2007/111	Incursion prevention and management of coffee berry borer (CBB) in Papua New Guinea and Indonesia (South Sulawesi and Papua)
FIS/2003/051	Improving sustainability and profitability of village sea cucumber fisheries in Solomon Islands
FIS/2003/059	Sea ranching and restocking sandfish (<i>Holothuria scabra</i>) in Asia-Pacific
FIS/2007/117	Review of sandfish pond-culture progress in Vietnam
FST/2001/105	Can decentralisation work for forests and the poor? Policy research to promote sustainable forest management, equitable economic development, and secure local livelihoods in Indonesia
FST/2005/177	Improving economic outcomes for smallholders growing teak in agroforestry systems in Indonesia
FST/2007/119	Mahogany and teak furniture: action research to improve value chain efficiency and enhance livelihoods
HORT/2005/077	Integrated crop management package for sustainable smallholder gardens in Solomon Islands
HORT/2005/134	The use of pathogen-tested planting materials to improve sustainable sweet potato production in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea
LPS/2005/063	Improving the competitiveness of pig producers in an adjusting Vietnam market

LWR/2003/026	Water allocation in the Krishna River Basin to improve water productivity in agriculture
PLIA/2000/039	Impact of migration and/or off-farm employment on roles of women and appropriate technologies in Asian and Australian mixed farming systems
SMCN/2000/173	Improved fertiliser recommendations and policy for dry regions of southern Africa
SMCN/2006/013	Increasing food security and farmer livelihoods through enhanced legume cultivation in the Central Dry Zone of Burma

Note on Project Information for 2007–08

The Support for Market-Driven Adoptive Research (SMAR) is a subprogram of the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development. The purpose of SMAR is to develop strengthened province-based agricultural R&D capacity that is market and client-driven and effectively transferring knowledge to end-users. A feature of this subprogram is integration with other subprograms on enhanced smallholder production and marketing and strengthened private sector agribusiness development.

Appendix 4: ACIAR publications 2007–08

New Publications

Monographs	
119b	<i>Guidelines for surveillance for plant pests in Asia and the Pacific [Vietnamese translation]</i> . Teresa McMaugh, Vietnamese translation by Phan Thuy Hien, 2008, 192 pp.
119c	<i>Guidelines for surveillance for plant pests in Asia and the Pacific [Thai translation]</i> . Teresa McMaugh, Thai translation by Yupa Hanboonsong, 2008, 199 pp.
120a	<i>Better-practice approaches for culture-based fisheries development in Asia [Lao translation]</i> . Sena S. Silva, Upali S. Amarasinghe and Thuy T.T. Nguyen, 2008, 105 pp.
120b	<i>Better-practice approaches for culture-based fisheries development in Asia [Vietnamese translation]</i> . Sena S. Silva, Upali S. Amarasinghe and Thuy T.T. Nguyen, 2008, 96 pp.
128	<i>Quality management of fresh produce from the highlands of Papua New Guinea: a postharvest manual</i> . Vincent Haguluha and Ernest Natera, ed. by John Spriggs, 2007, 86 pp.
129	<i>Diagnostic manual for plant diseases in Vietnam</i> . Lester W. Burgess, Timothy E. Knight, Len Tesoriero and Hien Thuy Phan, 2008, 210 pp.
130	<i>Soil Constraints and Management Package (SCAMP): guidelines for sustainable management of tropical upland soils</i> . P.W. Moody and P.T. Cong, 2008, 85 pp.
131	<i>Integrated pest and disease management for sustainable cocoa production: a training manual for farmers and extension workers</i> . John Konam, Yak Namaliu, Rosalie Daniel and David Guest, 2008, 36 pp.
132	<i>TaroPest: an illustrated guide to pests and diseases of taro in the South Pacific</i> . Amy Carmichael, Rob Harding, Grahame Jackson, Sarlesh Kumar, Sada Lal, Roy Masamdu, Jacqui Wright and Anthony Clarke, 2008, 76 pp.
133	<i>Overcoming liver fluke as a constraint to ruminant production in South-East Asia</i> . G.D. Gray, R.S. Copland and D.B. Copeman (eds), 2008, 155 pp.
Proceedings	
126	<i>Integrated rural development in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia</i> . S. Djoeroemana, B. Myers, J. Russell-Smith, M. Blyth and E.I.T. Salean (eds), 2007, 196 pp.
127	<i>Permanent beds and rice-residue management for rice–wheat systems in the Indo-Gangetic Plain</i> . E. Humphreys and C.H. Roth (eds), 2008, 192 pp.

Technical Reports	
67	<i>Grassland degradation on the Tibetan Plateau: the role of small mammals and methods of control.</i> Anthony D. Arthur, Roger P. Pech, Jiebu, Zhang Yanming and Lin Hui, 2007, 35 pp.
68	<i>Economic potential of land-use change and forestry for carbon sequestration and poverty reduction.</i> Oscar Cacho, Robyn Hean, Kirsfianti Ginoga, Russell Wise, Deden Djaenudin, Mega Lugina, Yuliana Wulan, Subarudi, Betha Lusiana, Meine van Noordwijk and Ni'matul Khasanah, 2008, 98 pp.
69	<i>Achieving food security in China: implications of World Trade Organization accession.</i> Chunlai Chen and Ron Duncan, 2008, 67 pp.
Working Papers	
59a	<i>A survey of the mineral status of livestock in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China [Mandarin translation].</i> Nyima Tashi, Luo Xugang, Yu Shunxiang and Geoff Judson, 2008, 36 pp.
Impact Assessment Series Reports	
52	<i>Breeding and feeding pigs in Vietnam: assessment of capacity building and an update on impacts.</i> Hayden Fisher and Jenny Gordon, 2008, 56 pp.
53	<i>The impact of increasing efficiency and productivity of ruminants in India by the use of protected-nutrient technology.</i> Michael Monck and David Pearce, 2008, 32 pp.
54	<i>Impact of improved management of white grubs in peanut-cropping systems in India.</i> Michael Monck and David Pearce, 2008, 34 pp.
55	<i>ACIAR fisheries projects in Indonesia: review and impact assessment.</i> G. Martin, 2008, 75 pp.
56	<i>A review and impact assessment of ACIAR's fruit-fly research partnerships, 1984–2007.</i> Bob Lindner and Paul McLeod, 2008, 164 pp.
57	<i>Management of internal parasites in goats in the Philippines.</i> N.D. Montes, N.R. Zapata Jr, M. Alo and J.D. Mullen, 2008, 44 pp.
58	<i>Guidelines for assessing the impacts of ACIAR's research activities.</i> Jeff Davis, Jenny Gordon, David Pearce and Debbie Templeton, 2008, 120 pp.
Final Reports	
2007-01 [AH/2006/164]	<i>Future directions for animal health services in Indonesia.</i> Helen Scott-Orr, Bruce Christie and Tristan Jubb, 2007, 29 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3508
2007-02 FST/2005/049]	<i><u>Mastotermes darwiniensis</u> in the Lae area of PNG.</i> B.M. Thistleton, M. Neal, M. Peki and J. Dobunaba, 2007, 50 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3945
2007-03 [SMAR/2007/229]	<i>Options for teak industry development in South East Sulawesi, Indonesia.</i> S. Midgley, A. Rimbawanto, Mahfudz, A. Fuazi and A. Brown, 2007, 41 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3870
2007-04 [PLIA/2007/019]	<i>A review of the future prospects for the world coconut industry and past research in coconut production and product.</i> Bob Warner, Derek Quirke, Chloe Longmore, 2007, 89 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3938

2007-05 [SMAR/2007/228]	<i>Improving lobster grow-out and nutrition in West Nusa Tenggara—a feasibility study.</i> Clive Jones, Made Susastika, Fatuchri Sukadi, Arif Surahman, 2007, 23 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3946
2007-06 [ASEM/2005/062]	<i>The vegetable industry in the Philippines.</i> P.J. Batt, S. Concepcion, K. Dagupen, M.C. Lizada, R. Murray-Prior, 2007, 63 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/4189
2007-07 [PLIA/2005/148]	<i>Papua New Guinea coffee and cocoa policy linkages.</i> Derek Quirke, Matthew Harding, Bob Warner, 2007, 74 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3940
2007-08 [PLIA/2005/159]	<i>A constraints analysis of mango supply chain improvement in Pakistan.</i> R. Collins, T. Dunne, J. Campbell, P. Johnson, A.U. Malik, 2007, 39 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3939
2007-09 [PLIA/2006/180]	<i>Happy Seeder policy linkage scoping study.</i> P. Pagan, R.P. Singh, 2007, 33 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/5019
2007-10 [SMAR/2007/042]	<i>Vegetable value chains in eastern Indonesia—a focus on chilli.</i> B. White, P. Morey, R. Natawidjaja and W. Morgan, 2007, 73 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3943
2007-11 [SMAR/2007/200 – Part 1]	<i>Securing the profitability of the Flores coffee industry.</i> Tony Marsh, Jeff Neilson and Surip Mawardi, 2007, 23 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3942
2007-12 [SMAR/2007/200 – Part 2]	<i>Securing the profitability of the Toraja coffee industry.</i> Tony Marsh and Jeff Neilson, 2007, 38 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3942
2007-13 [SMAR/2007/209]	<i>The citrus market in Indonesia—an eastern Indonesian perspective.</i> Phillip Morey, 2007, 44 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/3944
2007-14 [PLIA/2006/012 Part 1]	<i>Livestock health and vaccines in Cambodia and Laos.</i> Matthew Harding, Robert Warner, David Kennedy, 2007, 119 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/5195
2007-15 [PLIA/2006/012 Part 2]	<i>Cattle and buffalo in Cambodia and Laos: the economic and policy environment for smallholders.</i> Matthew Harding, Derek Quirke, Robert Warner, 2007, 98 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/5196
2007-16 [ASEM/2001/037]	<i>Improving the marketing system for fresh produce of the highlands of PNG.</i> John Spriggs and Barbara Chambers, 2007, 67 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8457
2008-01 [AH/2006/163]	<i>Assessment of zoonotic diseases in Indonesia.</i> Nigel Perkins, Ian Patrick, Mahomed Patel and Stan Fenwick, 2008, 100 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/6987
2008-02 [LWR/2005/042]	<i>Scoping study to assess the technical and economic feasibility of wheat production in southern Bangladesh.</i> P. Carberry, M. Saifuzzaman, H.M. Rawson, M.A. Sufian, A.B.S. Hossain, N.P. Dalgliesh, 2008, 44 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/7189
2008-03 [PLIA/2005/151]	<i>Philippine policy linkages scoping study.</i> A.M. Balisacan, S. Cuthbertson, M.A. Sombilla, J. Corbishley, 2008, 44 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/7051

2008-04 [AH/2005/107]	<i>Food safety research in Indonesia: a scoping study and ACIAR's response.</i> Roger Morris and ACIAR, 2008, 67 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/7097
2008-05 [LWR/2000/089]	<i>Permanent beds for irrigated rice–wheat and alternative cropping systems in north-west India and south-east Australia.</i> Liz Humphreys, Geoff Beecher, Yadvinder Singh, S.S. Kukal, H.S. Sidhu, Jagadish Timsina, John Blackwell, David Smith, Rajinder Pal Singh, 2008, 69 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/7190
2008-06 [AH/2006/155]	<i>Vaccine business development in the Lao PDR.</i> David Kennedy, Scott Williams, Stephen Page, Nancy Bourgeois-Lüthi and Richard Bevan, 2008, 139 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/7316
2008-07 [SMCN/1998/028]	<i>Yam nutrition and soil fertility management in the Pacific.</i> Jane O'Sullivan, James Ernest, Marie Melteras, Siosua Halavatau, Philip Holzknacht and Jimmy Risimeri, 2008, 143 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8448
2008-08 [FST/2006/118]	<i>An inventory of wild sandalwood stocks in Vanuatu.</i> David Gillieson, Tony Page and Jeffrey Silverman, 2008, 56 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8439
2008-09 [PLIA/2007/050]	<i>Policy, institutional and economic constraints to aquaculture research adoption in Vietnam.</i> Elizabeth Petersen, Nguyen Xuan Suc and Hien Thi Tran, 2008, 21 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8458
2008-10 [AH/2006/077]	<i>Identifying research priorities for the development for the beef industry in Cambodia and Lao PDR with special reference to animal health interventions.</i> Peter Windsor, Suon Sothoeun and Syseng Khounsey, 2008, 11 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8474
2008-11 [HORT/2006/055]	<i>Developing the ornamentals industry in the Pacific: an opportunity for income generation.</i> Andrew M. McGregor, Kyle Stice, Aileen Burness and Mary Taylor, 2008, 182 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8484
2008-12 [LWR/2005/059]	<i>Modelling water and solute processes and scenarios for optimisation of permanent raised bed systems in China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia.</i> Freeman J. Cook, John H. Knight, Elizabeth Humphreys, Judy Tisdall, JackMcHugh, Greg Hamilton, 2008, 105 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8491
2008-13 [SMAR/2007/197 – Part 1]	<i>The potential for cashews in eastern Indonesia.</i> Ian Baker, Julian Witjaksono, 2008, 16 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8508
2008-14 [SMAR/2007/197 – Part 2]	<i>The potential for mangoes in eastern Indonesia</i> Ian Baker, Muji Rahayu, Herman Suheri, Mursal, 2008, 20 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8509
2008-15 [SMAR/2007/197 – Part 3]	<i>The potential for mangosteen in eastern Indonesia</i> Ian Baker, Muji Rahayu, Herman Suheri, Mursal, 2008, 16 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8510
2008-16 [SMAR/2007/197 – Part 4]	<i>The potential for passionfruit in eastern Indonesia</i> Ian Baker, Zulkifli Razak, Philip Karundeng, 2008, 10 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8511

2008-17 [SMAR/2007/197 – Part 5]	<i>The potential for rambutan in eastern Indonesia</i> Clive Jones, Made Susastika, Fatuchri Sukadi, Arif Surahman, 2008, 23 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8512
2008-18 [SMAR/2007/228a Indonesian]	<i>Studi kelayakan: Meningkatkan pembesaran dan nutrisi lobster di Nusa Tenggara Barat.</i> Clive Jones, Made Susastika, Fatuchri Sukadi, Arif Surahman, 2008, 23 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8537
2008-19 [HORT/2006/006]	<i>Development of an embryo culture manual and an embryo transplantation technique for coconut germplasm movement and seedling production of elite coconut types.</i> Stephen W. Adkins, Erlinda Rillo and Osmundo Orense, 2008, 20 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8578
2008-20 [AH/2007/060]	<i>A scoping study investigating opportunities for improving biosecurity on commercial poultry farms in Indonesia.</i> Ian Patrick and Tristan Jubb, 2008, 20 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8577
2008-21 [LPS/2002/078]	<i>Improved beef production in central Vietnam.</i> Peter Doyle, Le Duc Ngoan, Clare Leddin, Nguyen Xuan Ba and Nguyen Huu Van, 2008, 54 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8528
2008-22 [CP/2007/002]	<i>Establishment of fruit fly pest-free areas.</i> S. Vijayasegaran, 2008, 17 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8844
2008-23 [CP/2007/211]	<i>Research and implementation issues related to management of the brown planthopper / virus problem in rice in Vietnam.</i> K.L. Heong, M.M. Escalada, Nguyen Huu Huan, Ho Van Chien, Il Ryong Choi, Yolanda Chen and Roger Cabunagan, 2008, 30 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8846
2008-24 [CP/2006/084]	<i>Targeting crop protection R&D towards social change amongst ethnic minority communities in central Vietnam.</i> Elske van de Fliert, Pradip Thomas, Bronwyn Walsh and Pham Thi Vuong, 2008, 9 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8849
2008-25 [CP/2006/113]	<i>Scoping study to investigate the role of women in the safe production, promotion and utilisation of indigenous vegetables.</i> Virginia Brunton, 2008, 23 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8851
2008-26 [HORT/2006/108]	<i>The potential for tropical fruits production in Tonga: a feasibility and constraints analysis.</i> Patricia Chay, Yan Diczbalis, Victor O'Keefe, Rod Strahan, Viliami Kami, Lamipeti Havea, Tevita Tapavalu and Alipate Tavo, 2008, 86 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8866
2008-27 [HORT/2007/210 and HORT/2007/032]	<i>Detection surveys for mango seed and pulp weevils in Sarangani, Davao del Sur and Samal Island, Mindanao, Philippines.</i> Bruno Pinese, Hernai G. Golez, Leonie Wittenberg and Larry Lacson, 2008, 14 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8868
2008-28 [AH/2006/038]	<i>Feeding papaya fruits and betel nuts to reduce parasite burdens and increase growth rate in pigs.</i> Colin Cargill, Triono Syahputra and Made Damriyasa, 2008, 11 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8888
2008-29 [AH/2002/042]	<i>Control of Newcastle disease and identification of major constraints in village chicken production systems in Myanmar.</i> Hoerg Henning, Joanne Meers, Kyaw Sunn and Than Hla, 2008, 53 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8890
2008-30 [CIM/1999/094]	<i>Improving the productivity and sustainability of rainfed farming systems for the western loess plateau of Gansu province, China.</i> William Bellotti, Nan Zhi Biao and Huang Gaobao, 2008, 111 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8886

2008-31 [LWR/2007/212]	<i>Opportunities to improve land and water management practices in Bhutan.</i> Peter Cornish, 2008, 56 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8892
2008-32 [CIM/1999/064]	<i>Lentil and Lathyrus in the cropping systems of Nepal: improving crop establishment and yield of relay and post-rice sown pulses in the terai and mid-hills.</i> C.M. Francis, S. Srivastava and R. Shrestha, 2008, 52 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8915
2008-33 [CIM/2001/026]	<i>Drying systems to improve grain quality in north-east India.</i> Robert H. Driscoll, George Srzednicki, Ahi Bhushan Datta and Kishori Mohan Kundu, 2008, 48 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/8952
2008-34 [HORT/2006/111]	<i>Managing trade risks arising from the use of crop protection chemicals in mangoes in the Philippines.</i> Kevin P. Bodnaruk and Cristina M. Bajet, 2008, 37 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/9013
2008-35 [LWR/2006/076]	<i>Agricultural water-use efficiency in north-west China.</i> Philip Young, David Marston, Wang Jinxia and Li Xiande, 2008, 80 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/9015
ACIAR Training Manuals	
1	<i>Financial and economic research methods.</i> Steve Harrison and John Herbohn, 2008, 86 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/7333
2	<i>Research planning and management for foresters.</i> Michael Blyth, 2008, 62 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/7330
3	<i>Communicating science.</i> Paul Holford, Janne Malfroy, Paul Parker, Patricia Robinson, Wesley Ward and Patricia Kailola, 2008, 47 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/7331
4	<i>Social and community dimensions to ACIAR projects.</i> Digby Race and Joanne Millar, 2008, 33 pp. http://www.aciar.gov.au/node/7332
Corporate publications	
	<i>ACIAR Annual Report 2006–07.</i> October 2007
	<i>Working with ACIAR now and in the future: ACIAR's response to the results of a survey of international stakeholders.</i> December 2007
	<i>ACIAR Annual Operation Plan 2008–09.</i> June 2008
	<i>Adoption of ACIAR project outputs: studies of projects completed in 2003–2004.</i> David Pearce and Jeff Davis (eds), 2008, 87 pp.
	<i>Country profiles:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - China (November 2007) - Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand (November 2007) - Indonesia (November 2007) - Pacific islands (November 2007) - Papua New Guinea (November 2007) - Philippines (November 2007) - South Asia (November 2007) - Vietnam (November 2007)
	<i>Partners in Research for Development</i> magazine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - November 2007 – February 2008 - March–June 2008 - July–October 2008

Appendix 5: ACIAR staffing statistics

Public Service Act 1999 employee numbers at 30 June 2008**

	Ongoing staff	Non -ongoing staff	Total
Full-time			
Male	6	10	16
Female	16	2	18
Part-time			
Male	1	0	1
Female	6	3	9
Total	29	15	44

** Excludes 3 inoperative employees

At 30 June 2008 the Centre employed 68 employees, of whom 44 are employed under the Public Service Act 1999 and are located in Canberra and 21 are at overseas missions and embassies. ACIAR has one male Chief of Division Grade 1 employee, which is equivalent to SES Band 1.

Non-Public Service Act Staff in Australia

Four people based in New South Wales provide services under contract for the Fisheries Program.

Staff turnover

Seventeen employees ceased employment with ACIAR during 2007–08. The table below shows a comparison of employee turnover over the past five years.

	03–04	04–05	05–06	06–07	07–08
Retrenched	1	1	1		1
Promotions/transfers	1	2		4	2
End of contract	1			5	6
Resigned	4	6	1	2	7
Retired	3	1	3	1	1
Leave without pay	1	1		1	
Temporary movement	0	1	1		
Total	11	12	6	13	17

Non-APS employees employed overseas at 30 June 2008

ACIAR employs 21 (20.5 FTE) contract and locally engaged staff in Australian overseas missions to provide program support locally, as detailed in the table below.

Post	Male	Female	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Bangkok	1	2	3	0	3
Beijing	1	1	2	0	2
Hanoi	2	2	3	1	4
Jakarta	2	2	4	0	4
Manila	1	2	3	0	3
New Delhi	1	2	3	0	3
Port Moresby	0	2	2	0	2
Total	8	13	20	1	21

ACIAR EEO data by classification at 30 June 2008 (all based in Canberra) (includes non-ongoing staff but excludes inoperative staff)

Classification	M	F	NESB1	NESB2	ATSI	PWD	Total
CEO	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chief of Division Grade 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Executive Level 2 (Senior Principal Research Scientist)	9	1	3*	0	0	0	10
Executive Level 2 (other)	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Executive Level 1	2	3	0	0	0	2*	5
APS 6	0	4	1*	1*	0	0	4
APS 5	1	5	2*	0	0	0	6
APS 4	2	9	0	1*	0	0	11
APS 3	0	1	0	0	0	1*	1
APS 2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Trainee	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	17	27	6*	2*	0	3*	44

*not included in total adding across to final column

EEO abbreviations

NESB 1 Non-English speaking background, first generation

NESB 2 Non-English speaking background, second generation

ATSI Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

PWD People with disabilities

Australian Workplace Agreements

At the end of June 2008 one SES equivalent employee and one non-SES employee were covered by Australian Workplace Agreements. As these reach their nominal expiry date alternate arrangements will be put in place, in line with government policy.

Breakdown of ACIAR employees by broadband

ACIAR Broadband	APS Classification	ACIAR Local Designations and Salary			Employees by classification	Ongoing/ Non-ongoing		Male/ Female	
Band 3	EL 2	EL2 (A)	Program Manager	105,162	1	1	0	0	1
				103,042					
				100,921					
				98,798					
				96,678					
		EL2 (B)	Unit Manager	98,409	2	2	0	1	1
				94,760					
				91,113					
				87,466					
				83,820					
	EL 1	EL1	Manager	81,266	5	5	0	2	3
				79,264					
				77,262					
				75,260					
Band 2	APS 6	APS 6	APS 6	67,437	4	3	1	0	4
				65,252					
				63,071					
				60,889					
				58,706					
	APS 5	APS 5	APS 5	57,636	6	6	0	1	5
				56,545					
				55,449					
				54,355					
	APS 4	APS 4	APS 4	52,913	11	9	2	2	9
				51,519					
				50,127					
				48,732					
Band 1	APS 3 (includes one ACIAR trainee)	APS 3	APS 3	47,193	2	1	1	0	2
				46,037					
				44,879					
				43,724					
	APS 2	APS 2	APS 2	42,750	1	0	1	0	1
				41,176					
				39,782					
				38,389					
	APS 1	APS 1	APS 1	37,491	No employees at this classification				
				36,300					
				35,111					
				33,922					

ACIAR classification structure and salary rates

Research program manager structure

APS Classification	ACIAR Local Designations and Salary			Employees by classification	Ongoing/ Non-ongoing		Male/ Female	
EL 2 RPM Band	SPRS	Research Program Manager / Senior Principal Research Scientist	135,713	10	0	10	9	1
			131,964					
			128,214					
			124,467					
			120,717					
	PRS	Research Program Manager / Principal Research Scientist	11,765					
			114,615					
			111,461					
			108,311					
	SRS	Research Program Manager / Senior Research Scientist	105,162					
			103,042					
			100,921					
			98,798					
			96,678					

Appendix 6: Freedom of Information

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) gives individuals a means to obtain access to Government-held documents, excluding those where exemptions are in place. Government departments and agencies have reporting responsibilities under the FOI Act, in relation to FOI requests. The following statement is made in accordance with Section 8 of the Act.

ACIAR received no requests in 2007–08 regarding the supply of documents or information as prescribed under the provisions of the FOI Act. No requests are outstanding.

ACIAR received no requests, made with reference to the FOI Act, for publications produced by the Centre. The requirements of the *Privacy Act 1988* are abided by in the collection of requests for available publications and in relation to its website.

Administration of the FOI Act

Responsibility for determinations relating to the granting, withholding or deferring of access to particular documents rests with ACIAR. The Central Office of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade assists ACIAR in administering FOI. Returns to the Attorney General's Department are coordinated and prepared through the Centre.

ACIAR's Canberra headquarters and some overseas posts hold documents, with many pre-1990 documents being held in archival custody. These may be obtained under the *Archives Act 1983*.

Public access

No documents are held by ACIAR that are open to the public through a public register or otherwise. Publications, including scientific publications of ACIAR-supported research, can be inspected and copies obtained from the Centre's office, with many also available electronically through the ACIAR website (www.aciar.gov.au). A number of other documents are freely available online in accordance with the Government Online initiative.

Freely available documents that may be requested, and increasingly are available through the ACIAR website, include research-related publications, information sheets on projects, scientific project working papers, the annual report, *Partners in Research for Development* magazine, and brochures and fact sheets relating to ACIAR activities.

Inquiries concerning access to documents or other FOI matters should be directed to:

Chief Executive Officer
Australian Centre for International
Agricultural Research
GPO Box 1571
Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone: (02) 6217 0500
Facsimile: (02) 6217 0501
E-mail: aciarc@aciarc.gov.au

Appendix 7: Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

The principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) are outlined in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* (section 3A). These principles underpin ACIAR's activities in meeting its obligations as specified under section 160 of the EPBC Act. The following report is provided in accordance with section 516A of the Act.

How the activities of the organisation, and the administration of legislation by the organisation, accord with the principles of ESD (s516A(6)(a))

ACIAR's guidelines for project development include triggers to ensure that any projects developed which result in significant environmental impacts follow all due processes under the EPBC Act. Organisations developing projects, either as the commissioned (lead) agency or as a collaborator, must fulfil all relevant obligations under the EPBC Act. All obligations under international arrangements to which Australia is a signatory (for example the Convention on Biological Diversity) must also be fulfilled. Processes for commissioned organisations, and where relevant collaborating organisations, when completing project proposal proformas, include the following:

1. documentation of possible negative environmental outcomes from a project, within the context of Environment Australia's *EPBC Administrative Guidelines on Significance* (EPBC Guidelines)
2. where the above outcomes may exist, project proponents must demonstrate that all relevant EPBC obligations have been fulfilled
3. all relevant obligations under international arrangements to which Australia is a signatory, specifically for biological resources, must have been met and properly documented

4. letters of approval relating to the use of experimental animals and/or GMOs must be provided, along with five letters confirming compliance with regulations relating to germplasm transfer, quarantine requirements, biosafety, etc.

Project proposals that pass these processes and meet obligations are then subject to the following:

1. in-house assessment by the relevant Research Program Manager (RPM). This determines if environmental impacts outlined in the proposal, having reference to, amongst other documents, the EPBC Guidelines, require action. If informal consultation with the EPBC Referrals Unit is required, RPMs are empowered to seek and document whether potential impacts are sufficient to warrant a formal referral through the Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH).
2. examination by ACIAR's formal In-house Review (IHR), to assess all aspects and recommend their approval. At this point, a recommendation to contact DEH to consult on potential impacts, either formally or informally, may be made. Such recommendations must then be actioned and signed off.
3. formal approval by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), after projects have been considered by IHR. The CEO may seek further information on environmental impacts by referring the project back to management.

Training activities, both within projects and also through targeted short courses, help equip partner-country researchers with both the means and the mindset to aim for sustainability, and this is reinforced through project implementation.

How the outcomes specified in a relevant Appropriations Act contribute to ESD (s516A(6)(b))

Section 5 of the ACIAR Act outlines the mandate and functions of the Centre. This includes the formulation of policies to deliver against this mandate. Agricultural research is linked explicitly with sustainability. The link is maintained and implemented in the key planning document—the Annual Operational Plan. At the operational level project development, evaluation and monitoring delivers on this mandate. ACIAR recognises the following trends in its operating environment:

- an increasing emphasis on livelihood improvement and ecologically sustainable development
- the potential for climate change to adversely impact on terrestrial and coastal agriculture and natural systems.

There is a strategic need to respond to these factors by aligning the research program with Australian Government priorities, including the principles of ESD established under the EPBC Act. The Centre's Annual Operational Plans outline relevant research priorities that encourage more productive and sustainable agriculture in developing countries and Australia.

Effect of the organisation's activities on the environment (s516A(6)(c))

Examples of projects with environmental benefits include:

- **Fisheries**—sustainable management of marine species, including migratory tuna in the Pacific, sea cucumber in Solomon Islands, Indonesian tuna fisheries and sharks and rays in the Indian Ocean; cross-country fisheries resource management; planning tools for environmentally sustainable tropical finfish cage culturing in Indonesia and Australia; a suite of projects developing sustainable aquaculture technologies to minimise wild capture and harvest.

- **Land and Water Resources**—developing new approaches to managing and alleviating the affects of salinity and soil acidification; investigating water allocation and management strategies, including seasonal climate forecasting; assessing land suitability, crop diversification and constraints on the system; minimising pollutants in waterways in the Philippines; assessing the impacts of re-vegetation programs in China, Indonesia and Australia; developing and promoting new cropping systems for conservation agriculture.
- **Agricultural Systems Economics and Development Policy**—examining policy and institutional frameworks and their impacts on water management in China and Vietnam; bridging the gap between seasonal climate forecasts and decision makers in the Philippines; sustainable management of plantations in Papua New Guinea; minimising the use of herbicides through the development and dissemination of alternative weed management strategies in the Philippines.
- **Forestry**—improvements in breeding technologies for Australian species, such as eucalypts and acacias, widely utilised for forestry plantations in Australia and parts of Asia; enhancing disease and pest surveillance methodologies and management; improving germplasm usage and management in PNG and elsewhere; and assessing the impacts of, and benefits arising from, community–industry partnerships when engaging in plantation forestry.
- **Crop Improvement and Pest Management**—improving productivity and sustainability in farming systems through crop diversification and the use of alternative cropping methods that minimise soil disturbance and erosion; developing control and management strategies for weeds and pests threatening crop species in Asia and the Pacific, which potentially threaten Australia; the collection and conservation of unique crop and legume germplasm; and improved breeding and cropping technologies for foods.

ACIAR projects target research to address problems in developing countries that may also yield results applicable to environmental management in Australia. Such benefits are either a secondary objective or are the result of research having application within Australian settings.

Measures being taken by the organisation to minimise the impact of its activities on the environment (s516A(6)(d))

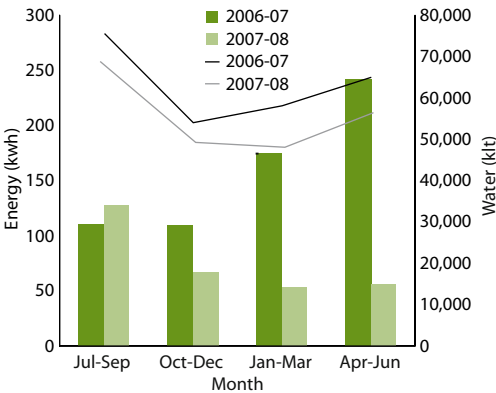
Rather than implement a formal Environmental Management System (EMS) ACIAR has chosen to adopt an informal system for managing environmental impacts. The decision to utilise an informal system, built upon the EMS framework initially circulated to Government Departments and agencies, was taken due to the Centre’s size and the most cost-effective approach available. By utilising the ‘initial environmental review’ a plan of action and subsequent follow-up actions were developed and implemented. The framework has been used to ensure environmental performance within ACIAR’s Canberra premises is as effective as possible.

As the sole building tenant ACIAR is responsible for the management of all infrastructure and implementation of policies to deliver sound environmental management at its Canberra premises. Like all Government agencies and Departments daily operations generate waste and consume electricity, water and materials. Within this context environmental management goals are as follows:

Resource	Target for 2007–08/ compared with 2006–07
Energy	Reduction in energy consumption of light and power by 15%
Waste	Reduction in waste going to landfill by 90%
Water	Reduction in water consumption by 10%
Materials	Reduction in paper usage (reams) by 20%

Resource	Usage		Target
	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Energy (kilowatt hours)	252,653	222,120	200,000
Water (kilolitres)	633	304	280
Paper (reams)	1015	967	880

ACIAR energy and water usage



Mechanisms, if any, for reviewing and increasing the effectiveness of these measures (s516A(6)(e))

Formal reporting guidelines on environmental management and associated activities are used for an internal review of environment management processes. These include:

- *National Government waste reduction and purchasing guidelines (2004)*
- *Environmental Purchasing Guide (2004)*
- *Environmental Purchasing Checklist (2004)*
- *Energy Use in Commonwealth Operations (annual publication)*
- *ANAO Green Office Procurement Survey.*

Specific activities undertaken in 2007–08 along with their returns include:

- **Energy**—regular monitoring for tenant use (light and power) and central services (air conditioning and mechanical

devices) has shown a reduction in kilowatt hours consumed. This was achieved through implementation of energy conservation measures, including actively encouraging staff to switch off lights and computers. Abnormal usage patterns for the air conditioning and other mechanical devices are investigated immediately, allowing prompt action. ACIAR is also investigating new servers, which are expected to be implemented early in 2008-09 and will significantly reduce kilowatt hours consumed.

ACIAR's energy usage in 2007-08 (electricity is used, no natural gas or other fuels are used) was 222,120 kilowatt hours (kwh), compared to 252,653 kwh in 2006-07. Electricity consumption comprises tenant usage (light and power) and central services (air conditioning and other mechanical devices). Ten per cent of the electricity consumed is purchased through ACTEW's Green Power initiative, with the premium for purchasing green power used to fund the development of environmentally friendly energy options.

- **Water**—water conservation strategies, combined with an increasing staff awareness of water issues, has resulted in a reduction of 52 per cent in water consumption. In 2007-08 304 kilolitres were consumed, compared to 633 kilolitres in 2006-07.

ACIAR had previously converted garden areas surrounding its building to low water-use plants, with minimal drip irrigation, monitored by a central timer. To support further water conservation ACIAR has installed water tanks to store rainwater. These are used for irrigation purposes, reducing irrigation from mains supply, and to supply the bathroom facilities.

- **Material**—ACIAR has set itself a goal of reducing paper use by 20 per cent each year. Recycled paper (using 80 per cent recycled material) now accounts for 95 per cent of all paper purchases, helping ACIAR meet the goal of a 20 per cent reduction in paper use. Upgrades to printers and photocopies have supported this through improved energy efficiency ratings and double-sided capacities.

Double-sided printing and photocopying have been set as default settings on high-use printers and copiers. A number of corporate documents, including drafts and daily press clippings are circulated electronically through an internal portal (intranet site). These policies have seen paper use lowered from 1015 reams in 2006-07 to 967 reams during 2007-08.

- **Waste**—recycling is in place for all paper, steel cans, glass, plastic, toner cartridges and batteries. All are now disposed of either by accredited suppliers or by staff to appropriate recycling facilities. Waste disposal to landfills has been reduced by 50 per cent with further reductions planned for 2008-09.

The disposal of waste materials including paper and toner cartridge, is undertaken by professional waste management companies, engaged to ensure the correct disposal for recycling. In addition cardboard is disposed of at accredited waste recyclers.

Appendix 8: Compliance Checklist

Part of Report	Description	Requirement	Page
	Letter of transmittal	Mandatory	1
	Table of contents	Mandatory	3
	Index	Mandatory	246
	Glossary	Mandatory	243
	Contact officer(s)	Mandatory	2
	Internet home page address and Internet address for report	Mandatory	2
Review by Chief Executive Officer	Review by chief executive officer	Mandatory	10
	Summary of significant issues and developments	Suggested	6-8
	Overview of department's performance and financial results	Suggested	5-14
	Outlook for following year	Suggested	14
	Significant issues and developments – portfolio	Portfolio departments – suggested	n.a.
Departmental Overview	Overview description	Mandatory	17-135
	Role and functions	Mandatory	202
	Organisational structure	Mandatory	203
	Outcome and output structure	Mandatory	204
	Where outcome and output structures differ from PBS format, details of variation and reasons for change	Mandatory	n.a.
	Portfolio structure	Portfolio departments – mandatory	n.a.
Report on Performance	Review of performance during the year in relation to outputs and contribution to outcomes	Mandatory	205
	Actual performance in relation to performance targets set out in PBS/PAES	Mandatory	189
	Performance of purchaser/provider arrangements	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.
	Where performance targets differ from the PBS/PAES, details of both former and new targets, and reasons for the change	Mandatory	189
	Narrative discussion and analysis of performance	Mandatory	17-135

	Trend information	Suggested	5
	Factors, events or trends influencing departmental performance	Suggested	10-14
	Significant changes in nature of principal functions/services	Suggested	n.a.
	Performance against service charter customer service standards, complaints data, and the department's response to complaints	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.
	Social justice and equity impacts	Suggested	n.a.
	Discussion and analysis of the department's financial performance	Mandatory	148-149
	Discussion of any significant changes from the prior year or from budget	Suggested	n.a.
	Summary resource tables by outcomes	Mandatory	204
	Developments since the end of the financial year that have affected or may significantly affect the department's operations or financial results in future	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.
Management Accountability			
Corporate Governance	Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place	Mandatory	136-149
	Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities	Suggested	249
	Senior management committees and their roles	Suggested	146
	Corporate and operational planning and associated performance reporting and review	Suggested	17-135 188-192
	Approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk and arrangements in place to manage risks	Suggested	146-147
	Agency heads are required to certify that their agency comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.	Mandatory	147
	Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards	Suggested	142
	How nature and amount of remuneration for SES officers is determined	Suggested	142
External Scrutiny	Significant developments in external scrutiny	Mandatory	198
	Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals	Mandatory	198
	Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	Mandatory	198

Management of Human Resources	Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives	Mandatory	194-197
	Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention	Suggested	194
	Impact and features of certified agreements and AWAs	Suggested	197
	Training and development undertaken and its impact	Suggested	195
	Occupational health and safety performance	Suggested	195
	Productivity gains	Suggested	197
	Statistics on staffing	Mandatory	230-233
	Certified agreements and AWAs	Mandatory	197,231
	Performance pay	Mandatory	194-195
Assets management	Assessment of effectiveness of assets management	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.
Purchasing	Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles	Mandatory	198
Consultants	The annual report must include a summary statement detailing the number of new consultancy services contracts let during the year; the total actual expenditure on all new consultancy contracts let during the year (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing consultancy contracts that were active in the reporting year; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST). The annual report must include a statement noting that information on contracts and consultancies is available through the AusTender website. (Additional information as in Attachment D to be available on the Internet or published as an appendix to the report. Information must be presented in accordance with the proforma as set out in Attachment D.)	Mandatory	199-200
ANAO Access Classes	Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General	Mandatory	199
Exempt contracts	Contracts exempt from the AusTender	Mandatory	198
Commonwealth Disability Strategy	Report on performance in implementing the Commonwealth Disability Strategy	Mandatory	196
Financial Statements	Financial Statements	Mandatory	150-187

Other Information			
	Occupational health and safety (section 74 of the Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991)	Mandatory	195
	Freedom of Information (subsection 8(1) of the Freedom of Information Act 1982)	Mandatory	234
	Advertising and Market Research (Section 311A of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918)	Mandatory	200
	Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (Section 516A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999)	Mandatory	235
Other	Discretionary Grants	Mandatory	200
	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	156

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research (Indonesia)
ADB	Asian Development Bank	CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)
AIPRD	Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development	CIP	International Potato Centre (Peru)
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office	CPGs	Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines
AOP	Annual Operational Plan (of ACIAR)	CSF	classical swine fever
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)
APS	Australian Public Service	DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Australia)
ASLP	Australia–Pakistan Agriculture Linkages Program	DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
ATSE	Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering (Australia)	DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid (genetic material)
ATSI	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples	EEO	equal employment opportunity
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development	ELISA	enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
AVRDC	Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (Taiwan)	EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (Act)
CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (UK)	ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
CARD	Collaboration for Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the United Nations)
CARDI	Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute	FMA (Act)	<i>Financial Management and Accountability (Act 1997)</i>
CATP	Community Agricultural Technologies Program (Philippines)	FMD	foot-and-mouth disease
CDS	Commonwealth Disability Strategy	FOI	Freedom of Information
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	FTE	full time equivalent (staff)
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
		GST	Goods and Services Tax (Australia)

ha	hectare	IWMI	International Water Management Institute
HPAI	Highly pathogenic avian influenza	KPI	key performance indicator
IARCs	International Agricultural Research Centres	MP	micro-project
IAS	Impact Assessment Series (of ACIAR)	NESB	non-English speaking background
IAU	Impact Assessment Unit (ACIAR Program)	NGO	Non-government organisation
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	NPV	Net Present Value
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	NRP	National Research Priorities (Australia)
ICM	Integrated Crop Management	OHS	Occupational health and safety
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre	PGR	Plant Genetic Resources
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics (India)	PIC	Pacific Island countries
IDM	Integrated Disease Management	PM&C	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (Australia)
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute (USA)	PWD	People with disabilities (EEO classification)
IHR	In-House Review (ACIAR)	PNG	Papua New Guinea
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute (Kenya)	R&D	Research and Development
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (Italy)	RPM	Research Program Manager (ACIAR)
IPM	Integrated Pest Management	RSA	Republic of South Africa
IRR	Internal Rate of Return	SADI	Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative (Indonesia)
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	SES	Senior Executive Service (of APS)
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)	SMAR	Support for Market-Driven Adaptive Research (Indonesia)
		SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
		SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
		USP	University of the South Pacific
		WTO	World Trade Organization

ACIAR Research Program

Acronyms

ADP	Agricultural Development Policy
AGB	Agribusiness
ASEM	Agricultural Systems Economics and Management
AH	Animal Health
CIM	Crop Improvement and Management
CP	Crop Protection

FIS	Fisheries
FST	Forestry
HORT	Horticulture
LPS	Livestock Production Systems
LWR	Land and Water Resources
PLIA	Policy Linkages and Impact Assessment
SMCN	Soil Management and Crop Nutrition

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ACIAR—Part of the Australian Aid Program

ACIAR forms part of the Australian Government's overseas aid program and works towards the aid program's objective of assisting developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in line with Australia's national interest. The aid program is guided by four priorities: accelerating economic growth; fostering functioning and effective states; investing in people; and promoting regional stability and cooperation.

ACIAR works collaboratively with AusAID in areas of mutual priority, with both organisations contributing to the whole-of-Government emphases of the aid program.

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