



## North Asia



Genden, along with his wife and son, manages 200 sheep and 100 goats on 507 hectares of grazing land on the desert steppes of Inner Mongolia. As part of the ACIAR-China grasslands project Genden and family are learning that the size of the herd, traditionally a measure of wealth, is less important than quality, and are now managing their herd to improve its quality and with it, their profits.

Financial year	Regional expenditure (A\$)	Percentage of total project expenditure	Commission target as percentage of expenditure
2008–09	2,080,614	4.8%	< 15%
2007–08	2,327,395	6.2%	< 15%
2006–07	3,113,070	7.9%	< 15%



# China

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2008–09	\$2,359,042
Actual expenditure in 2008–09	\$2,080,614
Expenditure in 2007–08	\$2,327,395
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$3,113,070

Key performance indicators	Performance 2008–09
Implementation of a farming systems program in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) that addresses farm enterprise diversification and crop intensification	A farming systems program was implemented at two sites for dairy development in Naidong county, TAR. The first site involves 13 farming families, the second a large Tibet Agricultural Bureau dairy.
Evaluation of opportunities and constraints for R&D investment into water productivity in north-western China agricultural systems	Conflicting institutional mandates, responsibilities, priorities and policy objectives were identified as limiting the application of research into sustainable land and water resource management, and water-use efficiency.
Assessment provided on sustainable land-use policy in north-western China, and progressive consideration of alternative options	Several field studies and consultations with policymakers were completed to complement project work on improving the efficiency of land-use-change policy in China. Land improvement plans at the county level have been developed.
Improved understanding by Chinese partners of opportunities and challenges from WTO accession and associated farm adjustment prospects	A new small project commenced examining the political economy of agricultural trade reform in China, India, Indonesia and Brazil, which will inform appropriate changes in WTO negotiating frameworks.
Progress towards understanding the economic costs attached to technical barriers impacting Chinese agricultural trade	The study on technical barriers for trade has been completed and a report has been completed for publication.
At least 40% of new projects designed to have components leading to significant farmer or policy impacts within 5 years of completion	Both of the projects commenced in 2008–09 are designed to have policy impact within 5 years from project completion.

## Position

ACIAR's program in China, which began in 1984, has undergone a significant shift in recent years. The geographical focus of the program has moved to western China to help raise the incomes of poor farmers in that part of the country.

In addition, the main research focus is on sustainability aspects of agricultural production, delivered through policy and technical projects on better management of land and water resources in north-western China. In order to reach those most affected by poverty, the program will increasingly target rainfed cropping systems,



Research into domestic policy options will ensure smallholder income and productivity is increased with Chinese trade developments.

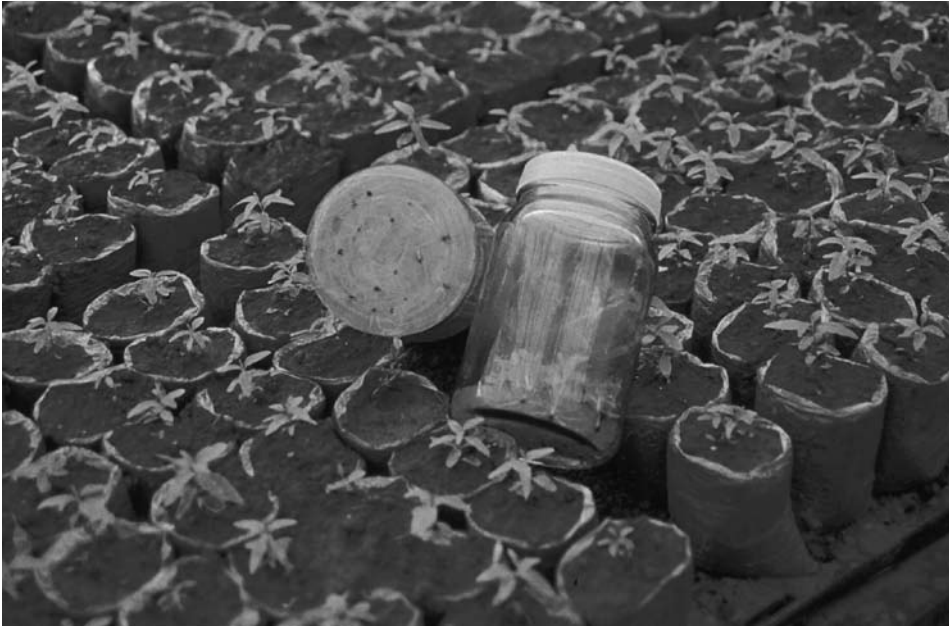
with an emphasis on Gansu province in the north-west. A related, though broader, emphasis on improving agricultural productivity focuses on Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), which, like north-western China, is facing significant environmental challenges.

China's National Agricultural Research System is well equipped, both financially and with human resources. As a result, ACIAR–China joint projects share costs, with ACIAR usually seeking funding on a case-by-case basis. Only the highest priority projects are funded. Many projects have strong Australian research components. Three subprograms are operational in the ACIAR program, focusing on: increased water productivity; improving productivity in TAR; and examining the implications of Chinese trade developments on smallholders. No new projects commenced in 2008–09 in the trade subprogram.

## Achievements

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

A project to improve the **efficiency of land-use-change policy** in China is using the base of previous ACIAR projects that led to an improved understanding of Chinese agricultural and forestry policies, and also facilitated the development of institutional and technical capacity. It is investigating the potential of policy alternatives that will improve the cost-effectiveness of the various land-use-change policies that the Chinese Government currently finances. Team members are exploring the feasibility of a bidding scheme for conservation contracts in allocating government funds. High-level provincial officials indicated their intention to use this bidding trial to guide future market-



Conservation agriculture, including support for reforestation activities, in north-western China is helping to ensure food security.

oriented land-use-change policies in China. Local officials and scientists, in consultation with local communities, have started to develop land improvement plans based on county-specific conditions. A land improvement activity list focuses on afforestation and reforestation through activities such as site selection, fertiliser application, selection of tree species, planting density, site preparation and choices of maintenance.

Australia and China have worked together to form linkages to study **rice cold tolerance** in both countries. Together the researchers have identified a number of strategic initiatives that could be developed further. These include extending the links between Yunnan Agricultural University, Sydney University and Yanco Agricultural Institute for investigation of the genetic basis of cold tolerance in Yunnan rice landraces from high altitude regions. Another initiative is to evaluate the aerobic rices developed at China Agricultural University to determine the key physiological traits that

confer adaptation to water-limited conditions, and whether these will translate to New South Wales rice soils.

Research on **conservation agriculture** is developing and testing machinery suitable for raised-bed farming. It will compare crop performance, and residue and water management, of current practices, modified current practices, and permanent raised beds (PRB) in wheat–maize systems of the Hexi Corridor in a cost–benefit analysis of PRB farming systems and to extend PRB technology. Development of a zero-till planter that can be operated by <20 hp tractors on both flat and raised bed farming systems has gone through a number of iterations. A fresh raised bed system, using a planter developed by China Agricultural University and Shandong Wannongda agricultural machinery factory in 2009, has been more successful than earlier trials, even though this method uses considerably more inputs (energy, labour) than other tillage systems. However, it conserves water by saving 25% of applied irrigation. Water savings and ACIAR training have prompted

the development of a double-bed planter and considerable extension of fresh raised beds along the Hexi Corridor.

Another project is seeking to **improve management of water and nitrogen (N) fertiliser** to increase farm incomes, improve environmental quality and reduce nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) emissions, a greenhouse gas, from agriculture. The systems under study are irrigated maize, wheat and cotton in the western Yellow River basin of northern China, and intensive irrigated pasture and rainfed wheat in Australia. In China the third year of field experiments have been completed to test the effects of reduced N fertiliser application and irrigation on maize and wheat yields, and to provide datasets for calibrating the water and nitrogen management model. In Hongtong county yields of wheat (8.8 vs. 8.5 t/ha) and maize (8.8 vs. 9.2 t/ha) were similar between the traditional farmers' and optimised practices. But the optimised practices needed between 47% and 61% less N. The fertiliser cost saving ranged from \$120 to \$211. The consecutive and consistent results of lower input of N fertiliser without yield losses over the past 2 years in the counties under study (particularly Hongtong) have had a significant impact on farmers' practices already. More than 60% of farmers near the experimental site now apply amounts of N similar to the optimised treatment developed by the project.

A study of **greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** measured, for the first time in China,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ , methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) and  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions continuously by automatic chambers. Two sites were included, at Yuci and Yongji. The results at Yuci indicated a reduction of  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emissions by 25–40% through optimised fertiliser and irrigation practices; however, there were only small differences at the Yongji site between the optimised and traditional practices. The  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emissions accounted for only 1.4–2% of applied N, higher than the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change default value of 1% but much higher than the Australian wheat system of less than 0.2%. A unique technique to estimate the N

status of crops has been developed. Using a modified digital camera, the framework of a handheld computer-based decision support system has been developed and successfully tested in China.

Improving farmer incomes from growing wheat in dry, rainfed environments in north-western China is the aim of a **germplasm enhancement** project involving wheat breeders from China and Australia. Chinese wheats are being evaluated using physiological screening protocols shown to be effective in Australia for improving water-use efficiency of dryland wheat production. Some crosses between Chinese and Australian wheats have already been made.

A project in western China's Gansu province aims to improve farmers' livelihoods through more **efficient use of resources in crop–livestock farming systems**. A feature of the project is an integrated research approach that combines on-farm agronomic and livestock research, household livelihood analysis, and analysis of policy and institutional settings that impact on local livestock production. The project methodology encourages active participation from policymakers, local extension agencies, research scientists from China and Australia, and local farmers.

Priorities for on-farm research have been identified with local farmers, extension agents and research scientists. Detailed research protocols were developed and a series of experiments implemented to evaluate alternative forage crop options, identify improved lucerne management and harvesting practices, explore winter wheat as a dual purpose grain and graze option, and identify improved ration mixes for pen-fed sheep and goats using available feed resources. Scientific capacity for analysing household livelihoods has progressed with the selection of the integrated analysis tool for exploring the impact of alternative allocation of scarce farm resources (land, labour, capital) on household income, food security and natural resource use. Detailed field surveys have revealed a much richer understanding of local policies





Vegetables arriving for sale at Lanzhou central market, China

and institutional settings relevant to livestock production from mixed enterprise farms in Gansu. A key policy and institutional challenge is to connect local producers with markets to maximise the benefits of livestock production to household income.

### Subprogram 2: Improved agricultural productivity in Tibet Autonomous Region

A study of the **mineral response in Tibetan livestock** extends and follows up the recommendations of a survey of the mineral nutrition of pregnant sheep, lactating cattle and yaks in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. Standard operating procedures that will form the basis of sample collection, handling, processing, mineral analysis and data collection, collation and statistical analysis have been developed, and are now in place for the mineral survey. The basic infrastructure for conducting the mineral survey is now in place in Lhasa and Beijing.

Another project in Tibet aims to improve the incomes of **Tibetan farmers on mixed crop–livestock farms** by identifying ways of boosting grain, fodder and dairy production, and facilitating the adoption of this technology on farms. The project builds on two earlier projects in Tibet—

one to intensify grain and fodder production in Central Tibet farming systems and the other to increase milk production from cattle. Progress was made towards understanding Tibetan farming systems and constraints to grain and dairy production. Surveys on agricultural practices on 45 farms were analysed, allowing typical agricultural practices to be reported, and constraints to production and opportunities to improve productivity identified. The surveys provide an important baseline for this and other agricultural development projects in Tibet.

Experiments were established at the Tibet Agricultural Research Institute in 2008 to evaluate different varieties of triticale as winter-sown fodder crops, and the productivity of different varieties of oats and maize as spring-sown fodder crops. The experiments found that potassium, magnesium and zinc were marginal or deficient in many areas, suggesting that amendments with these nutrients should be a focus for future agronomic work. A crucial aspect of this new project is the emphasis on extension of the technology to farmers.

### Other projects

A project studying **plantation-grown wood** in China, Vietnam and Australia has completed the fieldwork in China to assess the wood quality of *Eucalyptus dunnii* from 17-year-old progeny trials in Guilin and Liuzhou, Guangxi province, and 12-year-old plantation material from Shuangpai, Hunan province. In addition, 12-year-old *E. dunnii* from several New South Wales plantations was assessed for growth and wood properties, and several further sites will be assessed. The study is evaluating *E. dunnii* as a sawlog in China, and seeks to understand the variation in growth and wood properties of this species in China and Australia.

A decision support tool (DST) for silvicultural management options of thinning and pruning, developed using data from Australia and China, was presented in Vietnam and China. The DST examines the growth, product quality and



A student from a Crawford Fund International Masterclass in China inspecting wheat varieties.

economic performance in response to a range of management effects including stocking, fertiliser, weed control and site quality; and other economic inputs such as land charges, labour and transport costs.

### Policy focus on China's food future

China's focus should be on food security, not self-sufficiency, when determining future food policy, according to the findings of a recent ACIAR-funded project. These recommendations



Professor Lester Burgess (centre) inspecting wheat varieties in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China

were part of a project whose main purpose was to investigate the implications for China of its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

A *food security* policy is designed to ensure that people have sufficient income to provide a reasonable diet, irrespective of whether the food is grown domestically or imported. A policy of *self-sufficiency* strives to ensure that producers within the country itself can provide for its population.

A model of the Chinese economy, constructed by Chinese and Australian project participants, has demonstrated the high cost of policies that focus on food self-sufficiency. Their studies pinpointed the need for China to make substantial adjustments to its agricultural sector, moving out of land-intensive activities such as grain production and adopting more labour-intensive activities such as horticultural production and agricultural product processing.

Findings of the project indicated that, as incomes increase, so the proportion of agriculture's contribution to the economy will shrink. This trend is likely to make China less self-sufficient in many commodities. Therefore, it was important to equip Chinese policymakers with information on which to base decisions that would help smallholders through this transition and bring them benefits from WTO accession.

The project emphasised that introduction of macro-economic and other policies not aimed directly at the agricultural sector—such as promotion of urban development in inland areas and gradual reform of monetary policy—were effective means of improving the livelihoods of these rural households.

Project outcomes highlight the need for agricultural reforms in order to achieve greater economic gains, such as abandoning price support and regional self-sufficiency policies, changes to monopolistic agricultural marketing and distribution activities, and restructuring of the state grain storage system.







## Southern Africa



Sra Joaquina Guente and her grandchildren, like many Africans living in villages across the continent, rear chickens. For Joaquina and others Newcastle disease is the main barrier to increased chicken production, with the disease capable of killing up to 80% of flocks. ACIAR-funded research helped develop a vaccine against the disease, which opens up opportunities for Joaquina to sell surplus chickens and lift her income.

Financial year	Regional expenditure (A\$)	Percentage of total project expenditure	Commission target as percentage of expenditure
2008–09	413,795	1.0%	< 5%
2007–08	432,171	1.1%	< 5%
2006–07	592,252	1.5%	< 5%



## Republic of South Africa

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2008–09	\$452,416
Actual expenditure in 2008–09	\$413,795
Expenditure in 2007–08	\$432,171
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$592,252

Key performance indicators	Performance 2008–09
New initiative implemented to foster beef market chain through the development of branded beef products based on indigenous cattle	A pilot study, aimed at identifying the occurrence of market segmentation for beef in South Africa, was conducted to underpin design of a larger activity on development of branded beef products derived from indigenous breeds.
Evidence of adoption of legume crop–livestock technologies by an emerging group of farmers in South Africa’s north, to improve the sustainability of farming practices and farm-level profitability	Two communities, each with more than 50 resource-poor farmers, demonstrated that it is possible to transform low-productivity maize-based farming systems into more-profitable enterprises by incorporating grain legume cash crops into maize rotations. These farmers are now packaging, storing and selling high-value legume products.

### Position

The Republic of South Africa (RSA) was the sole focus of ACIAR’s program in sub-Saharan Africa during 2008–09. Emphasis is placed on income generation in crop and livestock systems for previously disadvantaged farmers, now emerging and seeking access to commodity markets. The program is designed to assist these emerging farmers develop as entrepreneurs, allowing them to capture the benefits of improved technologies to increase their productivity. Through this avenue, entry to agricultural commodity markets, and with it increased income, is possible, positioning emerging farmers as leaders for other groups.

The principles guiding the program are that research partnerships must be focused on delivery of benefits to emerging farmers, projects can only be considered for RSA, and projects

must focus on areas where Australian scientists can add significantly to the skills base by filling gaps in existing South African expertise.

### Achievements

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

In Limpopo province of South Africa a project has been underway since 2005 to **improve the sustainability of emerging farmers** who operate in crop or livestock farming systems. It is also supporting local researchers and extension staff to develop systems-based participatory research and extension programs. The emerging farmer sector comprises new farm enterprises created by government land reform programs and/or existing smallholder subsistence farmers who are intent on making the difficult transition

to commercially based agriculture. The crop-based component largely consists of pre-existing smallholder farmers located in the former homelands. This sector was deemed to have more scope for making a successful transition (a priority under the national Black Economic Empowerment program) than the smallholder and near-urban subsistence sector that has been the focus of many previous unsuccessful development projects.

An extensive program of applied field research has focused on the themes of improving soil fertility, agronomic management and the introduction of cash cropping. In the past 12 months activities have continued in three farming communities in three districts, and have included demonstrations, researcher/student trials, farmer experiments, farmer discussion workshops, field days and farm walks. Two communities of more than 50 resource-poor farmers have demonstrated, through adaptive research, that it is possible to transform low-productivity maize-based farming systems into more profitable enterprises by incorporating grain legume cash crops into rotations with maize. These farmers are now packaging, storing and selling high-value legume products, when just 3 years earlier they were barely at subsistence levels of food production.

In the past 12 months the livestock and veldt management activities have focused on local capacity-building activities for both extension personnel and participant farmers. Significant outcomes include the adoption of more sustainable grazing practices (involving innovations such as decreased stocking rates and rotational grazing) and successes in marketing beef. This is evidence that ongoing efforts to build capacity in local extension staff and farmers and introduce practical, low-risk technologies have been successful. But capacity



Farmers in their field inspecting on-farm maize trials in South Africa.

within the government agricultural services needs to be lifted in order to support emerging farmers with appropriate advice, input support or infrastructure investment, and thus replicate these successes more widely.

In Eastern Cape province of South Africa a project is aiming to **increase household livelihoods from livestock production** by providing improved autumn and winter forage based on introduced



Ephraim Matjuda of the South African Agricultural Research Council and Albert Ntsoane from the Limpopo Department of Agriculture are helping emerging farmers improve their livestock quality to market standards.



Dr Simon Hearn, ACIAR Senior Adviser, discussing cattle in Limpopo with project staff from the Limpopo Department of Agriculture, South Africa. [Photo: Percy Madzivhandila]

legumes and inoculation with rhizobium (the nitrogen fixing nodule bacteria associated with legumes). Livestock (and wool) production in this region is currently based on summer-growing perennial grasses of varying quality, which deteriorate rapidly in autumn and senesce in winter. The project aims to increase animal productivity by developing legume pasture species capable of growing in the cool months and thus alleviating the autumn–winter feed gap that currently limits sheep/wool production. Within the southern communities the harsh winters of 2007 and 2008 have allowed some separation of adapted species, and the most successful were sown as mixtures in 2009. Under limited grazing lucerne has been successful, although this is at the cost of production from the summer grasses, which share the same growth cycle and appear to compete for moisture. Two species of *Ornithopus* (*serradella*), two species

of *Trifolium* (clovers) and *Biserrula pelecinus* (a hard-seeded annual legume from the Mediterranean basin) have emerged as strong candidates for establishment in the abandoned arable lands of Eastern Cape province. In the milder climates the perennial genera *Lotus*, *Desmodium*, *Lotononis* and *Lespedeza* have been added to the list of adapted species.

An unanticipated development from the project has been the interest shown in the use of annual legumes in the maize cropping programs. The maize agronomists initiated experiments in 2009 on Dohne Research Station to evaluate ways of using annual legumes to provide nitrogen input through the winter in preparation for the summer-growing maize crop.

Currently, the South African commercial beef market is focused on producing beef from grain-finished young animals, largely supplied



By sustainably increasing maize production ACIAR research will help improve food security in eastern and southern Africa.

by European cross and adapted South African breeds. Emerging and communal farmers producing cattle off unimproved country find it very difficult to meet the requirements to enter their animals into the feedlot system. However, if there was a niche market, focused on flavour rather than tenderness, farmers could sell beef from older, non-feedlot animals. This would provide an opportunity for farmers to use indigenous breeds in a low-input system to supply the niche market. A pilot project has sought to identify the **consequences of segmentation in the South Africa beef market**.

This project is developing a wet cooking technique to reflect the traditional cooking methods used by the black communities. Taste panel tests will be undertaken using both grill and wet cooking procedures on samples from carcasses purchased from the commercial feedlotting system (Bonsmara) and those

produced using smaller carcasses from older animals of the Nguni breed. These will be mixed with Australian Angus samples to allow the results to relate to the Australian Meat Standards Australia (MSA) database. Results from the project will determine consumer preferences for high and low connective tissue cuts cooked using grill and wet cooking methods for both white and black consumer groups in South Africa, along with consumer preferences of South African and Australian consumers using linked samples from Australian carcasses. The study will also make a preliminary comparison of palatability between Australian Angus and South African Bonsmara and Nguni animals. While this estimate is based on a limited sample from each breed, it will provide a useful starting point for future work to relate the results back to MSA standards.







## Multilateral program



Dr Ken Street leads a joint ACIAR-ICARDA project to identify valuable seed stock from Central Asia. The region holds a large collection of genetic material for important agricultural species, which may be lost unless identified. Many crops and wild seeds in the region have potentially valuable traits that could be used to help save our food from the impact of climate change, pests and disease. [Photo: Brad Collis]



## Multilateral program

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2008–09	\$10,586,142
Actual expenditure in 2008–09	\$10,835,757
Expenditure in 2007–08	\$10,615,536
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$10,300,261
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2008–09	15.8%

Key performance indicators	Performance 2008–09
Alignment with ACIAR's funding strategy for the International Agricultural Research Centres (IARCs)	\$5.5 million in core funding and \$6.0 million in project-specific funding provided to 14 IARCs on a competitive basis and aligned with priorities in the 2008–09 ACIAR Annual Operational Plan and the Centres' Medium-Term Plans.
Demonstrated project impacts as measured by formal evaluations undertaken by ACIAR Impact Assessment Program	Two impact assessments of Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) projects have been contracted. One will be completed in 2009–10 and the other in 2010–11.

## Position

ACIAR administers, on behalf of the Australian Government, Australia's contribution to the International Agricultural Research Centres (IARCs). IARCs are internationally funded, independent, non-profit institutions that carry out research and related activities in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, policy and environmental management. The mandate of the IARCs is highly relevant to the objectives of Australia's aid program of achieving sustainable food security and reducing poverty in developing countries.

The majority of the IARCs operate under the umbrella of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a strategic partnership, whose 64 members support 15 international Centres. During 2008 the CGIAR undertook a fundamental review of its operations, and at its annual general meeting in December

2008 endorsed in principle an integrated reform proposal. Operational details of the reform agenda are being finalised during 2009, with implementation from early 2010. ACIAR has participated actively in the reform discussions in 2008–09, and will continue to contribute to the reform deliberations and implementation. In the context of the 2009–10 Budget, the Australian Government has announced that it will double its financial support to the reformed CGIAR over the next 4 years, with the increased investment contributing to global productivity as part of the Government's 'Food Security through Rural Development' initiative.

ACIAR's multilateral program aims to ensure the effectiveness of, and benefits to, developing countries and Australia from agricultural research conducted by the IARCs. ACIAR commissions projects with the IARCs where a centre has a significant comparative advantage that is applicable to Australia's regional priorities and



Dr Norman Borlaug's contribution to agricultural research continues through the Borlaug Global Rust Initiative. Dr Borlaug, father of the 'Green Revolution' passed away in September 2009.

aid program objectives. ACIAR's policy position for contributions to the IARCs involves the following parameters:

- allocating around 20% of ACIAR's total appropriation to the IARCs
- allocating between one-third and 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.

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

## Disbursement of multilateral funds 2008–09

In 2008–09 contributions for core funding of the IARCs amounted to 47.8% of actual multilateral expenditure, with 14 IARCs receiving core funding (untied to specific projects). Project-specific funding accounted for 52.2%, including small contributions to other regional support activities. Fourteen IARCs received project-specific funding through ACIAR this year.

Of the 14 centres receiving core funding, five are located in the Asia-Pacific region and the remainder have mandates covering tropical and dryland research agendas with direct relevance to staple crops and diversification/sustainability in the region. CAB International (CABI) is responsible for research information systems and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for food policy (see table on page 123).

Of the 14 IARCs receiving project-specific funding through ACIAR this year, 12 are members of the CGIAR, while CABI and the World Vegetable Center work in areas of agricultural development of particular interest to Australia's regional developing country partners (see table on page 123).

Projects developed under project-specific funding arrangements operate as part of ACIAR's 13 discipline-based research programs, while IARC projects complement and add value to the bilateral programs managed by the respective discipline areas. Six new activities were initiated and seven completed in 2008–09, and a total of 29 projects were active during the year.

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

Allocation of project-specific funding to an IARC, including the Challenge Programs of the CGIAR, is considered on a competitive basis, where projects are selected according to:

- relevance to ACIAR's country priorities
- impact focus
- networking with the National Agricultural Research Systems in ACIAR partner countries and with Australian research agencies
- consistency with ACIAR's Annual Operational Plan
- justification in terms of scientific merit and consideration of equity among IARCs.

## Achievements

A project to explore alternative futures for agricultural knowledge, science and technology (KST) in China and India has highlighted options for policies and investments based on the analysis of alternative development paths and their implications for food security, rural development and environmental sustainability. Although this project was designed as a stand-alone ACIAR-IFPRI project, a second objective was to provide input into the now completed multinational International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (<[www.agassessment.org](http://www.agassessment.org)>).

The project successfully provided an up-to-date analysis of world food and environmental developments on a global basis, with individual assessments of China and India. Much of the evidence-based material generated has been useful in the current debate on world food prices, food security and climate change. IFPRI has used the results from the alternative KST scenarios in discussions with the Asian Development Bank regarding investment options for agriculture in Asia. The research has also resulted in a policy document on China's Science and Technology Roadmap toward 2050 and policy recommendations for China's future research and development investments.

Developments in plant health management for faba bean, chickpea and lentils involved examining many breeding lines and germplasm accessions from **ICARDA** and Australian breeding programs. The scientists recorded resistance to ascochyta blights of chickpea, faba bean and lentil, and fusarium wilts of chickpea and lentil. In some cases multiple resistances were identified—to ascochyta blight and chocolate spot on faba bean, and to fusarium wilt and ascochyta blight in chickpea. The monitoring efforts for new and minor diseases showed that cercospora leaf spot was an emerging threat on faba bean while phoma and verticillium wilt were threats to chickpea. All will need further follow-up research. Tackling chickpea ascochyta blight with a combination of integrated disease management and the use of moderately resistant varieties increased crop yield and reduced fungicide applications.

Further work continued in the **ICARDA**-based program of genetic resource conservation, documentation and use in central Asia and the Caucasus. The current project follows on from two prior projects also funded by ACIAR, whose aims were to collect, document, conserve and characterise the region's rich agrobiodiversity. A major aim of this and previous projects is to develop the capacity of the national programs in the region to undertake their own activities to conserve and use their agrobiodiversity. Plant genetic resource (PGR) conservation was firmly on the policymaker agenda in each country involved in this project, with associated national policy strategies at various stages of development. There was a noticeable lift in the level of government support for PGR activities and, in some cases, an increasing commitment of resources. This project contributed significantly to these developments. In Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan there are now national institutes or gene banks for PGR conservation and use with varying level of government support.

Losses of wheat crops from cereal rust diseases are a major threat to food security. ACIAR funding supports ongoing and new research and capacity-building activities at **CIMMYT**, **ICARDA**, and **PBIC**—Sydney University to ensure productivity and food security through sustainable control of wheat yellow rust. Yellow rust (*Puccinia striiformis tritici* or Pst) affects wheat in most conditions and is therefore a major threat throughout Asia. The causal agent is capable of rapid evolution into new wheat races and of migrating long distances on wind. Host plant resistance is the main control, but breakdowns of resistance in China, Pakistan and elsewhere in central and western Asia have recently occurred. Researchers are employing resistant gene isolines to monitor Pst virulence in Asia as an early warning system against further outbreaks. These isolines also help to identify resistance genes for introduction into new cultivars.

The project has now broadened its focus from yellow rust to interface with new initiatives aimed at the Ug99 variant of stem rust. The goals of this project were combined with the goals of the 'Borlaug Global Rust Initiative', especially to disseminate and breed spring wheat materials with durable resistance to all three rusts, and provide training. This became necessary because the Ug99 race of stem rust pathogen threatens wheat production in most of the countries within the scope of the ACIAR project.

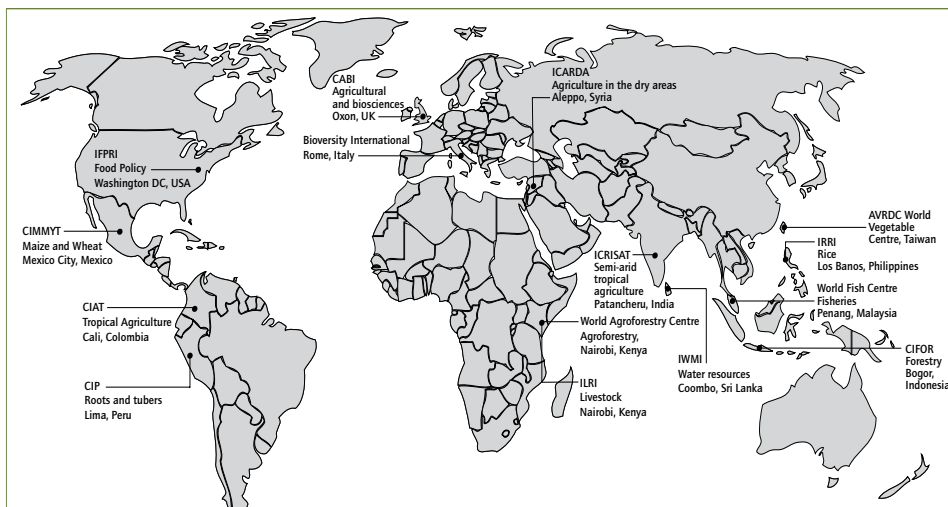
Significant progress continues to be made in incorporating durable resistance into several cultivars from China. The Chinese cultivars displayed high resistance when grown at **CIMMYT** in Mexico but were either susceptible or moderately resistant in China. The scientists used a shuttle breeding strategy to speed up the breeding as well as select resistant lines under high yellow rust pressure in China. Multisite testing of high-yielding spring wheat lines with resistance to all three rusts identified new lines with yield performance similar or superior to the currently grown cultivars in countries such as Nepal, India, Pakistan,

Afghanistan, Iran and Egypt. These high-yielding resistant lines are being multiplied for distribution to affected countries.

Fusarium wilt disease of banana is a major production constraint capable of devastating a variety of banana cultivars. The disease is caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense*, with several 'races' infecting plants, some being more virulent than others. Fusarium spreads by lying dormant in soil for long periods; it cannot be controlled by fungicides—only through effective containment and management strategies. Successful strategies must be based on correct characterisation of *Fusarium* pathogenic forms, and this is a central part of the project work being led by **Bioversity International** and focusing on the disease situation in both Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG). Two other ACIAR horticultural projects have also been involved. A survey and collection of banana fusarium wilt samples was conducted in Indonesia in 15 major banana-producing provinces. The survey found that banana wilts are the main causes of low banana productivity, and that farmers were frequently unable to distinguish between different diseases. Most of the planting materials used in the areas were suckers of their own plants or from neighbouring fields, increasing the chances of spread of corm- and soil-borne diseases. One other relevant fact derived from the survey was the observation that banana bunchy top disease is spreading rapidly in several provinces.

In PNG surveys were carried out in Markham Valley, Kainantu, Morobe province; Buka, North Solomon province; East New Britain province (ENB); Manus province; and Western province. The last of the planned surveys took place in Sandaun province, which borders Papua. To date, all samples from PNG that were sent to the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries proved to be negative to *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense*. But other disease problems observed during the surveys included sigatoka complex and marasmiellus rot. The widespread occurrence of marasmiellus rot was also confirmed

## Location of international centres receiving core funding from ACIAR



in other recent surveys. Thirteen new banana accessions were collected during the survey in Sandaun province and added to the existing germplasm collection of PNG's National Agricultural Research Institute in Laloki.

The **IRRI-CIMMYT** joint project 'Sustainable intensification of rice–maize production systems in Bangladesh' started in November 2008. This 5-year project involves multiple partnerships for research and technology transfer on rice–maize systems in three districts (Comilla, Rajshahi and Rangpur). Rapid surveys in 18 villages have helped generate an insight into the maize sector in each of the project areas. Information from these diagnostic village surveys will be used to design a questionnaire for household surveys. Another aspect of the project is to evaluate and identify elite maize germplasm tolerant of excess moisture during Rabi (dry) and Kharif-1 (monsoon) seasons. Promising maize hybrids have been screened for seedling-stage waterlogging tolerance during the Rabi season in Gazipur, Bangladesh, and others were screened in Hyderabad, India. Only six hybrids from the third set screened in Hyderabad were identified with good tolerance of early-stage excessive moisture. In Kharif-1, only a few plants of only

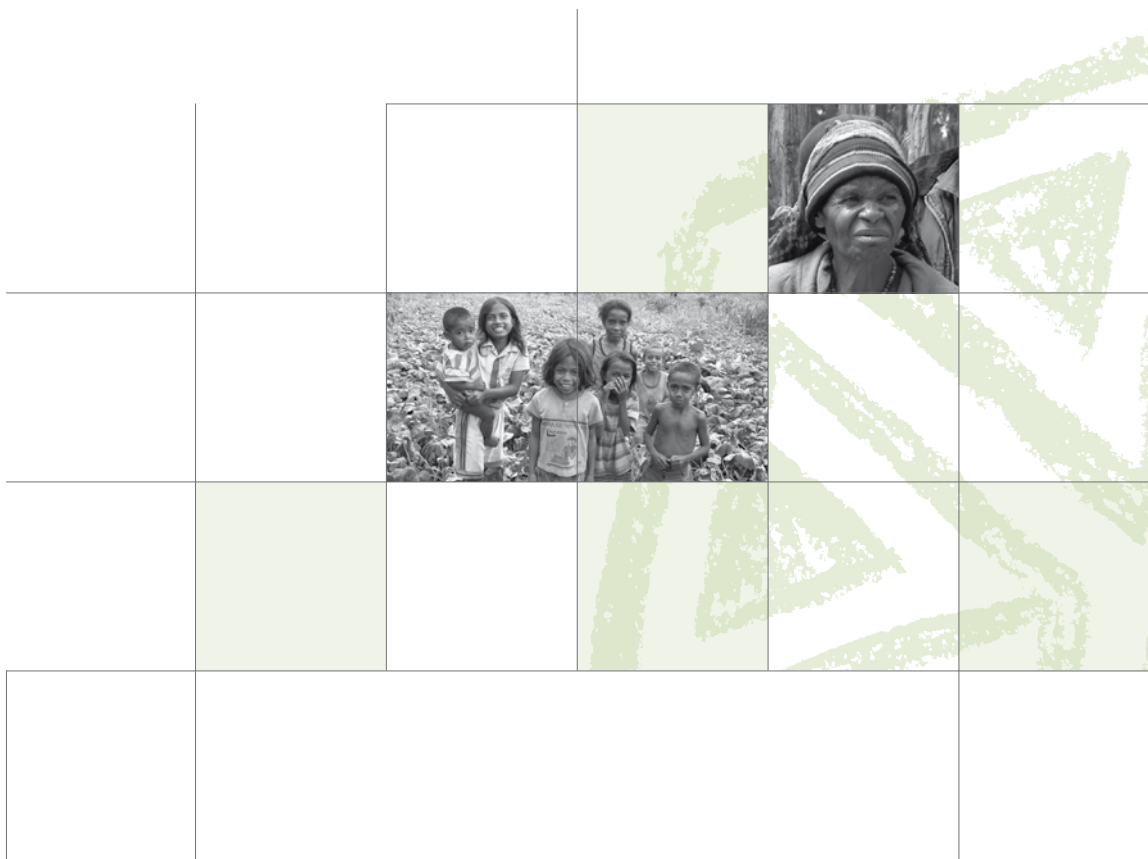
two hybrids survived until maturity in Gazipur, but none of the hybrids survived in Jamalpur.

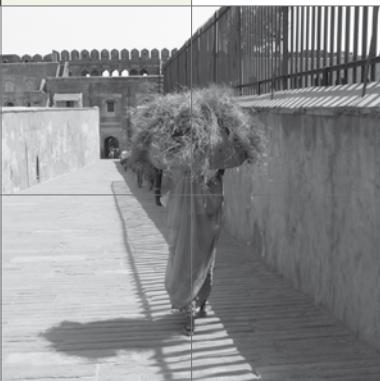
The **WorldFish Center** is leading a study in Solomon Islands, working with communities to develop and test a generic adaptive management framework that will form the basis of community-based management plans to assist communities in addressing threats from within the domain of the fishery (fish stock, habitat, fishers' economic viability) while reducing their vulnerability to external threats (such as ecosystem change, trends in world markets, fuel costs). In May 2009 WorldFish organised a workshop in Honiara. With 28 participants from two Solomon Island government ministries, four in-country NGOs and the PNG National Fisheries Authority, this meeting was a major step forward in blending the theory of resilient small-scale fisheries in the developing world with the experiences of practitioners on the ground. Facilitated by leading resilience and community-based management experts within WorldFish and a regional expert, this was an opportunity for project stakeholders to have robust discussions on issues, including how resilience-in-practice fits with other more established frameworks for managing natural resources.



## ACIAR funding to international agricultural research centres in 2008–09

Acronym	Centre title and location	Core Funding	Project-specific Funding	Total (A\$)
<b>Centres associated with CGIAR</b>				
BI	Bioversity International, Italy	250,000	88,132	338,132
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Colombia	250,000	125,266	375,266
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research, Indonesia	250,000	419,099	669,099
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, Mexico	750,000	1,116,102	1,866,102
CIP	International Potato Center, Peru	250,000	351,982	601,982
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, Syria	250,000	172,061	422,061
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre, Kenya	250,000	0	250,000
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, India	500,000	526,944	1,026,944
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute, USA	500,000	371,138	871,138
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya	250,000	225,760	475,760
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute, the Philippines	750,000	203,490	953,490
IWMI	International Water Management Institute, Sri Lanka	500,000	176,018	676,018
WORLD FISH	WorldFish Center, Malaysia	500,000	516,377	1,016,377
<b>Centres not associated with CGIAR</b>				
AVRDC	The World Vegetable Center, Taiwan	0	467,323	467,323
CABI	CAB International, UK	250,000	495,033	745,033
Total funds to IARCs		5,500,000	5,254,725	10,754,725
<b>Regional support</b>				
APAARI	Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions			71,032
Crawford Fund	Annual Sir John Crawford Lecture			10,000
Total funds to regional support				81,032
Total multilateral funding				10,835,757





## Building research capacity



Dr El Sotheary is the Deputy Head of the Socio-Economics Division of the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute.

El completed a PhD at the University of Queensland in 2007. Since her return to Cambodia and promotion she has worked to understand the social and economic circumstances that prevent farmers from adopting improved technologies and production practices.



## Building research capacity

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2008–09	\$5,380,000
Actual expenditure in 2008–09	\$7,450,989
Expenditure in 2007–08	\$6,375,429
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$4,132,093
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2008–09	10.9%

Key performance indicators	Performance 2008–09
Tracer surveys for the 2004–08 period demonstrate that at least 85% of ACIAR-funded postgraduate students studying in Australia successfully completed their awards and at least 75% use their training on return to their home country	Of 57 John Allwright Fellowships completed between 2004 to 2008, 87% have submitted theses. A detailed survey on the fellowships program was completed and published. It reported that 94% of fellows indicated a high degree of relevance of their postgraduate studies to their current employment.
Of the first group of postgraduate students in the new ACIAR–University of the South Pacific program, 75% successfully completed the 2008 study year	Each of the first group of six students under the scheme successfully completed the 2008 study year.
Six capacity-development courses delivered to targeted 'lagging' regions, including Aceh and Papua in Indonesia, and Cambodia and Lao PDR	<p>Training workshops in 2008–09, targeting lagging regions, included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ aquaculture and soils management in Aceh (Indonesia)</li> <li>■ pig production in Papua (Indonesia)</li> <li>■ aquaculture pond management in PNG Highlands</li> <li>■ more than a dozen courses on a wide range of topics (English, IT, experimental design, report writing, research management) in poor eastern Indonesian provinces</li> <li>■ horticulture in Mindanao (the Philippines)</li> <li>■ proposal preparation and scientific writing in Lao PDR and Cambodia</li> <li>■ scientific writing in the PNG highlands.</li> </ul>

## Position

ACIAR's training program focuses on building capacity of agricultural research institutes in partner countries by providing discipline-specific and broader training opportunities. 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. With co-funding from AusAID since 2006, the number of postgraduate awards (known as the John Allwright Fellowships) has been significantly increased, with a total of 149 fellows studying in 2008–09.

The training program aims to enhance the research capacity of partner-country institutions through targeting individuals involved in ACIAR projects. On-the-job training through individual projects is the responsibility of program areas. This may involve either developing-country scientists visiting Australia or Australian specialists visiting partner countries to present a training program on a specific technical subject.

ACIAR training program activities include the following, with the first representing the main expenditure:

- postgraduate training, mainly comprising the John Allwright Fellowships for postgraduate study in Australia associated with specific ACIAR projects
- a smaller number of awards for in-country postgraduate diploma and Masters degree training associated with ACIAR projects in Papua New Guinea (PNG) (at University of Technology, Lae) and the Pacific islands (at University of the South Pacific, Suva and Apia)
- support for small in-country research projects for fellowship returnees
- research management training through the John Dillon Memorial Fellowships
- short-term cross-program training courses.

For training activities in Indonesia, the training program links closely with institutional development advisers operating as part of the ACIAR-managed component of the Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative (SADI), based in Bogor. In 2008–09 several training programs involved participants from both the ACIAR–SADI and other ACIAR programs.

## Achievements

### Postgraduate fellowships

John Allwright Fellowships are available to partner-country scientists to undertake postgraduate training at Australian universities

at the Masters or Doctoral level. Applicants must be involved in ACIAR-supported collaborative research projects with courses of study focusing on areas that add value to the theme of the ACIAR project, without directly forming part of that project. If appropriate, fellows are able to spend up to 50% of their research project period on fieldwork in their home country. This ensures that their postgraduate research work is relevant to the project and their home country's needs, while allowing them to maintain their professional and personal networks. The size of the fellowship scheme has increased significantly over recent years, from a base of only 15 scholars in 1999–2000. During 2008–09 there were 149 active fellowships at Australian universities. Although eligibility is restricted to those involved in ACIAR projects, competition for awards remains highly competitive, and in 2008–09 fewer than 10% of applicants were able to secure a fellowship.

A second follow-up survey of completed fellowship holders was completed in late 2008. The survey evaluated the impact of the fellowship scheme on the awardees and their institutions in terms of employment and career paths, the fellows' impact on the research institutions to which they returned and any national impacts by the students. The results demonstrated significant benefits for institutions and individuals from the program. Almost all (99%) fellows indicated that they were facilitating the transfer of knowledge and skills within their institute or current workplace. The majority (93%) of directors of the institutes where fellows worked, and fellows themselves, agreed that skills and knowledge acquired during their postgraduate studies were highly relevant to their current positions. *The John Allwright Fellowship Scheme Survey report 2008* is available on the ACIAR website.

During 2008–09, \$6.5 million (including co-investment from AusAID) was expended on the John Allwright Fellowship Scheme. Twenty-two fellows successfully completed their studies

and 16 new fellows from China (Tibet Autonomous Region), East Timor, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vietnam commenced at nine universities in Australia. All new fellows attend a 5-day meeting in Canberra to undertake training in science communication, writing research papers and meeting ACIAR staff and Canberra-based project partners. In 2008 32 fellows participated.

Since 2005 ACIAR has supported a small number of in-country postgraduate diploma and Masters degree awards linked to ACIAR projects for scientists from PNG and Pacific island countries. The scheme provides opportunities for researchers in these countries, as taking a larger cohort of researchers out of the system for several years would potentially damage the capacity of these (smaller) national agricultural research systems. It builds linkages between government and universities in the region and helps develop the research capacity of the universities, with the aim of providing a larger body of trained agricultural, forestry and fisheries researchers. The scheme commenced in 2005 with the University of Technology, Lae, PNG, and was followed in 2008 by the University of the South Pacific-ACIAR Postgraduate Scholarships Program with eight scholarships awarded. Of the first group of students, each successfully completed the 2008 study year, and a further group of eight students commenced in 2009.

### Returnee small project awards

ACIAR provides small grants of up to \$10,000 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 are primarily aimed at developing small-scale research projects in the returnee's institution, which may catalyse longer-term support. In 2008-09 five small projects totalling \$48,787 were awarded, and a further three projects will commence in August 2009.

### John Dillon Memorial Fellowship

John Dillon Fellowships aim 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. The fellowships provide a career development opportunity in Australia for outstanding mid-career agricultural scientists and economists from ACIAR partner countries. A group of nine fellows (from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan and PNG) visited Australia for a 5-week period in March-April 2009. A highlight of the visit was the presentation of plaques by the Hon. Bob McMullan MP, Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance, at Parliament House.

### John Allwright and John Dillon Alumni Association

ACIAR maintains an Alumni Association for all former John Allwright Fellows and John Dillon Fellows. Several former fellows now lead or play key roles in ACIAR projects and ACIAR partner organisations. Others assisted in the delivery of ACIAR-sponsored training courses and impact assessment activities in partner countries. Alumni received three issues of an electronic newsletter during 2008-09, along with ACIAR technical publications.

### Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development

The AusAID-funded Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development scheme provides opportunities for young Australians to spend 3-12 months assisting on a development activity in a partner country. During 2008-09 four youth ambassadors were associated with ACIAR projects, including two who worked with crop and livestock systems projects in western China, one on a pearl oyster and aquaculture hatchery project in Tonga, and one in horticultural pest management in Cambodia.



### ATSE Crawford Fund fellowships, training courses and master classes

In 2008–09 total funding to the Crawford Fund included provision of an Australian Government allocation (through ACIAR) of \$735,000, as well as \$178,626 from ACIAR for joint training activities. During the year the Crawford Fund conducted several short-term training activities associated with ACIAR projects, including a master class in impact assessment. Other training courses associated with ACIAR projects included:

- development of ornamental horticulture in Pacific island countries
- coconut wood drying technologies and operations appropriate to Pacific environments
- large ruminant health and production training courses for northern Lao provincial and district staff, farmers and private traders
- a professional development program for international rice scholars at the International Rice Research Institute.

The Crawford Fund also supported short technical training placements for developing-country scientists in Australia. In 2008–09 four placements were sponsored for members of ACIAR project teams.

### Cross-program training

ACIAR provides short-term training activities in partner countries for staff associated with active projects. In 2008–09 the courses were predominantly provided to over 300 Indonesian researchers and extensionists working on ACIAR projects under the Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative:

- linkage visits by eastern Indonesian-based researchers and extension staff to central research institutes based in Java, including separate visits to the Beef Cattle Research Station (Grati), the Centre for Agricultural Postharvest Research and Development (Bogor), the Indonesia Vegetable Research Institute (Lembang) and the Indonesian Rice Research Institute (Sukamandi)
- short courses delivered in regional cities in eastern Indonesia (Mataram, Makassar, Kendari) including courses in communicating

science (English and Indonesian language courses), experimental design, data analysis and interpretation for adaptive research, human resources management, information and communication technology, website management and maintenance

- four courses in English language training for scientists, again delivered in regional cities. These aimed to make more effective use of related technical information that is only available in English, and to interact more effectively with project collaborators in Australia and other countries using English language
- several institutional development programs conducted in collaboration with the World Bank-funded project 'Farmer Empowerment through Agricultural Technology and Information' project. The World Bank program will subsequently expand the training nationwide, which will include:
  - development of more effective extension media and materials
  - conducting institutional assessments
  - revitalisation of soils analytical laboratory capacity in eastern Indonesia to support the development of key agribusiness sectors
  - strategic research planning.

The following courses were provided to project scientists working on ACIAR projects in other countries:

- Cambodia: meetings and a workshop were held on the writing of technical notes and scientific papers. The focus of the training was to encourage Cambodian Agricultural Research Fund (CARF) project awardees to disseminate research from their projects.
- Lao PDR: an intensive training course was delivered to enhance participants' skills in research design, data analysis and data management.
- A 3-week training course in rice research to production (at International Rice Research Institute) for scientists from Cambodia and Indonesia.





## Communicating research



To mark ACIAR's 25 years in Indonesia, journalists visited ACIAR-funded projects in Java, with assistance from the Crawford Fund. Among them was Sarina Locke, ABC Rural reporter for the ACT and NSW Southern Tablelands.



## Communicating research

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2008–09	\$720,000
Actual expenditure in 2008–09	\$802,954
Expenditure in 2007–08	\$634,968
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$657,485
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2008–09	1.2%

Key performance indicators	Performance 2008–09
Information on program and project achievements and impacts widely available in print and web-based media	<p>All corporate and scientific publications are available for free download from the ACIAR website. Thirty-six project final reports were published, with summaries of project annual reports for all projects on the website. Hardcopy publications disseminated included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 12 scientific and extension publications</li> <li>■ 5 independent impact assessment reports and an annual publication covering adoption of projects completed 3–4 years earlier</li> <li>■ 3 editions of the flagship <i>Partners</i> magazine</li> <li>■ 8 country profiles</li> <li>■ 1 co-publication</li> <li>■ 1 survey report of the John Allwright Fellowship scheme</li> </ul>
Evidence produced of continuing demand for and appreciation of ACIAR's scientific and corporate publications	210,200 unique visitors viewed ACIAR's website, recording 14,294,195 hits, a growth in visitors of over 50% on the previous year. 35,610 copies of ACIAR publications were disseminated in hard-copy format, with 66,000 PDF viewings of ACIAR publications made per month.
Targeted stakeholder groups satisfied that their information needs are being effectively met	Co-publishing of relevant books and translations of a number of publications into partner-country languages was undertaken. Project reporting templates are now being used by project staff for project annual and final reports. The Communications program continues to support collaborative project websites.
ACIAR's use of information and communication methods and technologies for disseminating agricultural research information for development consistent with current best practice	The ACIAR website has integrated a range of Web 2.0 capabilities including RSS feeds and email alerts to social networking sites. The site is now compatible with mobile phones and other portable devices and can be viewed in text-only format. Multimedia capabilities now include the use of video and Flickr-based slideshows of photos. Older, out-of-print publications have been digitised and made available on the ACIAR website.

## Position

ACIAR's enabling legislation commits the Centre to communicating the results of the research it funds, and responsibility for this is held by the Governance and Communications program. The Communications 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.

Project findings are disseminated through the scientific publishing series. The range of publications includes 'how-to' manuals, workshop proceedings, extension publications, technical reports, monographs and a suite of corporate publications. ACIAR's website is the primary source of information on project activities and outcomes, and offers all publications available for free download. Hard copies of publications and CD-ROMs of publications can be purchased through the online bookshop. 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 2008–09 year ACIAR published and distributed 12 scientific and extension titles in its scientific series and five reports in its impact assessment series. Thirty-six project final reports were published online in PDF format, as well as three translations of previously published final reports, with in-demand titles available being printed in small numbers on request. All

publications are listed in Appendix 4, together with the corporate and research awareness titles produced during the year.

A total of 35,610 hard copies of publications were distributed (an increase of almost 10,000 from the previous year), of which 296 were sold to developed world customers. Total revenue from sales and copyright payments was \$11,740, of which \$9,034 came from sales. Complimentary copies are distributed on request to people and institutions involved in agricultural research, development and extension in ACIAR's partner countries, as well as being available for free download from the ACIAR website. An average of 66,000 PDF versions of ACIAR scientific and corporate publications were viewed each month.

*Better-practice approaches for culture-based fisheries development in Asia* (ACIAR Monograph No. 120) continues to be in demand. In addition to Lao and Vietnamese, it has now been translated into Tamil and Sinhalese. Similarly, *Diagnostic manual for plant diseases caused by fungi and fungal-like pathogens* (Monograph No. 129) was translated into Vietnamese; and a children's book on integrated pest management, *Jorani and the green vegetable bugs* (Monograph No. 137), was printed in Khmer.

Another popular publication was *Landcare in the Philippines* (Monograph No. 138), which was launched in Manila. This practical guide for extension workers provides information on landcare, its benefits, and the detailed processes for establishing and maintaining it. It is relevant for not only the Philippines but also developing countries in South-East Asia, the Pacific region and Africa.

Corporate publications included *Adoption of ACIAR project outputs: studies of projects completed in 2004–05*, which examined



Ms Katherine Sierra, Vice President for Sustainable Development, the World Bank, and Chair, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), presenting the opening keynote address *Climate Change, Sustainable Agriculture, and the Research Road Ahead* at the Crawford Fund Annual Conference 2008: *Agriculture in a changing climate: the new international research frontier*.

extension and adoption of research outcomes from the projects that ended 4 years earlier. *Partners in research for development*, the flagship ACIAR magazine, reported on a range of projects across the themes of food security, genetic diversity and natural resource management.

*Country profiles*, detailing ACIAR project activities in 18 partner countries, were produced. These country-specific profiles provide a current overview of ACIAR's programs in a particular country with summaries of active and recently concluded projects for each of ACIAR's partner countries or regions.

Public awareness activities included a range of briefings, consultations, events and activities, media releases, and television and radio coverage,

targeting specific audiences and communicating research outcomes in Australia as well as in ACIAR's partner countries. Project work in Indonesia featured on ABC's Landline TV series.

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. Through this collaboration media coverage of projects in Indonesia, including through the SADI initiative, received coverage in print, on TV and radio, and on media websites. The documentary film *Seed Hunter*, co-sponsored by ACIAR and featuring Australian scientist Dr Ken Street and his journey to find ancient seed in Tajikistan, was



screened on ABC television in October 2008. It has been sold to the National Geographic Channels International and is now screening in a number of countries and collecting top awards and recognition.

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 ACIAR website <[www.aciar.gov.au](http://www.aciar.gov.au)> is the first port of call for people wanting to find information about ACIAR and its work. Accessibility improvements include upgrades to compatibility for use on mobile phones and other portable devices, which allows the site to be viewed in text-only format.

ACIAR's website provides comprehensive information about ACIAR's planning, programs, priorities and reporting of outcomes in partner countries, as well as detailed project information.

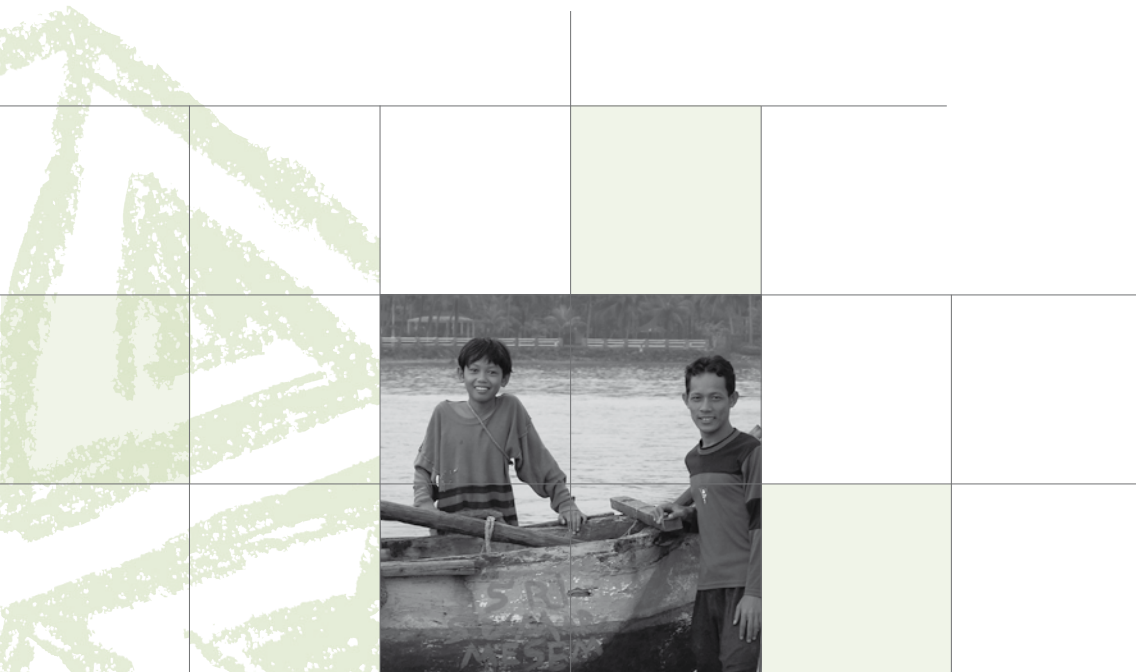
Details of all active projects, international and Australian research partners, progress reports, and concluded projects and their impacts are provided.

Website statistics for the 2008–09 year demonstrated that visits, hits and usage all continued to trend upwards. 210,200 unique visitors viewed ACIAR's website, recording 14,294,195 hits, a growth in visitors of more than 50% on the previous year.

Upgrades to the site have focused on improving the use of Web 2.0 technologies. Multimedia capabilities on the site have been enhanced, including the use of video and Flickr-based slideshows of photos with captions. RSS feeds are available to subscribers, along with email alerts to social networking sites.

The communications program continues to support collaborative project websites as well as other Web 2.0 tools. A survey of the collaborative project websites has been undertaken and will be used to guide improvements to the sites.





## Measuring research impacts



Nguyen Van Dung grows fruit on his small farm in Chau Thanh district, in Vietnam's Mekong Delta. Fruit flies used to destroy up to 90% of Nguyen's crop. That changed when reprocessed beer waste from a nearby factory, mixed with a pesticide, was used as a bait to kill fruit flies. Nguyen's income from his healthy crop is almost \$5,000, which is invested back in his farm.



## Measuring research impacts

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2008–09	\$500,000
Actual expenditure in 2008–09	\$530,130
Expenditure in 2007–08	\$494,734
Expenditure in 2006–07	\$358,544
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2008–09	0.8%

Key performance indicators	Performance 2008–09
At least five impact assessment studies of completed projects published	Five impact assessments were published.
2008–09 Project Leader adoption studies report published	An adoption studies report for eight projects completed in 2004–05 was published.
Thematic review of ACIAR forages research conducted	The review was commissioned and an impact assessment of Indonesian forages projects undertaken.
Impact assessment review of at least one program in one significant partner country conducted	A review of NRM projects on managing tannery waste in India was undertaken.
Links established with partner-country, international centre and Australian impact assessment groups	Links were established with Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD), New South Wales Department of Primary Industries, CGIAR Standing Panel for Impact Assessment, and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
Consistent framework for impact assessment activities introduced	Guidelines to establish a framework were published, consistent with the CGIAR's Strategic Guidance for Ex Post Impact Assessment of Agricultural Research.

## Position

ACIAR's Impact Assessment program commissions independent benefit:cost assessments of both individual and suites of projects or thematic areas of research. The impact assessments fulfil an important accountability function by demonstrating the value of returns, based on estimates of the economic impacts, on ACIAR investments as part of Australia's international development

assistance program. Social and environmental as well as important scientific and capacity-building impacts are generally assessed qualitatively. Impact assessments are undertaken by independent consultants using a set of newly developed guidelines for assessing the impacts of ACIAR's research activities. ACIAR has published these guidelines, which are consistent with the CGIAR's Strategic Guidance for Ex Post Impact Assessment of Agricultural Research.

ACIAR also conducts a rolling program of studies by project leaders of adoption of large projects 3 years after completion. The primary purpose of the adoption study is to provide ACIAR with qualitative, and where possible quantitative, information on the difference a project made at the scientific and community levels. Where the project has not resulted in any practice change by either the next or final users, information on the reasons for the lack of uptake is sought. The program also works closely with the Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE), within AusAID, to ensure that assessment of ACIAR activities is robust. The ODE monitors the quality, and evaluates the impact, of the Australian aid program.

## Achievements

This year five impact assessment studies were undertaken, with details reported below. The ACIAR Impact Assessment Database became operational, with a report describing the framework and functionality of the database published in the Impact Assessment Series. The database allows a comprehensive update of previous analysis of returns to ACIAR's investments in R&D. Based on an analysis of the quantitative information obtained from 37 ACIAR impact assessment studies, the total cost of the investment in these projects is around \$234 million in net present value terms (2008 dollar equivalents). Of these costs, \$128 million are direct ACIAR costs. In total, these projects generated an estimated total benefit of \$12.6 billion, with the benefits attributable to ACIAR being \$6.8 billion. The benefit:cost ratio for all the projects evaluated is around 54:1.

This study also contains a significant qualitative element, which involves drawing evidence on the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of ACIAR's activities within the broad context

of Australia's aid delivery system. There is a particular emphasis on whole-of-government and public good issues, which demonstrates that ACIAR is an effective and efficient funding agency. Despite its relatively small size on the international aid and research for development arena, the Centre performs well, ensuring that the research it invests in meets the needs of its stakeholders, makes a difference to the livelihoods of the poor and aligns within the broader Australian aid program.

## Impact assessments

### Two-stage grain drying in the Philippines

Grain drying is a major issue in all grain-producing countries, presenting particular problems in humid, tropical climates. ACIAR and PCARRD, in association with other Philippine research organisations, supported a major effort in this area dating back to the early days of ACIAR's activities. The assessment indicated that the grain-drying technologies had not been adopted in the Philippines despite evidence of adoption in other collaborating countries in the Asian region and in Australia. This lack of adoption and impact was due to the structure of the grain industry in the Philippines, with the grain-trading industry dominated by small-scale operators. As a consequence, economies of scale do not exist in grain trading, and the grain-drying technologies developed are therefore currently not profitable. These lessons will help guide future investments in research, in particular the interactions between local industry and policy conditions and research activities. The analysis undertaken suggests that, if the structure of the grain industry in the Philippines changes, application of the grain-drying technologies developed could yield returns as high as those gained in other countries.



The leather industry in India uses salt to preserve fresh skins for tanning. Reducing salt inputs has reduced environmental damage from tanneries. [Photo: Rita Siekris]

### ACIAR Database for Impact Assessments (ADIA): an outline of the database structure and a guide to its operation

This report describes the development of a database established as the repository of information from impact assessments. The database provides a mechanism to choose a stratified random sample of completed projects for impact assessment. As well, on the basis of the data entered, the database can be used to manipulate information and present it in various forms for reporting and analytical purposes.

### Salinity reduction in tannery effluents in India and Australia

The tanning industry is an important contributor to economic output in India, particularly in the state of Tamil Nadu, which produces around 60% of India's total leather production. Tannery

effluent, however, is high in salinity and has caused significant environmental damage, including increased salinity in groundwater and river systems, contaminating productive agricultural land and drinking water. Reducing the salinity of effluent was a common challenge for both Indian and Australian tanners. ACIAR provided funding of \$0.9 million in nominal terms out of a total budget of \$2.1 million in 2008–09 dollars for a project to reduce the salinity of tannery effluent by developing technologies that reduced salt inputs. The project was undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) Textile and Fibre Technology in partnership with the Central Leather Research Institute in India. It is estimated that, in constant 2008–09 dollars, the project will deliver benefits to Indian tanners of around \$49.4 million in present value terms, using a discount rate of 5%. These



benefits exceed costs which were \$2.1 million when expressed in comparable terms, resulting in a net benefit of \$47.3 million; a benefit of \$23.60 for every dollar spent. The internal rate of return on the project is estimated to be 32.4%. Of these total benefits, \$22.4 million can be attributed to ACIAR on a cost-share basis.

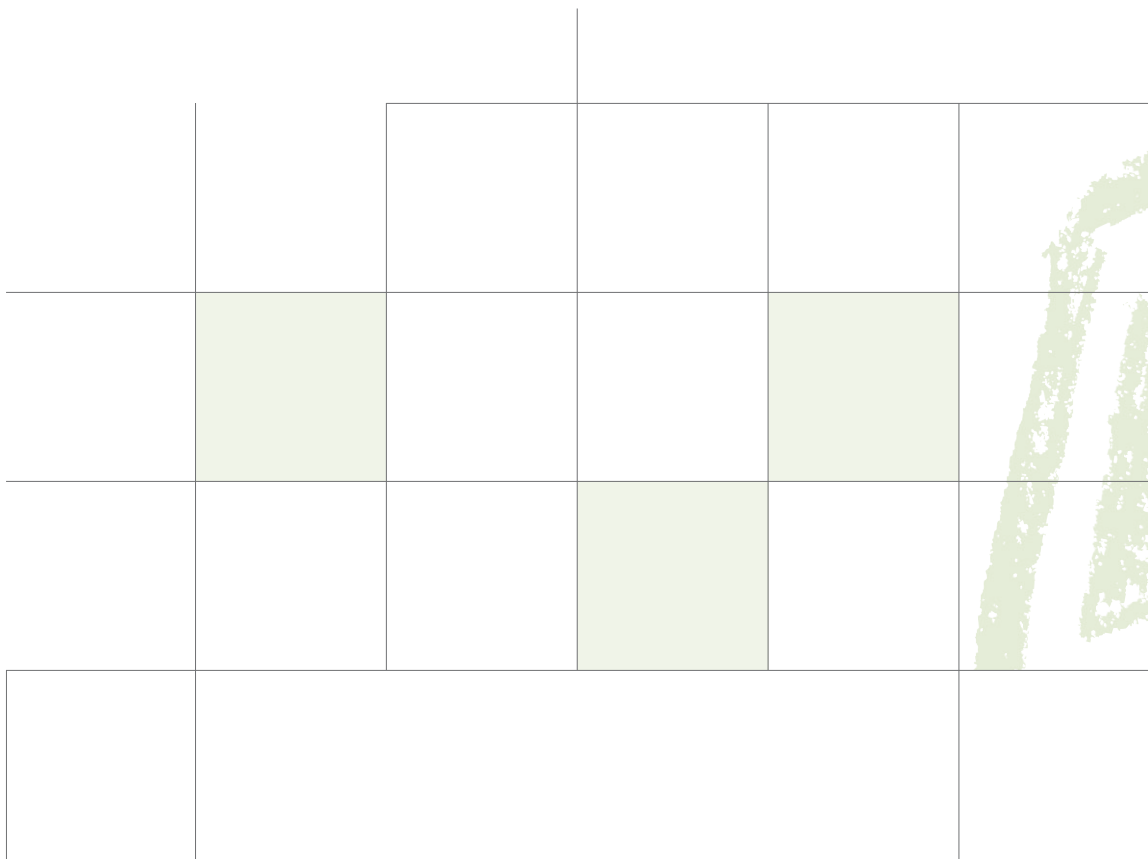
### Integrated management of insect pests of stored grain in the Philippines

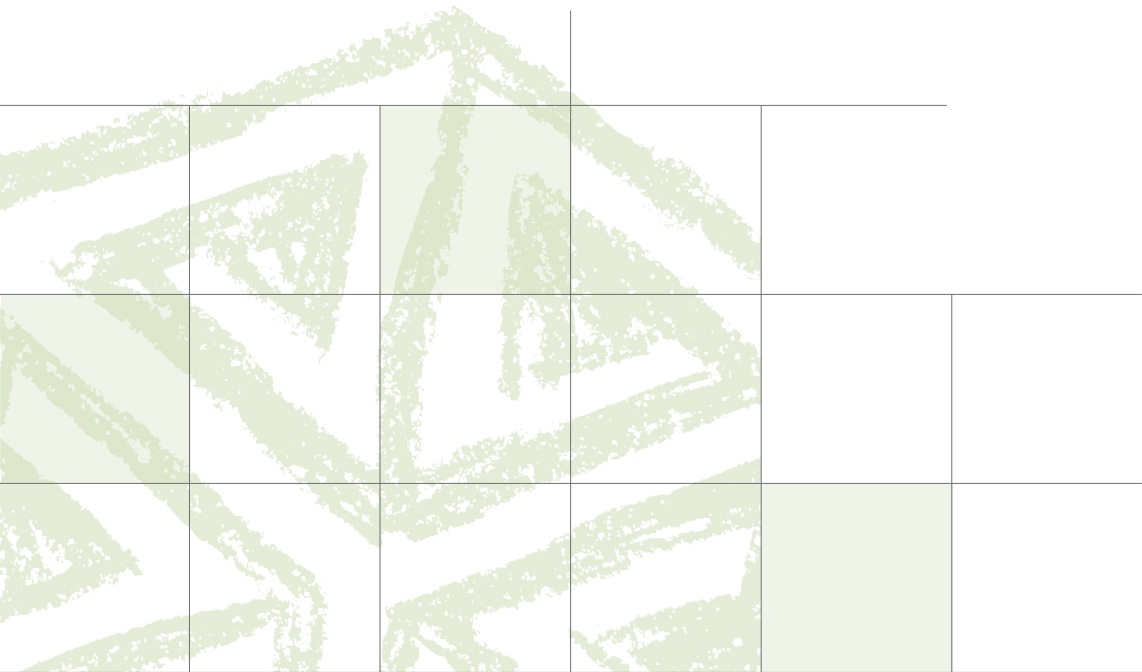
Protecting stored grain in tropical areas relies on the use of pesticides. ACIAR supported a series of four research projects to develop effective alternative control options for major pests of stored grains in the tropical areas of Australia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and China. The combined research involved the Bureau of Postharvest Research and Extension and two research groups in Australia, the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and the CSIRO. This assessment focused on the impact in the Philippines and, through surveys of members of the grain sector, found that there has been significant adoption of the outcomes. This has been primarily by the larger storage and handling sectors of the rice and other grain industries. The study found that the return on this significant investment by all parties was substantial, with a net present value of research gains to the Philippines of \$1,696 million. This provides a benefit:cost ratio of approximately 174:1 and an internal rate of return of 46.6%.

### Analysis of ACIAR's returns on investment: appropriateness, efficiency and effectiveness

Following the development of an impact assessment database, a study was commissioned to analyse the results of 37 quantitative impact assessments. In total, the benefits to ACIAR research calculated in these impact assessments are estimated at \$12.6 billion for a total investment of approximately \$234 million in 2008 dollar present value terms. Of the total benefits, \$11.4 billion accrued to developing countries, with \$1.2 billion in benefits to Australia. The average benefit:cost ratio across all assessed projects is 54:1. Of the \$12.6 billion, the benefits directly attributable to ACIAR funding are estimated at \$6.8 billion for an investment of \$128 million across the assessed projects. Given that total ACIAR expenditure since inception is estimated at \$2.1 billion, the returns from assessed research effectively pay for total expenditure more than three times over.

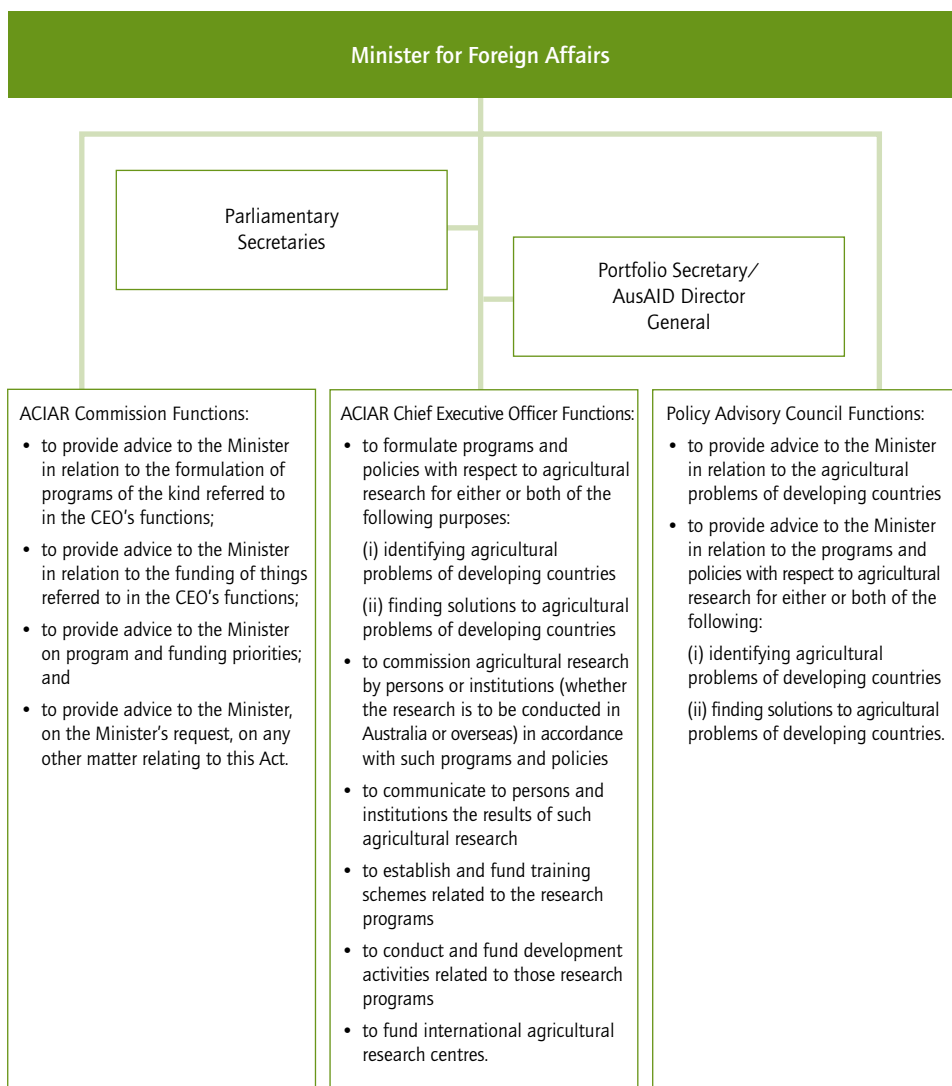
This impact assessment demonstrates the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of ACIAR-funded research over a long period of time. A key finding is the importance of partner country scientific, research and extension capacity. ACIAR's research tends to be more successful in countries with strong capacity in these areas, while countries where uptake of ACIAR research has been low tend to have lesser in-country capacity. Alignment of priorities agreed by partner countries and ACIAR is also an important factor in uptake of research.





# Corporate governance

# ACIAR's Governance framework



## Chief Executive Officer

The office and role of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) are established under Sections 4A and 5 of the *Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Act 1982* (ACIAR Act) respectively. Subject to, and in accordance with, any directions given by the Minister under Section 5, the CEO manages the affairs of the Centre and its staff. Specifically, the CEO's functions 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
- c) to communicate to persons and institutions the results of such agricultural research
- d) to establish and fund training schemes related to the research programs referred to above
- e) to conduct and fund development activities related to those research programs
- f) to fund international agricultural research centres.

The CEO is appointed by the Governor-General for a term of up to 7 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.

ACIAR's CEO has Head of Agency responsibilities 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 during the 2008–09 financial year was Mr Peter Core. Mr Core's appointment concluded on 30 July 2009, following 7 years in the role. Mr Core was replaced as CEO by Dr Nick Austin, who began a 5-year term on 31 July 2009.

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 Australian Government.

### CEO remuneration

The CEO's remuneration 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 2009 consisted of:

- base salary of \$193,903
- PSS superannuation with an employer contribution of 15.4% of base salary
- annual performance bonus of \$26,562 (10% of total remuneration) for performance period 2008–09
- other negotiable benefits, consisting of car and spouse travel.

## ACIAR Commission

Section 7 of the ACIAR Act establishes the Commission for International Agricultural Research to provide strategic advice to the Minister on ACIAR's operations. The functions of the Commission, as set out at Section 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

- to provide advice to the Minister, on the Minister's request, on any other matter relating to the Act.

### Commission composition

Under Section 8 of the ACIAR Act, the Commission consists of a Chair and six other Commissioners. Details on Members of the Commission are at pages 147–148.

### Commission meetings

The Commission met four times in 2008–09, as follows:

5th meeting	1 September 2008	Canberra
6th meeting	10 December 2008	Canberra
7th meeting	24 February 2009	Canberra
8th meeting	12 June 2009	Canberra



Commissioners pictured with Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance (from left) Mr Peter Core (former 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.



## Commission members as at 30 June 2009



**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. Dr Williams is a world leader in fisheries research and research for development.

Appointed 26 September 2007 for 3 years.

Meetings attended: 4



**The Hon. Neil Andrew AO**  
**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 3 years.

Meetings attended: 4



**Mr Barry Buffier**  
**Commissioner**

Director General of the New South Wales 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, Mr Buffier 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 3 years.

Meetings attended: 3



**Mr Peter Core**  
**Commissioner**

Director/CEO of ACIAR since 31 July 2002. A former Managing Director of the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Mr Core has held numerous senior positions in the Australian Public Service.

Appointed 26 September 2007 to 30 July 2009.

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 3 years.

Meetings attended: 3



**Mr Bruce Davis AM**  
**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 3 years.

Meetings attended: 3

*\* After 10 years of distinguished service as Director General, Mr Davis left the position on 3 July 2009.*



**Dr John Williams**  
**Commissioner**

Commissioner for Natural Resources Commission in New South Wales, 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 3 years.

Dr Williams resigned from the Commission on 31 July 2009.

Meetings attended: 3

## Commission performance

During 2008–09 major milestones for the Commission included:

- endorsement of ACIAR's Annual Operational Plan 2009–10
- input into the reform of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
- strategic advice on development of a climate change initiative
- strategic advice on development of a food security strategy in Africa through the 'Overseas Development Assistance – Food Security through Rural Development' initiative
- oversight of the transformation of ACIAR's program strategy in the Pacific
- strategic advice on development of a policy statement on biotechnology
- development of Guidelines on the Role and Responsibility of the Commission.

## Disclosure of interests

Commissioners are required to disclose to the Minister and to the Commission any direct or indirect pecuniary interest that may conflict with the proper performance of the Commissioners' functions. 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 written directions to the CEO regarding the exercising of his powers or the performance of his functions. This includes directions with respect to the commissioning of particular research. In 2008–09 there were no directions given.

## Commission costs

The direct cost of Commission operations during 2008–09 was \$65,933 including fees, travel and other meeting expenses. The CEO's salary and other management costs are not included. The comparative figure for 2007–08 for the Commission was \$27,927.

Fees for the Chair and Members of the Commission are set by the Remuneration Tribunal. The daily fees for the Chair and Members (other than the CEO) were \$700 and \$509 respectively as at 30 June 2009.



## Policy Advisory Council

The Policy Advisory Council, established under Section 17 of the ACIAR Act, provides advice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on strategic aspects of national and regional development. The Council's functions are to provide advice to the Minister regarding:

- agricultural problems of developing countries
- programs and policies with respect to agricultural research for either or both of the following purposes:
  - identifying agricultural problems of developing countries
  - 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 research priorities
- modes of operation for ACIAR
- sources of national and international expertise.

### Council composition

Membership of the Council is limited to 13, comprising a President, the Director General of AusAID or his nominee, and not fewer than 9 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 ACIAR Act, to ensure that a substantial number of the members of the Council are residents of countries other than Australia, having regard for the knowledge of appointees concerning the agricultural problems of developing countries or their experience in organising or conducting agricultural research.

### Council meeting

The Council holds an annual meeting, in Australia, over several days to discuss areas related to its role and functions. During 2008–09 the Council met in Canberra on 2 September 2008. The program included discussions with the Minister in Canberra, and was followed by attendance at the annual Crawford Fund conference held at Parliament House and associated activities during 1–3 September 2008, and field visits and meetings with Australian research providers and stakeholders in Cairns, South Johnstone, Tully, Atherton, Walkamin and Mareeba during 4–6 September 2008.

At its meeting the Council gave priority consideration to:

- program priorities for key partner countries as set out in the Centre's 2008–09 Annual Operational Plan
- the impact of rising food prices in the Asia-Pacific region
- ACIAR's climate change initiative
- the changing nature of ACIAR's modalities and partnerships
- a presentation from AusAID on the key developments in the aid program and the Australian Government response to the food crisis.

## Council membership\* (as at 30 June 2009)

Member	Term of appointment
<b>Professor Beth Woods OAM</b> Executive Director Innovation and Biosecurity Investment Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation Brisbane QUEENSLAND	President 1 October 2007 – 30 September 2010
<b>Mr Ian Kershaw</b> Nominee of the Director General AusAID Canberra AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	Ex-officio member
<b>Mr Brown Bai</b> Managing Director Tola Investments Limited Gordons PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Appointed member 7 March 2005 – 6 March 2008 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
<b>Dr Arsenio Balisacan</b> Director South-East Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture Los Baños THE PHILIPPINES	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
<b>Dr Monthathip Chanphengxay</b> Director General National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute Vientiane LAO PDR	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
<b>Dr Patricio Faylon</b> Executive Director Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development Los Baños THE PHILIPPINES	Appointed member 10 March 2003 – 9 March 2005 10 March 2005 – 9 March 2008 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
<b>Mr Peter Forau</b> Deputy Secretary General (EGS) Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Suva FIJI	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011
<b>Dr Men Sarom</b> Vice Rector Royal University of Agriculture Phnom Penh CAMBODIA	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011

Member	Term of appointment
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 Muhammad Tusneem Member (Agriculture) Planning Commission Islamabad PAKISTAN	Appointed member 15 May 2008 – 14 May 2011

\* There were two vacancies as at 30 June 2009.



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

ACIAR, as a statutory authority, is subject to the policy guidelines determined by government from time to time regarding accountability, reporting, review and general operations. The Centre is accountable through the Minister to Parliament. It is also subject to government financial and accounting policies and procedures. Staff members are employed under the *Public Service Act 1999*. Within these constraints, the Centre has the power to do all things it considers appropriate for the performance of statutory functions.

ACIAR's authority derives 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 from 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 financial statements are presented in accrual accounting format on pages 161–199 of the report, along with all financial transactions made by the Centre, which are subject to examination by the Australian National Audit Office.

### Insurances

Corporate insurance for the Centre is provided through Comcover as the manager of the Commonwealth's insurable risks. 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 2008–09 was \$47,835 (excluding GST). The premium paid in 2007–08 was \$41,573.

Liability and professional indemnity insurances were not invoked in 2008–09.

### Risk management plan

#### Audit Committee

ACIAR's Audit Committee is established in accordance with Section 46 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, to promote and facilitate communication between the Centre's auditors (both internal and external) and management. The committee's objectives are:

- to provide advice to the CEO that ACIAR's control framework is in place and working effectively
- to ensure the objectivity and reliability of externally published financial information
- to ensure 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 2008–09. Audit Committee membership and attendance during the year were as follows:



Member		Meetings attended
Mr Len Early	Chair	4
Ms Glenys Roper	External Member	4
Dr Simon Hearn	Centre Senior Advisor (appointed 28 April 2005)	3
Dr Jeff Davis	Centre Program Manager (ceased 9 September 2008)	1
Mr David Shearer	Centre Program Manager (appointed 1 July 2007)	2
Ms Lisa Wright	Manager Governance and Communications (appointed 11 December 2008)	3
Mr Paul Tyrrell	Finance Manager (ex-officio)	4
Dr Debbie Templeton	Alternate	1
Dr Caroline Lemerle	Alternate	1

*Secretariat support is provided by the Finance Unit, with the Accountant acting as Secretary.*

## Internal audit

The role of Chair of the Audit Committee is undertaken by an external appointee, with each committee meeting supported by advisers from our external auditors (ANAO), internal auditors (RSM Bird Cameron) and the Centre's Finance Section. Secretariat support is provided by the Finance unit.

RSM Bird Cameron was contracted to undertake various internal audit reviews to support the Committee. Internal audit reviews conducted in 2008–09 were:

- records management
- certificate of compliance
- procurement.

An independent external review—'Strategic Review of ACIAR's Research Project Contracting Framework'—was completed by Mr Laurie Engel.

## Certification of fraud measures

The Centre's Fraud Control Plan and current risk assessment comply with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines* issued in May 2002. Measures relating to the reporting of fraud and controls against fraud are included in the Chief Executive Instructions. These instructions also stipulate that the CEO must report on fraud control to the Minister. The CEO, as agency head, certifies that ACIAR 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 is responsible for overseeing 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.

## Chief Finance Officer's review

### Funding and other income

ACIAR's main funding is provided through Commonwealth appropriation, as determined in the Federal Budget in May each year. In 2008–09 appropriation was \$52.333 million.

This is supplemented through:

- co-funding of projects by AusAID and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- co-funding of training scholarships by AusAID

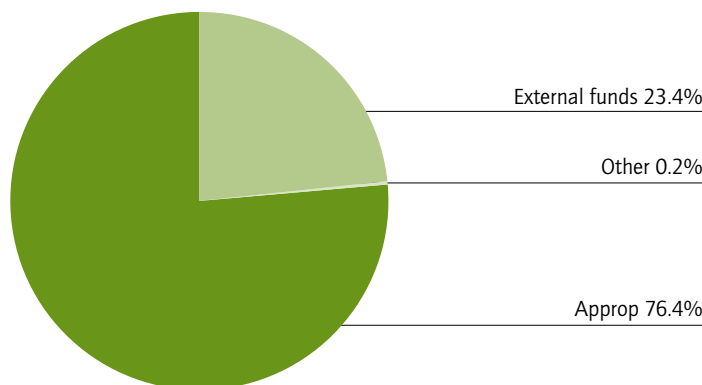
- a small revenue flow from the sale of ACIAR scientific publications.

In 2008–09 additional funding, provided from AusAID, has increased for both projects and training activities. External funds in 2008–09 totalled \$16.006 million compared to \$14.595 million in 2007–08.

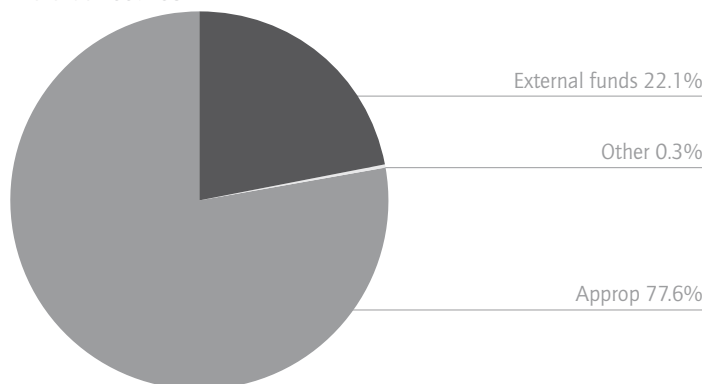
During the past 5 financial years appropriation has remained constant in real terms.

Total income for 2008–09 was \$68.484 million.

ACIAR revenue 2008–09



ACIAR revenue 2007–08



# Program and operational expenses

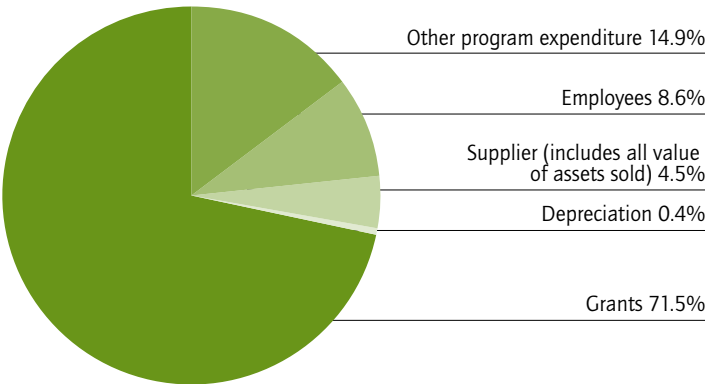
ACIAR's mandate directs the Centre to fund both bilateral and multilateral research and training activities (including educational fellowships) for the benefit of developing countries and Australia. In addition, ACIAR disseminates publications and measures the impacts of its projects.

These combined activities account for 86.4% of expenditure, expressed as grants and other program expenditure in the chart below.

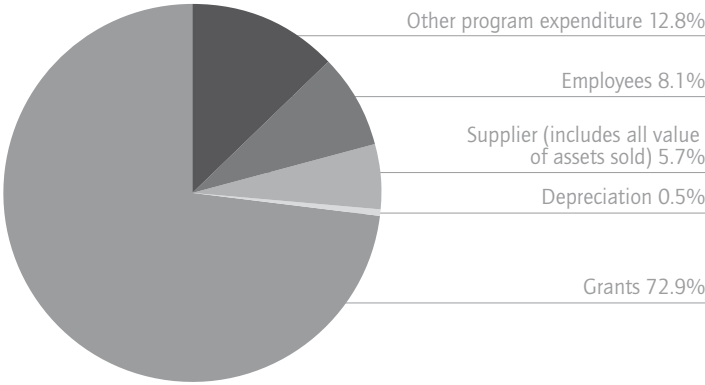
The remaining 13.6% of expenditure (14.3% in 2007–08) accounts for the costs of supporting these operations through staffing and administration.

Total expenses in 2008–09 were \$68.416 million.

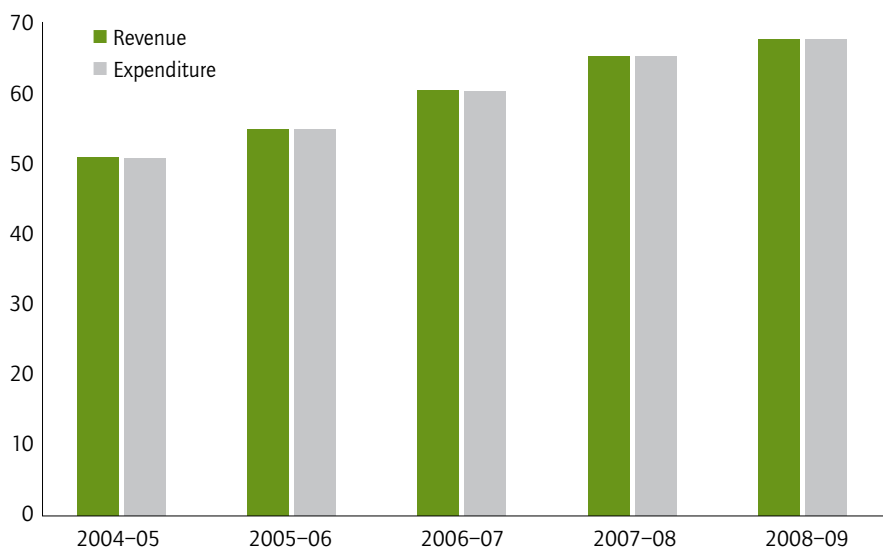
ACIAR expenditure 2008–09



ACIAR expenditure 2007–08



Revenue and expenditure

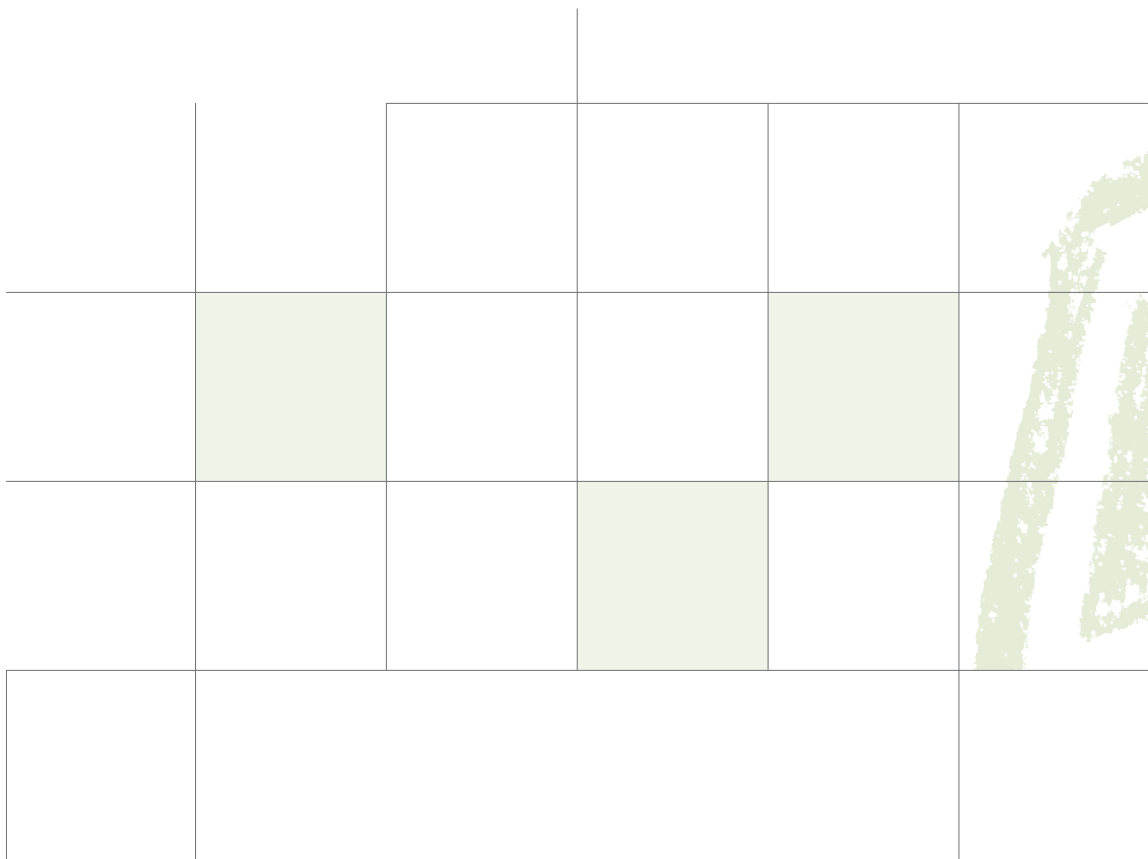


## Operating result and financial position

ACIAR operates a balanced budget and aims to achieve a small surplus each financial year. In 2008-09 this surplus was \$67,890.

## Accounting policies

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











## 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 2009, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and the Chief Finance Officer; Income Statement; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedules of Commitments and Contingencies; and Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

### *The Responsibility of the Chief Executive 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. I have conducted my audit 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 Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research's 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 2009 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  
25 August 2009

## Statement by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

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

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In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 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 .....

Nick Austin  
Chief Executive Officer

25 August 2009

Signed .....

Paul Tyrrell  
Chief Finance Officer

25 August 2009

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from Government	3A	52,333	51,242
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3B	12	16
External funds	3C	16,006	14,595
Other revenue	3C	112	150
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>68,463</b>	<b>66,003</b>
<b>Gains</b>			
Other gains	3D	21	25
<b>Total gains</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>68,484</b>	<b>66,028</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
<i>Administration</i>			
Employee benefits	4A	5,889	5,375
Suppliers	4B	3,101	3,481
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	299	301
Losses from asset sales	4D	11	6
<i>Program expenditure</i>			
Grants	4E	48,900	48,414
Other program expenditure	4F	10,216	8,423
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>68,416</b>	<b>66,000</b>
<b>Surplus attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>28</b>

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

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6A	5,135	3,937
Trade and other receivables	6B	3,776	3,194
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>8,911</b>	<b>7,131</b>
<b>Non-Financial Assets</b>			
Land and buildings	7A, C	313	372
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7B, C	236	309
Intangibles	7D	126	168
Other non-financial assets	7F	228	205
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>903</b>	<b>1,054</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>9,814</b>	<b>8,185</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	8A	124	236
Grants	8B	1,864	2,419
Other payables	8C	5,767	3,599
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>7,755</b>	<b>6,254</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Employee provisions	10A	1,057	997
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>1,057</b>	<b>997</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>8,812</b>	<b>7,251</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>1,002</b>	<b>934</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Reserves		325	325
Retained surplus		677	609
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>1,002</b>	<b>934</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>9,140</b>	<b>7,336</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>674</b>	<b>849</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>8,708</b>	<b>7,171</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>80</b>

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 2009

	Retained Earnings		Reserves		Total Equity	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>Opening balance</b>						
Balance carried forward from previous period	609	558	325	325	934	883
Adjustment for errors	-	23	-	-	-	23
<b>Adjusted opening balance</b>	609	581	325	325	934	906
Surplus for the period	68	28	-	-	68	28
<b>Total income and expenses</b>	68	28	-	-	68	28
<b>Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government</b>	677	609	325	325	1,002	934

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 2009

	Notes	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Goods and services		11	16
Appropriations		51,766	50,637
Net GST received		3,336	2,968
External funds		17,976	13,489
Other cash received		5	201
<b>Total cash received</b>		<u>73,094</u>	<u>67,311</u>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		5,701	5,415
Suppliers		3,609	3,042
Grants		52,657	50,615
Other program expenditure		9,793	9,054
<b>Total cash used</b>		<u>71,760</u>	<u>68,126</u>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	12	<u>1,334</u>	<u>(815)</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		6	2
<b>Total cash received</b>		<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		133	146
Purchase of intangibles		9	36
<b>Total cash used</b>		<u>142</u>	<u>182</u>
<b>Net cash (used by) investing activities</b>		<u>(136)</u>	<u>(180)</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<u>1,198</u>	<u>(995)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>3,937</u>	<u>4,932</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	6A	<u>5,135</u>	<u>3,937</u>

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 2009

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>BY TYPE</b>		
<b>Commitments receivable</b>		
GST recoverable on commitments	(355)	(144)
<b>Total commitments receivable</b>	<u>(355)</u>	<u>(144)</u>
<b>Other commitments</b>		
Operating leases <sup>1</sup>	2,655	1,579
Project commitments	52,453	61,955
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<u>55,108</u>	<u>63,534</u>
<b>Net commitments by type</b>	<u>54,753</u>	<u>63,390</u>
<b>BY MATURITY</b>		
<b>Commitments receivable</b>		
<b>Other commitments receivable</b>		
One year or less	(157)	(144)
From one to five years	(198)	-
<b>Total other commitments receivable</b>	<u>(355)</u>	<u>(144)</u>
<b>Commitments payable</b>		
<b>Operating lease commitments</b>		
One year or less	620	605
From one to five years	2,035	974
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<u>2,655</u>	<u>1,579</u>
<b>Other Commitments</b>		
One year or less	25,805	27,692
From one to five years	26,648	34,263
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<u>52,453</u>	<u>61,955</u>
<b>Net commitments by maturity</b>	<u>54,753</u>	<u>63,390</u>

NB: Commitments were GST inclusive where relevant.

1. Operating leases 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.

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

## Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Schedule of Contingencies

as at 30 June 2009

There are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2009.

There are no unquantifiable or remote contingencies.

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

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 2009

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### 1.1 Objectives of ACIAR

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (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; and
- 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 of 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 2008; 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 otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMO, assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured.

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

However, assets and liabilities arising under Agreements Equally Proportionately Unperformed are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments and the schedule of contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income 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 and amendments 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 1	First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (June 2007)
AASB 3	Business Combinations (December 2007)
AASB 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
AASB 101	Presentation of Financial Statements (December 2007)
AASB 114	Segment Reporting
AASB 116	Property, Plant and Equipment
AASB 127	Consolidation and Separate Financial Statements (December 2007)
AASB 137	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

AASB 139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
AASB 1004	Contributions
AASB 1048	Interpretation and Application of Standards
AASB 1049	Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting
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 2007-9	Amendments to Accounting Standards arising from the review of AASs 27, 29 and 31 [AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 8, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 116, AASB 127 and AASB 137]
AASB 2008-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Reclassification of Financial Assets
AASB 2008-12	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reclassification of Financial Assets – Effective Date and Transition [AASB 7, AASB 139 & AASB 2008-10]
AASB 2009-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Embedded Derivatives [AASB 139 & Interpretation 9]
Interp 4	<i>Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease</i>
Interp13	<i>Customer Loyalty Programmes</i>
Interp14	<i>AASB 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction</i>
Interp 1038	Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities

#### **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 1	First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (May 2009)
AASB 3	Business Combinations (Mar 2008)
AASB 8	Operating Segments
AASB 101	Presentation of Financial Statements (Sep 2007)
AASB 127	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Mar 2008)
AASB 1039	Concise Financial Reports
AASB 2007-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8 [AASB 5, AASB 6, AASB 102, AASB 107, AASB 119, AASB 127, AASB 134, AASB 136, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038]
AASB 2007-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123 [AASB 1, AASB 101, AASB 107, AASB 111, AASB 116 & AASB 138 and Interpretations 1 & 12]
AASB 2007-8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101
AASB 2007-10	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101
AASB 2008-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations arising on Liquidation [AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 132, AASB 139 & Interpretation 2]

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

AASB 2008-3	Amendments to Australian 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 & 107]
AASB 2008-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 7, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 116, 118, 119, 120, 123, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1023 & 1038]
AASB 2008-6	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1 & AASB 5]
AASB 2008-9	Amendments to AASB 1049 for Consistency with AASB 101
AASB 2008-11	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Business Combinations Among Not-for-Profit Entities [AASB 3]
AASB 2009-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Borrowing Costs of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities [AASB 1, AASB 111 & AASB 123]
AASB 2009-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments [AASB 4, AASB 7, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038]
AASB 2009-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 2 and AASB 138 and AASB Interpretations 9 & 16]
AASB 2009-5	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 117, 118, 136 & 139]
AASB 2009-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards
AASB 2009-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 5, 7, 107, 112, 136 & 139 and Interpretation 17]
Interp 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities
Interp 12	Service Concession Arrangements (June 2007)

### 1.5 Revenue

#### Revenues from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental output appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue when ACIAR 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;

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

- 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 impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Allowances 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 Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

#### 1.6 Gains

##### **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.

##### **Sale of Assets**

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

#### 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.



# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

### **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 2008-09 financial year.

### **1.8 Grants**

ACIAR makes grant payments under the *Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Act 1982*, as amended July 2007.

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 *Employee Benefits*) 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.

All other employee benefit liabilities are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees 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 at the estimated salary rates that applied at the time the leave is taken, 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 as recognised as current liability.

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.

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the shorthand method. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

#### **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 for 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 current 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 as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

#### **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 benefits.

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.

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

### 1.12 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 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 through 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 that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or 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; 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.

#### 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.

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

#### 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 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 '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 Liabilities

Other financial liabilities, 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).

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

### 1.15 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are not recognised in the balance sheet but are reported in the 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 amount cannot be reliably measured. 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 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 income 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 the restructuring.

### 1.17 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 are carried at fair value less subsequent 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 of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised through operating result. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through operating result except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

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.

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

#### **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:

	2009	2008
Leasehold improvements	<b>5-10 years</b>	5-10 years
Plant and equipment	<b>5-10 years</b>	5-10 years
Computer equipment	<b>3 - 5 years</b>	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 2009. 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.

#### **1.18 Intangibles**

ACIAR's intangibles consist of purchased proprietary software for internal use and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, which range from 5 to 10 years (2008: 5 to 10 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2009. None were found to be impaired.

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

### **1.19 Taxation / Competitive Neutrality**

ACIAR is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

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**  
**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements**  
 for the year ended 30 June 2009

**Note 3: Income**

	2009	2008
<i>Revenue</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>

**Note 3A: Revenue from Government**

Appropriations:

Departmental outputs	52,333	51,242
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>52,333</b>	<b>51,242</b>

**Note 3B: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services**

Provision of goods - external parties	12	16
<b>Total sale of goods and rendering of services</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>

**Note 3C: External Funds Revenue**

AusAID contributions	15,886	14,223
Other Government agencies	120	372
<b>Total related entities</b>	<b>16,006</b>	<b>14,595</b>
Project returns	104	135
Miscellaneous revenue	8	15
<b>Total external entities</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Total external funds revenue</b>	<b>16,118</b>	<b>14,745</b>

**Gains**

**Note 3D: Other Gains**

Resources received free of charge	21	25
<b>Total other gains</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>



# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

### Note 4: Expenses

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>Note 4A: Employee Benefits</b>		
Wages and salaries	4,838	4,406
Superannuation:		
Defined contribution plans	159	83
Defined benefit plans	543	549
Leave and other entitlements	190	189
Separation and redundancies	-	37
Other employee benefits	159	111
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>5,889</b>	<b>5,375</b>
<b>Note 4B: Suppliers</b>		
Provision of goods – external parties	127	319
Rendering of services – related entities	469	470
Rendering of services – external parties	1,882	2,114
Operating lease rentals - external parties:		
Minimum lease payments	595	558
Workers compensation premiums	28	20
<b>Total supplier expenses</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>3,481</b>
<b>Note 4C: Depreciation and Amortisation</b>		
Depreciation:		
Leasehold improvements	99	96
Plant and equipment	157	168
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>264</b>
Amortisation:		
Intangibles:		
Computer Software	43	37
<b>Total amortisation</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>Note 4D: Losses from Assets Sales</b>		
Property, plant and equipment:		
Proceeds from sale	(6)	(299)
Carrying value of assets sold	9	305
Intangibles:		
Carrying value of assets sold	8	-
<b>Total losses from assets sales</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

### Note 4: Expenses – cont.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>Note 4E: Grants</b>		
Public sector:		
Australian Government entities (related entities)	3,471	4,336
Private sector:		
Non-profit organisations	34,593	33,462
Overseas	10,836	10,616
<b>Total grants</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>48,414</b>

### Note 4F: Other Program Expenditure

Training	7,448	6,375
Communications research	780	635
Other research	1,988	1,413
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>10,216</b>	<b>8,423</b>

### 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 1.19 and, 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 2009

### Note 6: Financial Assets

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>Note 6A: Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Special Accounts	4,938	3,476
Cash on hand or on deposit	197	461
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>3,937</b>
<b>Note 6B: Trade and Other Receivables</b>		
Goods and services - related entities	-	38
<b>Total receivables for goods and services</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>
Appropriations receivable:		
for existing outputs	2,757	2,190
<b>Total appropriations receivable</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>2,190</b>
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	852	554
Other receivables	167	412
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>3,194</b>
Receivables are represented by:		
Current	3,776	3,194
Non-current	-	-
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>3,194</b>
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	3,691	3,106
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	-	-
30 to 60 days	83	38
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	2	50
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>3,194</b>

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

#### Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>Note 7A: Land and Buildings</b>		
Leasehold improvements:		
Fair value	649	623
Accumulated depreciation	(336)	(251)
<b>Total leasehold improvements</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Total land and buildings (non-current)</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>372</b>

No indicators of impairment were found for land and buildings.

#### Note 7B: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment

Infrastructure, plant and equipment:		
Gross carrying value (at fair value)	923	1,065
Accumulated depreciation	(687)	(756)
<b>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment (non-current)</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>309</b>

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

#### Note 7C: Analysis of Property, Plant and

**TABLE A – Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2008-09)**

Item	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Total property, plant and equipment \$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2008</b>			
Gross book value	623	1,065	1,688
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(251)	(756)	(1,007)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2008</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>681</b>
Additions:			
By purchase	49	84	133
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(99)	(157)	(256)
Disposals	(9)	-	(9)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2009</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>549</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2009 represented by:</b>			
Gross book value	649	923	1,572
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(336)	(687)	(1,023)
	<b>313</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>549</b>

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

**TABLE B – 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 and equipment \$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2007</b>			
Gross book value	580	970	1,550
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(155)	(588)	(743)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2007</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>807</b>
Additions:			
By purchase	49	97	146
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(96)	(168)	(264)
Disposals	(6)	(2)	(8)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2008</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>681</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2008 represented by:</b>			
Gross book value	623	1,065	1,688
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(251)	(756)	(1,007)
	<u>372</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>681</u>
<b>Note 7D: Intangibles</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	
Computer software at cost:	<b>439</b>	<b>465</b>	
Accumulated amortisation	<b>(313)</b>	<b>(297)</b>	
<b>Total intangibles (non-current)</b>	<b><u>126</u></b>	<b><u>168</u></b>	

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

#### Note 7: Non-Financial Assets – cont.

##### Note 7E: Analysis of Intangibles

*Table A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2008-09)*

Item	Computer software purchased \$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2008</b>	
Gross book value	465
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(297)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2008</b>	<b>168</b>
Additions:	
By purchase or internally developed	9
Amortisation	(43)
Disposals	(8)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2009</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2009 represented by:</b>	
Gross book value	439
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(313)
	<b>126</b>

*Table B: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2007-08)*

Item	Computer software purchased \$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2007</b>	
Gross book value	580
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(411)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2007</b>	<b>169</b>
Additions:	
By purchase or internally developed	36
Amortisation	(37)
Disposals	-
<b>Net book value 30 June 2008</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2008 represented by:</b>	
Gross book value	465
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(297)
	<b>168</b>

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

### Note 7: Non-Financial Assets – cont.

#### **Note 7F: Other Non-Financial Assets**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Prepayments		
Suppliers	228	97
Grants	-	108
<b>Total other non-financial assets</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>205</b>

All other non-financial assets were current assets.

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

### Note 8: Payables

#### **Note 8A: Suppliers**

Trade creditors	124	236
<b>Total supplier payables</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>236</b>
Supplier payables - external parties are represented by:		
Current	124	236
Non-current	-	-
<b>Total supplier payables</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>236</b>

Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

#### **Note 8B: Grants**

Private sector:

Non-profit organisations	1,622	2,377
Project withholdings	242	42
<b>Total grants</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>2,419</b>
Grants are represented by:		
Current	1,864	2,419
Non-current	-	-
<b>Total grants</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>2,419</b>

#### **Note 8C: Other Payables**

Salaries and wages	140	136
Superannuation	9	5
Unearned revenue	4,851	3,231
Research publications	54	56
Other research activities	713	171
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>3,599</b>

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

#### Note 9: Interest Bearing Liabilities

ACIAR does not have any interest bearing liabilities.

#### Note 10: Provisions

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>Note 10A: Employee Provisions</b>		
Leave	1,057	997
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>997</b>
Employee provisions are represented by:		
Current	953	917
Non-current	104	80
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>997</b>

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 reporting date. Employee provisions expected to be settled in twelve months from the reporting date were \$395,077 (2008: \$364,839), and in excess of one year \$662,181 (2008: \$632,708).

#### Note 11: Restructuring

##### Note 11A: Departmental Restructuring

There were no restructures in 2008-09.



# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

### Note 12: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement</b>		
<b>Report cash and cash equivalents as per:</b>		
Cash flow statement	5,135	3,937
Balance sheet	<u>5,135</u>	<u>3,937</u>
<b>Difference</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:</b>		
Operating result	68	28
Depreciation / amortisation	299	301
Loss on disposal of assets	11	6
(Increase) in net receivables	(582)	(780)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(23)	142
(Decrease) in employee provisions	60	(89)
(Decrease) in supplier payables	(112)	(79)
Increase / (decrease) in grants and other payables	<u>1,613</u>	<u>(344)</u>
<b>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</b>	<u><u>1,334</u></u>	<u><u>(815)</u></u>

### Note 13: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

ACIAR does not have any unquantifiable or remote contingencies.

### Note 14: Senior Executive Remuneration

	2009	2008
The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more:		
\$235 000 to \$249 999	1	1
\$250 000 to \$264 999	-	-
\$265 000 to \$279 999	-	-
\$280 000 to \$294 999	-	1
\$295 000 to \$309 999	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of senior executives shown above	<u><u>\$547,140</u></u>	<u><u>\$533,985</u></u>
The aggregate amount of separation and redundancy/termination benefit payments during the year	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

**Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research**  
**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2009**

**Note 15: Remuneration of Auditors**

	<b>2009</b>	2008
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
Financial statement audit services were provided free of charge to the Agency.		
The fair value of the services provided was:	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>
	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>

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 2009

### **Note 16: Financial Instruments**

#### **Note 16A: Categories of Financial Instruments**

##### **Financial Assets**

##### Loans and receivables:

Cash and receivables	<b>197</b>	461
Trade receivables	<b>167</b>	450

<b><i>Carrying amount of financial assets</i></b>	<b><u>364</u></b>	<b><u>911</u></b>
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##### **Financial Liabilities**

##### Other liabilities

Payable - suppliers	<b>124</b>	236
Grants	<b>1,864</b>	2,419
Other payables	<b>767</b>	227

<b><i>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</i></b>	<b><u>2,755</u></b>	<b><u>2,882</u></b>
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#### **16B Credit risk**

ACIAR is exposed to minimal credit risk as receivables are 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 (2009: \$167,000 and 2008: \$450,000). 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.

	<b>Not past due nor impaired 2009 \$'000</b>	Not past due nor impaired 2008 \$'000	<b>Past due or impaired 2009 \$'000</b>	Past due or impaired 2008 \$'000
Loans and receivables				
Trade receivables	<b>82</b>	450	<b>85</b>	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	450	<b>85</b>	38

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

#### Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2009

	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	-	83	-	2	85
<b>Total</b>	-	83	-	2	85

#### Ageing of financial assets that were 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
<b>Total</b>	-	38	-	-	38

#### 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

#### Maturities for financial liabilities 2009

	On demand 2009 \$'000	within 1 year 2009 \$'000	1 to 2 years 2009 \$'000	2 to 5 years 2009 \$'000	> 5 years 2009 \$'000	Total 2009 \$'000
<b>Other liabilities</b>						
Payable - suppliers	-	124	-	-	-	124
Other payables	-	2,631	-	-	-	2,631
<b>Total</b>	-	2,755	-	-	-	2,755

#### Maturities for financial liabilities 2008

	On demand 2008 \$'000	within 1 year 2008 \$'000	1 to 2 years 2008 \$'000	2 to 5 years 2008 \$'000	> 5 years 2008 \$'000	Total 2008 \$'000
<b>Other liabilities</b>						
Payable - suppliers	-	236	-	-	-	236
Other payables	-	2,646	-	-	-	2,646
<b>Total</b>	-	2,882	-	-	-	2,882

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

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 to 'Currency risk' or 'Other price risk'.

### Interest Rate Risk

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

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

#### Note 17: Appropriation

**Table A: Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the consolidated Revenue fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations**

Particulars	Departmental Outputs	
	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance brought forward from previous period ( <i>Appropriation Acts</i> )	2,651	2,082
Opening balance error adjustment	546	-
<i>Appropriation Act:</i>		
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2008-2009 as passed</i>	52,333	51,242
<i>FMA Act:</i>		
Appropriations to take account of recoverable GST ( <i>FMA Act</i> section 30A)	3,674	2,968
<b>Total appropriation available for payments</b>	<b>59,204</b>	<b>56,292</b>
Cash payments made during the year (GST inclusive)	(55,416)	(53,641)
Balance of authority to draw cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for ordinary annual services appropriations and as represented by:	3,788	2,651
Cash at bank and on hand	197	461
Departmental appropriations receivable	2,757	2,190
GST receivable	834	-
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>2,651</b>

#### Note 18: Special Accounts

ACIAR Special Account (Departmental)	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Legal Authority: <i>Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Act 1982</i> ; section 33		
Appropriation: <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i> ; section 21		
<i>Purpose:</i> For crediting amounts received from time to time by ACIAR to cover the discharge of costs.		
Balance carried from previous period	3,476	4,435
Amounts credited to Special Account	17,926	14,496
<b>Total credits</b>	<b>21,402</b>	<b>18,931</b>
Payments made to suppliers	(16,464)	(15,455)
<b>Balance carried to next period (excluding investment balances) and represented by:</b>	<b>4,938</b>	<b>3,476</b>
Cash - transferred to the Official Public Account	4,938	3,476
Cash - held by the agency	-	-
<b>Total balance carried to the next period</b>	<b>4,938</b>	<b>3,476</b>

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.

# Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2009

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*.

#### **Note 19: Assets Held in Trust**

ACIAR has no assets held in trust at year-end.

#### **Note 20: Compensation and Debt Relief**

ACIAR has made no payments for compensation or debt relief.

#### **Note 21: Reporting by Outcome**

##### **Note 21A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery**

	<b>Outcome 1</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Administered	-	-
Departmental	68,312	66,000
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>68,312</b>	<b>66,000</b>
<b>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non government sector</b>		
Administered	-	-
Departmental	(12)	(16)
<b>Total costs recovered</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(16)</b>
<b>Other external income</b>		
Administered	-	-
Departmental	(16,035)	(14,786)
<b>Total other external income</b>	<b>(16,035)</b>	<b>(14,786)</b>
<b>Net cost/(contribution) of outcome</b>	<b>52,265</b>	<b>51,198</b>

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

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research  
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2009

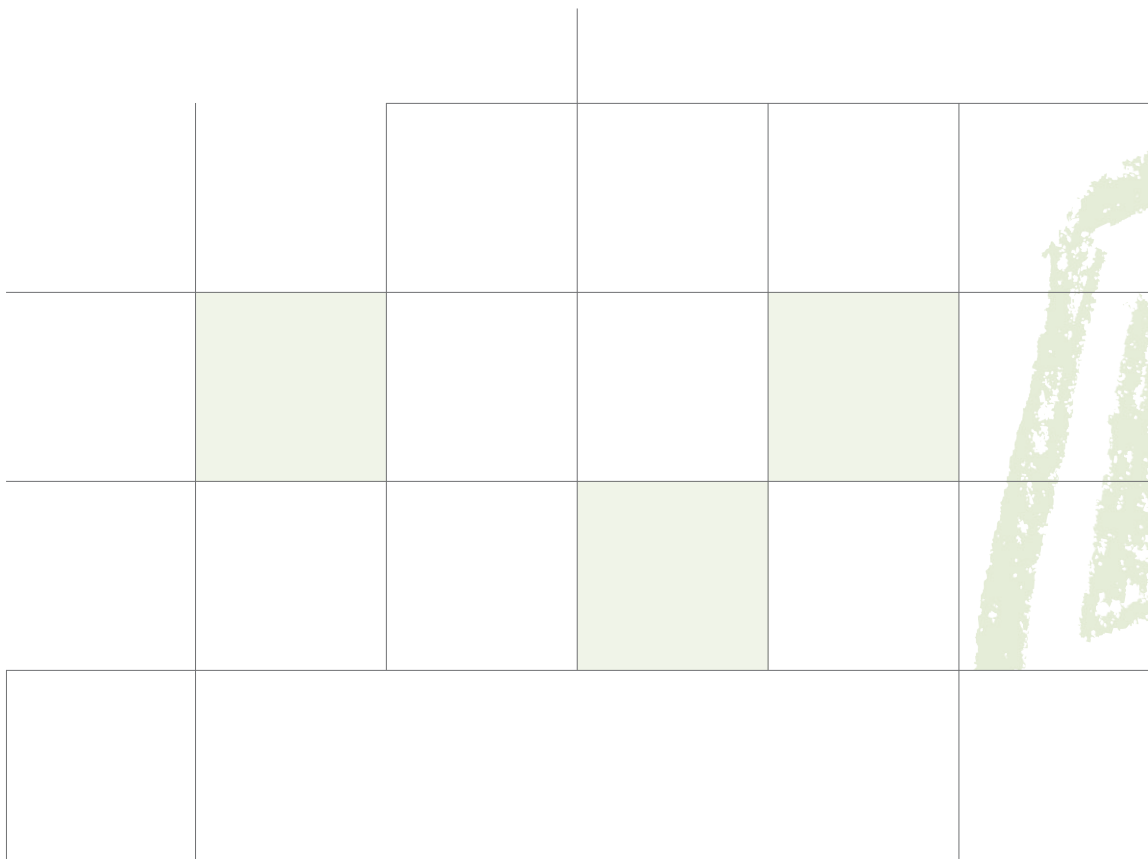
**Note 21: Reporting by Outcomes – cont.**

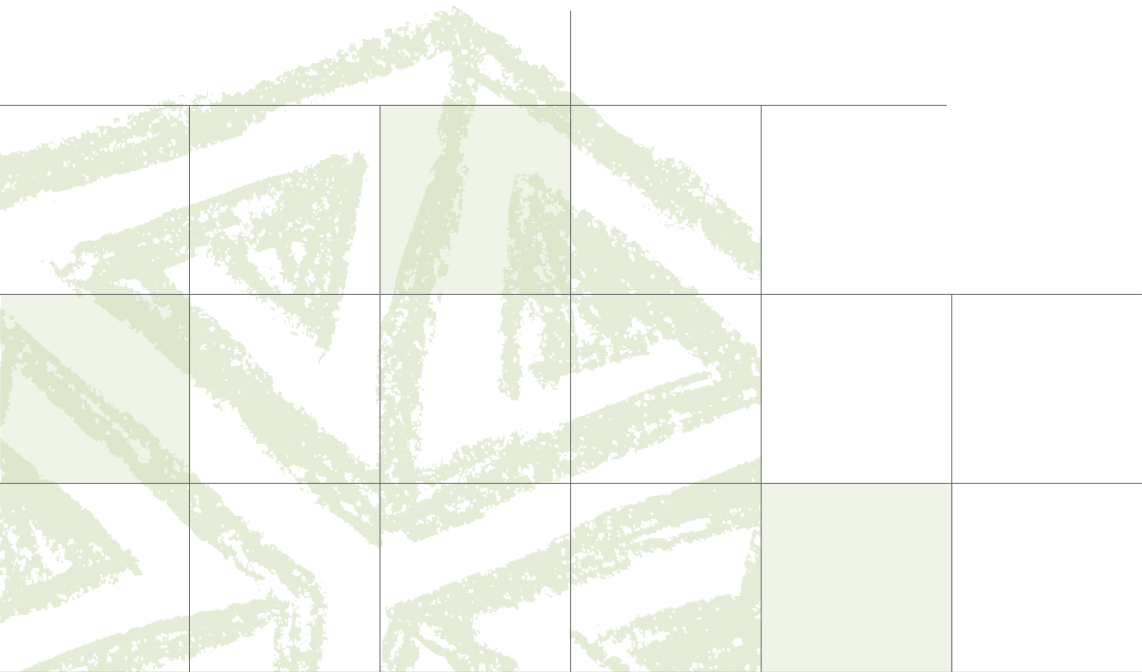
**Note 21B: Major Classes of Departmental Income and Expenses by Output Groups and Outputs**

Outcome 1	Output Group 1.1		Output Group 1.2		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Departmental expenses</b>						
Employees	5,783	5,256	106	119	5,889	5,375
Suppliers	3,033	3,403	68	78	3,101	3,481
Depreciation and amortisation	294	294	5	7	299	301
Grants	45,894	45,483	3,006	2,931	48,900	48,414
Other program expenditure	5,774	4,979	4,442	3,444	10,216	8,423
Other	11	6	-	-	11	6
<b>Total departmental expenses</b>	<b>60,789</b>	<b>59,421</b>	<b>7,627</b>	<b>6,579</b>	<b>68,416</b>	<b>66,000</b>
<b>Funded by:</b>						
<b>Departmental income</b>						
Revenues from Government	50,368	48,672	1,965	2,570	52,333	51,242
Sales of goods and services	12	16	-	-	12	16
Other non-taxation revenue	12,149	10,780	3,990	3,990	16,139	14,770
<b>Total departmental income</b>	<b>62,529</b>	<b>59,468</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>68,484</b>	<b>66,028</b>

*This is the end of the audited financial statements*







# Tracking performance

## 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 2008–09 Portfolio Budget Statement

Output	Indicator	2008-09 target	Performance 2008–09
Collaborative research that addresses agricultural and natural resource management problems of developing countries and Australia	Further substantiated evidence of significant economic, social and environmental impacts from completed ACIAR projects	Publish at least five independent impact assessment studies, including an independent assessment each for a programmatic theme and country program. Majority of independent assessments reveal a significant positive benefit:cost ratio for ACIAR's investment	Five independent impact assessments were published, including a thematic assessment on public goods and whole-of-government collaboration, and two on research in the Philippines. The average benefit:cost ratio for these assessments was 67.9:1.  An assessment of all impacts published, using the ACIAR Database for Independent Assessments, revealed a benefit:cost ratio of 54:1.
	Concluded projects are assessed for having achieved their main objectives, and large projects for adoption of outcomes	Publish final reports for all completed projects. Publish an annual adoption studies report including assessments of adoption for all large projects 3 years after completion	Thirty-three final reports were published, representing all project reports for concluded projects.  An adoption study of eight large projects completed in 2004–05 was published, reviewing levels of adoption and lessons for future projects.
	Regional investment profiles are appropriate	Program expenditure balance consistent with Australian Government aid priorities	ACIAR's expenditure by region was within parameters agreed by the Australian Government as described in the Annual Operational Plan 2008–09.  Expenditure for major programs in Papua New Guinea, the Pacific islands, Indonesia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Pakistan increased from the previous year, in line with broader aid program budgetary increases for these countries.

Output	Indicator	2008-09 target	Performance 2008-09
			<p>Expenditure in China fell, and in India remained steady, in line with aid program priorities.</p> <p>Programs increased in Iraq and Afghanistan in support of aid goals in those countries.</p> <p>ACIAR increased its research into climate change, including assisting Indonesia with a project on reducing deforestation and degradation.</p>
	Research partners financial contribution	Overall co-funding from research partners is at least 40% of project costs	Research partners contributed 40% of project costs.
	ACIAR research publications and papers readily available in Australia and to developing partner countries	100,000 copies of ACIAR research publications and papers were requested or downloaded. All publications are available electronically on <www.aciar.gov.au>	<p>35,000 hard-cover copies of ACIAR research publications were disseminated in response to requests, with 66,000 views each month of PDF copies of ACIAR research and corporate publications on the ACIAR website.</p> <p>All new publications are available electronically on the ACIAR website, with a number of older, out-of-print publications now digitised and available electronically.</p>
1.2 Trained researchers in developing countries and Australia	Tracer survey for postgraduate students supported by ACIAR successfully completed and published	Survey results demonstrated that at least 85% of ACIAR-funded postgraduate students studying in Australia successfully complete their awards and at least 75% use their training on return to their home countries	A survey of ACIAR-funded postgraduate fellowship recipients revealed that 87% had completed their studies. Responses from fellows who had entered employment in their home country following completion of their studies revealed that 94% found their training to be highly relevant to their work. Directors and work colleagues surveyed agreed, with 93% citing that returned fellows' skills and knowledge were relevant to their work.

Output	Indicator	2008-09 target	Performance 2008-09
	Students in the new ACIAR–University of South Pacific program are academically successful	At least 75% of the first group of postgraduate students pass examinations and assignment work in 2008	All students studying under the ACIAR–University of the South Pacific program completed the 2008 study year.
	Targeted technical and institutional development courses and workshops delivered to targeted 'lagging' regions, including Aceh, eastern Indonesia, Papua, Cambodia and Lao PDR	At least six courses or workshops designed and delivered that meet the priorities of senior government officials and are assessed by participants as providing relevant and useful training	Seventeen courses were held, focusing on identified research needs in Indonesia's Aceh and Papua provinces, Mindanao in the Philippines and the PNG highlands; and on building research capacity in Lao PDR and Cambodia.
	Trainees take part in formal, ACIAR-supported training activities	At least 75 trainees take part in formal, ACIAR-supported training courses	More than 300 trainees from seven countries took part in 20 training courses across a range of scientific disciplines.
	Short-course trainees indicate satisfaction with training in exit surveys	At least 90% of trainees indicate satisfaction with training	The majority (96%) of trainees indicated their satisfaction with training courses undertaken.



## Tracking performance against the 2008–09 Annual Operational Plan

ACIAR's 2008–09 Annual Operational Plan (AOP) outlines research priorities, providing a window into the Centre'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 a series of key performance indicators (KPIs), reported against the 'Regional achievements' section at the beginning of each country report.

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.

### Key performance indicators for other core areas of operation

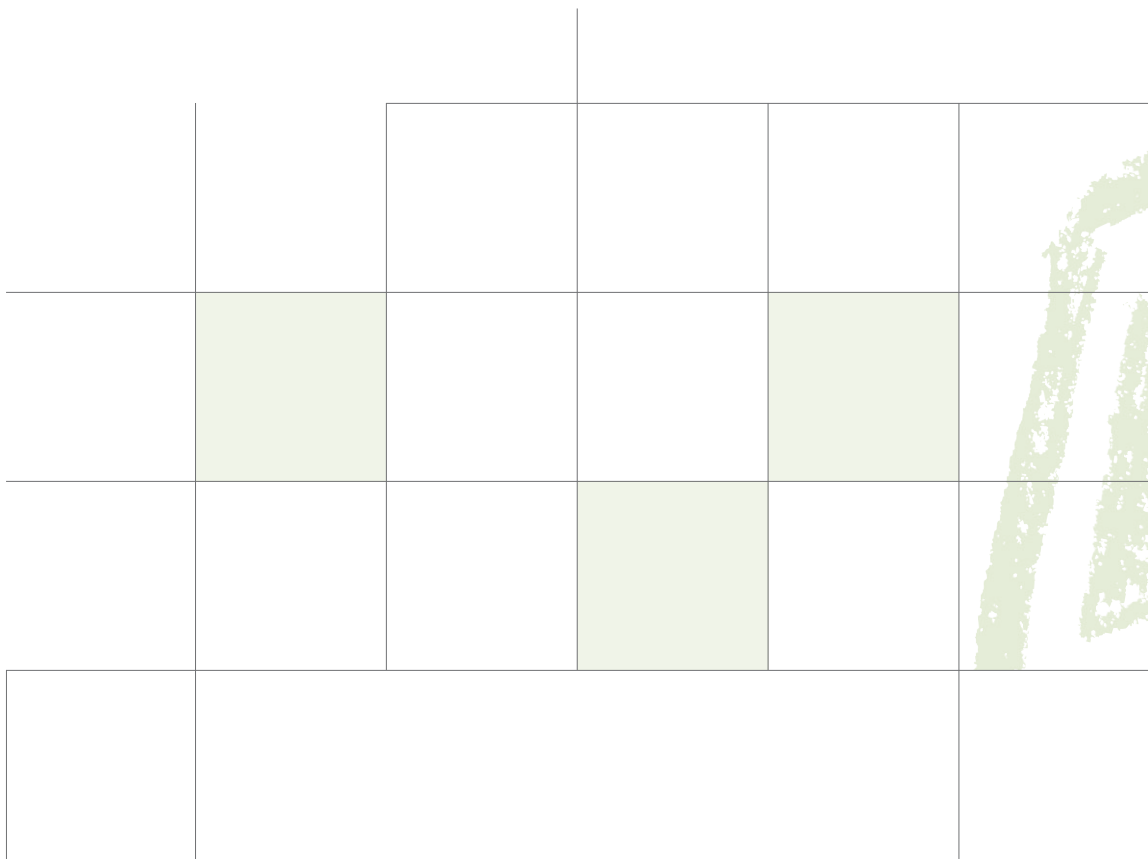
KPIs in the 2008–09 AOP are included for the multilateral program and communicating research results, measuring research impacts and building research capacity programs within the relevant chapters in the 'Year in review' section.

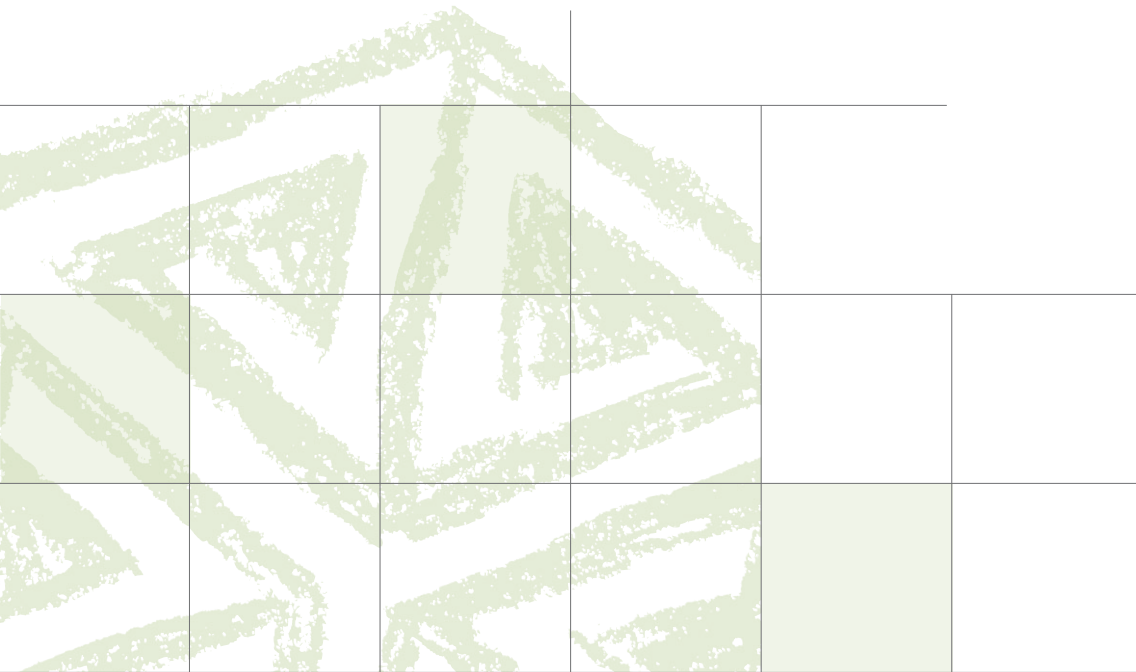
### Key performance indicators for portfolio management

Key performance indicators	Performance 2008–09
Running costs do not increase in real terms	Running costs (departmental) increased from \$9.163 million in 2007–08 (actual) to \$9.305 million in 2008–09 within the agreed parameter update of 2.2%.
All legislative and reporting requirements and requests for policy advice and information met in an efficient and timely manner	ACIAR's 2007–08 annual report was tabled on 30 October 2008. ACIAR's Portfolio Budget Statements and reports to the Privacy Commissioner, the Senate on contractors, the copyright agency and other government agencies were all provided on time. Ministerial submissions, briefs and information requests were delivered in a timely manner and Questions on Notice were replied to in a timely manner.
Operations streamlined, flexible and efficient	During 2008–09 six multilateral and 17 bilateral research projects were contracted. The average time between preliminary proposal consideration (Phase 1) and full proposal consideration (Phase 2) was 6 months. The average time between full proposal consideration and contract signature by the CEO was 3 months.
Full implementation of our new records management system finalised	Meridio (ACIAR's record management system) is now thoroughly embedded in the work processes of ACIAR staff. An audit by RSM Bird Cameron confirmed the effectiveness of the electronic records management system.
Our corporate knowledge and information readily accessible to all staff	Through ACIAR's record management system and its project information system, project-related reporting and documentation is readily available. Corporate information is widely accessed through the intranet and records system.

### Portfolio management

AOP budgeted expenditure in 2008–09	\$3,777,000
Executive & advisory expenditure in 2008–09	\$461,274
Corporate support expenditure in 2008–09	\$2,939,070
Proportion of total ACIAR expenditure 2008–09	0.7%





## Reporting against other statutory requirements

### 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 Australian Public Service (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 2009

Staff employed under the Public Service Act 1999	47 <sup>a</sup> (FTE: 43.84)
Median length of APS service	5.7 years
Median age	52
Women as % of total	60%
NESB <sup>b</sup> staff as % of total	13.3%
Part-time staff as % of total	22.2%
Non-ongoing staff as % of total	37.8%
Employee turnover for 2008–09	17.0%

<sup>a</sup> excludes 2 inoperative employees

<sup>b</sup> non-English speaking background

## Performance management

The ACIAR performance management scheme encourages high achievement by improving individual performance through development, evaluation and planning to meet individual and ACIAR needs.

The scheme operates on a three-point rating scale: exceeds expectations; meets expectations; does not meet expectations. Employees who are rated as 'meets expectations' or 'exceeds expectations' in the annual performance assessment receive an increment, providing they are not already on top of a salary range. In the cycle concluded in June 2009 there

## ACIAR 4-year perspective

### Staff employed under the Public Service Act 1999

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Staff at 30 June 2009	48	48	44	47
Staff (FTE)	44.44	43.84	40.55	43.84
Base salaries	\$3,483,490	\$3,579,420	\$3,628,500	\$3,892,196
Cessations	6	13	17	8
Staff turnover	12.8%	25.3%	33.9%	17.0%
Women	47.9%	54.2%	61.4%	60%
Part-time	20.8%	20.8%	22.7%	22.2%
Non-ongoing	31.3%	33.3%	36.4%	37.8%
Learning and development activities	\$66,793	\$60,507	\$59,489	\$24,561

### Overseas staff

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Staff (FTE)	20.5	20.5	20.5	19.5
Base salaries	\$575,523	\$664,683	\$690,678	\$837,659
Learning and development activities	\$5,344	\$11,624	\$17,257	\$2,130

were 44 completed assessments and all were rated as 'meets expectations' or higher. Of these, 12 were advanced one salary point.

## Performance bonuses

ACIAR's Certified Agreement entitles employees rated as 'meets expectations' or higher in the performance cycle to receive a bonus determined by performance against the KPIs of the Annual Operational Plan. Employees who have worked for ACIAR for at least 9 months and who were still employed by ACIAR on 30 June 2009 received a bonus of \$2,000 in recognition of ACIAR's achievements against the KPIs. Part-time employees received a pro-rata payment based on hours worked. Forty-four employees received the performance bonus, with payments totalling \$77,742.

## Learning and development

ACIAR spent \$24,561 on external training for its Canberra-based employees during 2008–09. This expenditure does not include attendance of Research Program Managers at professional conferences and seminars in Australia and overseas. ACIAR offers generous assistance for formal study, and in 2008–09 eight employees received study assistance.

## Occupational health and safety

No accidents or dangerous occurrences giving rise to issue of any formal notices or directions under the *OHS (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991* occurred during 2008–09.

ACIAR provides staff with access to an Employee Assistance Program that provides free professional counselling and career planning services to ACIAR employees and their families. The service also includes assistance to line managers, mediation and conflict resolution services, and wellbeing seminars.

ACIAR encourages and promotes a healthy lifestyle by providing access to annual health assessments, subsidies for healthy lifestyle initiatives, annual influenza injections and pre-travel assessments by the Travel Doctor for overseas travellers. ACIAR entered four teams in the Global Corporate Challenge 2009, in which over half the staff participated.

A qualified workplace assessor conducts ergonomic assessments for new employees and employees who experience discomfort at their workstation. Modifications are made to work practices and work areas as required, resulting in less work-related physical ailments and increased productivity.

## Workplace diversity

ACIAR promotes a culture of professional behaviour and encourages relationships based on respect and appreciation of each other's differences.

ACIAR's workforce statistics for the past 3 years are below.

## Comparison of workforce statistics against service-wide figures

Category	30 June 2006		30 June 2007		30 June 2008 <sup>a</sup>	
	APS (%)	ACIAR <sup>b</sup> (%)	APS (%)	ACIAR <sup>c</sup> (%)	APS (%)	ACIAR <sup>d</sup> (%)
Ongoing	92.2	75.6	92.2	75.6	92.2	65.2
Non-ongoing	7.8	24.4	7.8	24.4	7.8	34.8
Full-time	88.7	80.0	88.7	80.0	87.8	78.3
Part-time	11.3	20.0	11.3	20.0	12.2	21.7
Women	55.8	53.3	55.8	53.3	57.1	63.0
ATSI	2.1	0	2.1	0	0	0
NESB1	5.7	13.3	5.7	13.3	6.0	13.0
PWD	3.6	6.4	3.6	6.4	3.1	6.5
Under 25 years	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	2.2
25-34 years	24.8	13.3	24.8	13.3	24.5	10.8
35-44 years	30.0	15.6	30.0	15.6	28.8	19.6
45-54 years	30.1	26.7	30.1	26.7	29.9	39.1
55 years and over	10.6	40.0	10.6	40.0	11.9	28.3
APS1-2	4.5	2.2	4.5	2.2	4.2	0
APS3-4	36.0	33.3	36.0	33.3	33.5	30.4
APS5-6	33.8	17.8	33.8	17.8	34.2	21.7
EL	23.0	44.5	23.0	44.5	25.1	45.7
SES <sup>e</sup>	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.2
Graduate/trainee	1.1	0	1.1	0	1.1	0

<sup>a</sup> Compares ACIAR performance against the APS State of the Service report for 2008. The 2009 report was unavailable at the time of printing.

<sup>b</sup> based on 47 APS employees, excluding the CEO.

<sup>c</sup> based on 43 APS employees, excluding the CEO.

<sup>d</sup> based on 46 APS employees, excluding the CEO.

<sup>e</sup> ACIAR has one Chief of Division Grade 1, which is equivalent to SES band 1.

A breakdown of staff numbers in each broadband at 30 June 2009 is in Appendix 5.

## Commonwealth Disability Strategy (CDS)

ACIAR continues to adhere to the principles embodied in the Commonwealth Disability Strategy framework and is committed to ensuring that all people seeking employment have fair access to employment opportunities. People seeking employment with ACIAR can find guidance and assistance on the recruitment page of ACIAR's website.

## New Collective Agreement

The ACIAR Collective Agreement 2008–2011 came into effect on 20 August 2008.

ACIAR estimated that the 4% salary increase to be paid on certification would equate to a

cost of \$185,525. During 2008–09 savings of \$302,687 were achieved through:

- movement of employees from full-time to part-time work
- positions being filled at lower levels or at lower salary points
- positions being vacant for periods of time
- savings on employer superannuation contributions
- more efficient travel arrangements.

## Sick leave and absenteeism

ACIAR's sick and personal leave usage is provided, with figures for the previous 2 years for comparison purposes.

Category	Type of leave	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
1	Paid or unpaid sick leave	451.2 days (3.91% of available working days)	383.4 days (3.58% of available working days)	299.1 days (3.03% of available working days)
2	Paid or unpaid personal leave	56.4 days (0.49%)	46.3 days (0.43%)	76.27 days (0.77%)
Total		507.6 days (4.4%)	429.7 days (4.02%)	375.37 days (3.81%)

## External scrutiny and auditing

### Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals

No decisions were made at either the judicial or administrative tribunal level during the 2008–09 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

One ACIAR-specific audit, of the 2007–08 financial statements, was completed in 2008–09, which was 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. 5 - *The Senate Order for the Departmental and Agency Contracts* (Calendar Year 2007 Compliance)
- Audit Report No. 13 – *Government agencies' management of their websites*
- Audit Report No. 25 – *Green office procurement and sustainable office management*
- Audit Report No. 44 – *Security risk management.*

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

- *Business continuity management: building resilience in public sector entities.*



## Purchasing and tendering compliance

### Purchasing

ACIAR complies with the 'Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines' and the objectives of Commonwealth procurement. Value for money is applied 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.

The majority 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'.

Those 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
- 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

No open purchasing (over \$80,000) involving tendering was carried out during 2008–09.

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 2008–09 and this was published on AusTender.

### Consultants and contracts

The Chief Executive Instructions set out the policies and procedures for selecting consultants, and approving expenditure for them. 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 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 is reported separately to that outlined below.

During 2008–09 four contracts for **consultancies** were entered into, involving expenditure of \$452,494. The aggregate value of these contracts was \$1,588,189 (refer to table below) compared to \$166,424 in 2007–08.

Consultant name	Description	Contract price	Selection process <sup>1</sup>	Justification <sup>2</sup>
Dr Richard Markham	Pacific Crops Program Management	\$585,679	Competitive selection process	Need for specialised or professional services
Dr Thomas Oberthur	Subprogram Manager, SADI	\$353,697	Competitive selection process	Need for specialised or professional services
Mr Laurence Engel	Strategic audit of the ACIAR research project contracting framework	\$50,000	Direct sourcing	Need for specialised or professional services
Prof Craig Meisner	Management of ACIAR Research & Extension component in Cambodia (CAVAC)	\$598,813	Competitive selection process	Need for specialised or professional services
TOTAL		\$1,588,189		

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

<sup>2</sup> 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

In addition to these consultancies, ACIAR had a large number of aid/research **contracts** to provide services related mainly to the research program. These contracts totalled \$3,304,179

in 2008–09 compared to \$3,528,283 in 2007–08 (refer to table below). All contracts over \$10,000 were reported in AusTender.

ACIAR consultancy contracts				Other contracts and agreements <sup>a</sup>	
	Number of new consultancy contracts awarded	Financial limits of new consultancy contracts awarded	2008–09 expenditures	Number of new contracts and agreements awarded	Financial limits of new contracts and agreements awarded
Contracts				185	\$3,304,179
– competitive selection process	3	\$1,538,189	\$402,494		
– direct approach	1	\$50,000	\$50,000		
Total	4	\$1,588,189	\$452,494	185	\$3,304,179

<sup>a</sup> The distinction between 'consultancy contracts' and 'other contracts and agreements' is in accordance with FMG No. 15 – Guidance on Procurement Publishing Obligations

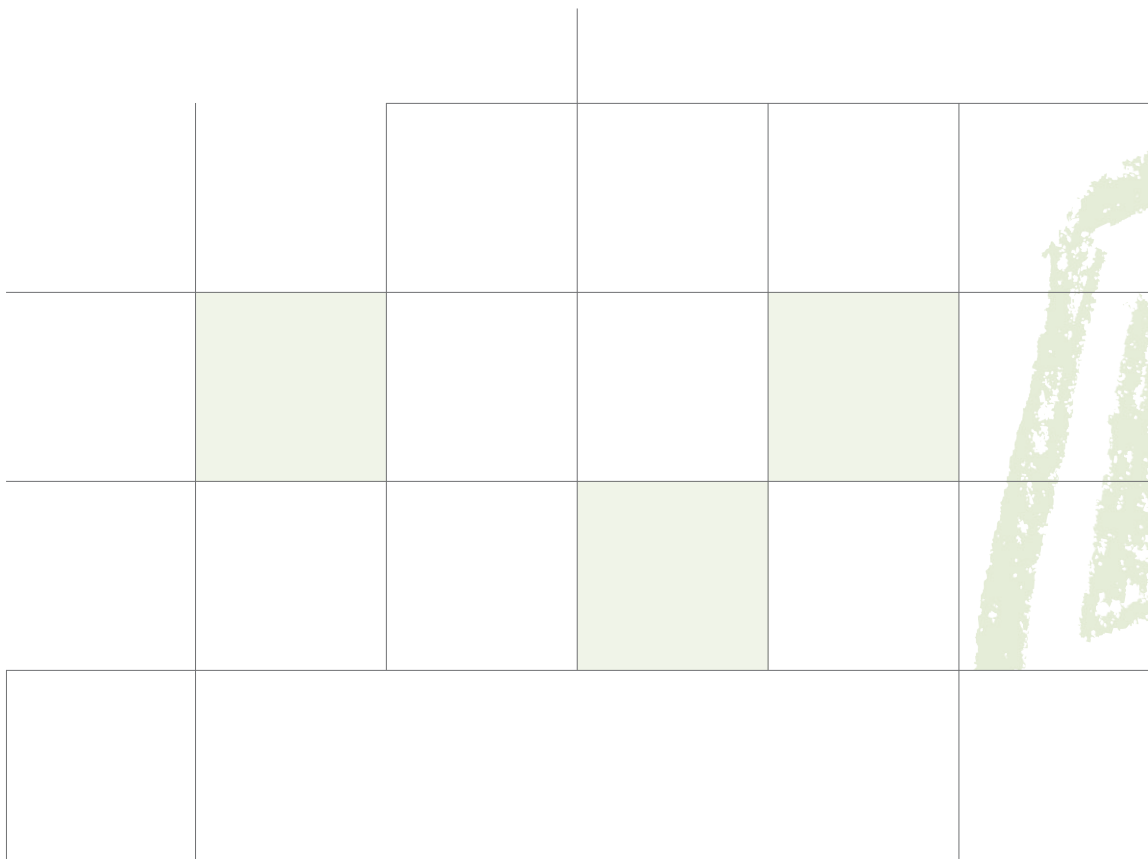
## Discretionary grants

ACIAR did not issue any discretionary grants during 2008–09 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 for any such activities. The Centre maintains mailing lists of project personnel and those requesting selected material.









## Appendix 1: Basis of authority

ACIAR is governed under the *Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Act 1982* (the Act), 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 AO. 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 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
  - c to communicate to persons and institutions the results of such agricultural research
  - d to establish and fund training schemes related to the research programs referred to in paragraph (a)
  - e to conduct and fund development activities related to those research programs
  - 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

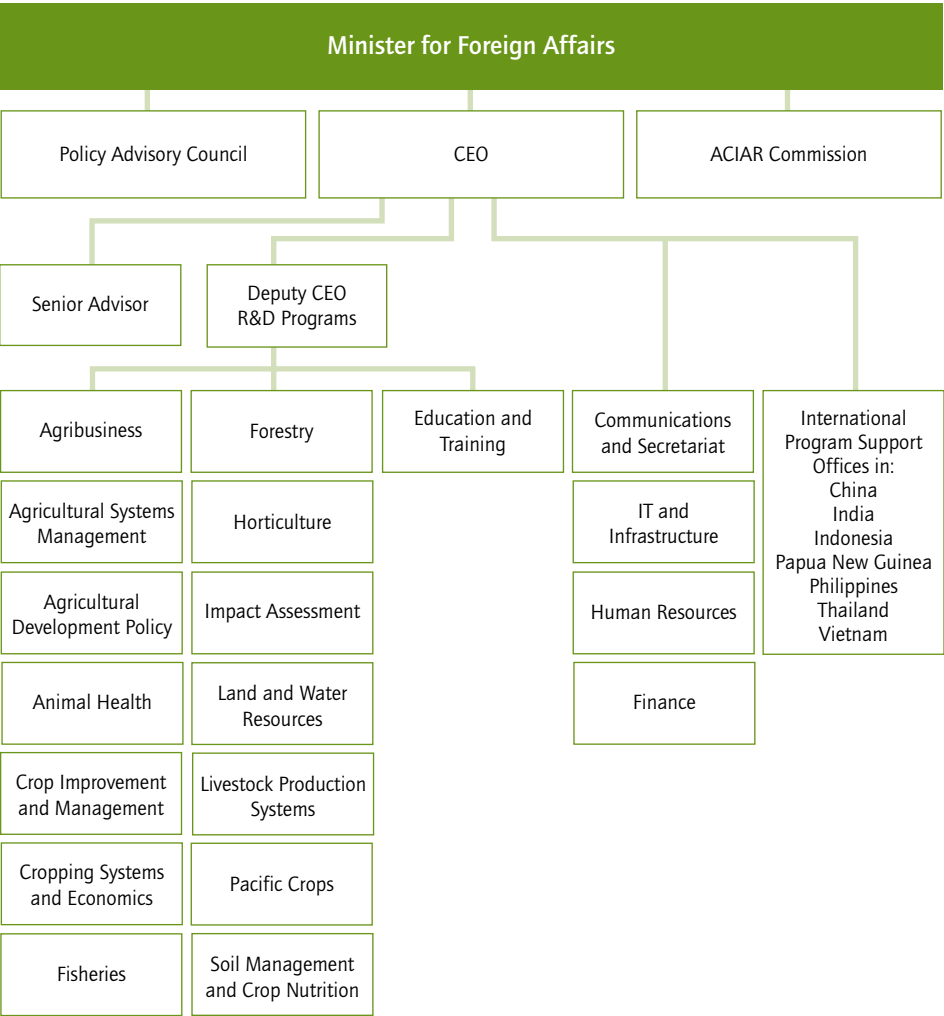
- 1 The Minister may, by writing, give directions to the CEO with respect to the performance of the CEO's functions under this Act (including in relation to the appropriate strategic

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 2009)





## Appendix 2: Outcome and outputs framework 2008–09

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.)

### 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 Annual Operational Plan 2008–09 (see page 205 and the country-specific sections of the report). A Corporate Plan 2008-12 was released in 2008.

### Outcome and outputs structure



## Resources for outcome

### Financial performance

In 2008–09 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 86.4% of expenditure.

The Centre has continued to maintain its healthy financial position. For 2008–09 ACIAR operated with a small surplus of \$67,890. 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.

	(1) Budget <sup>a</sup> 2008–09 \$'000	(2) Actual expenses 2008–09 \$'000	Variation (column 2 minus column 1) \$'000	Budget <sup>b</sup> 2009–10 \$'000
Administered expenses <sup>c</sup>				
– ordinary annual services	n/a	n/a	n/a	53,831
– special account	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,589
Total administered expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	66,420
Departmental expenses				
– output 1.1	49,828	47,648	(2,180)	n/a
– subtotal output group 1.1	49,828	47,648	(2,180)	n/a
– output 1.2	2,505	4,617	2,112	n/a
– subtotal output group 1.2	2,505	4,617	2,112	n/a
– ordinary annual services	52,333	52,265	(68)	9,808
Revenue from other sources	13,276	16,130	2,854	50
Revenue not requiring appropriation in the budget year	24	21	(3)	24
Total price of outputs	65,633	68,416	2,783	n/a
Total for program 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	76,302
Total for outcome 1	65,633	68,416	2,783	76,302

<sup>a</sup> Full-year budget, including additional estimates

<sup>b</sup> Budget prior to additional estimates. For more details see the ACIAR Annual Operational Plan 2009–10

<sup>c</sup> ACIAR did not have administered expenses during the 2008–09 financial year. For the 2009–10 financial year and onwards, ACIAR's budget will include both administered and departmental expenses.



## Appendix 3: Active research projects 2008–09

### Bilateral research projects

Projects may be active in more than one country. Some projects have components in countries not formally listed as ACIAR partners in the 'Year in review' section. In these projects results are being extended beyond partner countries to those countries that would benefit from the work through project networks.

<b>Bangladesh</b>	
LWR/2008/015	Developing options to mainstream climate adaptation into farming systems in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Bangladesh and India
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
<b>Bhutan</b>	
HORT/2005/142	Improving mandarin production in Bhutan and Australia through the implementation of on-farm best management practices
<b>Cambodia</b>	
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/2003/007	Cambodian Agricultural Research Fund (CARF)
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, Cambodia
AH/2003/008	Improved feeding systems for more efficient beef cattle production in Cambodia
CSE/2006/040	Diversification and intensification of rainfed lowland cropping systems in Cambodia
FIS/2006/137	Analysis 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
LWR/2008/015	Developing options to mainstream climate adaptation into farming systems in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Bangladesh and India
<b>China</b>	
ADP/2009/002	Climate change and regional agricultural commodity flows
ADP/2008/005	Viability of alternative frameworks for agricultural trade negotiations
ADP/2007/090	Scoping study on western China desertification

ADP/2007/055	Improving the efficiency of land-use-change policy in China
CIM/2005/152	Australia–China linkage for improved rice cold tolerance
CIM/2005/111	More effective water use by rainfed wheat in China and Australia
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/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/2001/094	Sustainable development of grasslands in western China
<b>East Timor</b>	
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
<b>Fiji</b>	
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
FIS/2008/031	An assessment of the extent of genetic introgression in exotic culture stocks of tilapia in the Pacific
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/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
PC/2008/003	Strengthening the Fiji papaya industry through applied research and information dissemination
PC/2006/109	The potential for increasing the value of cocoa industries in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Samoa
PC/2006/053	Evaluation of the impact of Dasheen mosaic virus and other viruses on taro yield
PC/2004/064	Biological control of 'mile-a-minute' ( <i>Mikania micrantha</i> ) in Papua New Guinea and Fiji
PC/2004/063	Integrated pest management in a sustainable production system for brassica crops in Fiji and Samoa
PC/2004/049	Improved farming systems for managing soil-borne pathogens of ginger in Fiji and Australia
PC/2003/046	Integrated control of powdery mildew and other disease, weed and insect problems in squash in Tonga and Australia
<b>India</b>	
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
AH/2002/038	Improved productivity, profitability and sustainability of sheep production in Maharashtra, India, through genetically enhanced prolificacy, growth and parasite resistance
AH/1997/058	Increasing the productivity of cattle in India and Australia with rumen fungal treatments
CIM/2007/084	Molecular markers for broadening the genetic base of stem rust resistance genes effective against strain Ug99
CIM/2007/064	Linking India and Australia to a global strategy for the Ug99 stem rust pathotype
CIM/2006/177	Wheat improvement for waterlogging, salinity and element toxicities in Australia and India
CIM/2006/094	Enhancing farm profitability in north-western India and South Australia by improving grain quality of wheat
CIM/2006/071	Indo-Australian project on root and establishment traits for greater water-use efficiency in wheat
CIM/2005/020	Molecular marker technologies for faster wheat breeding in India
CIM/1999/072	Oilseed brassica improvement in China, India and Australia
CSE/2004/033	Zero-tillage rice establishment and crop-weed dynamics in rice and wheat cropping systems in India and Australia
FIS/2006/144	Strengthening regional mechanisms to maximise benefits to smallholder shrimp farmer groups adopting better management practices (BMPs)
FIS/2002/001	Developing aquaculture in degraded inland areas in India and Australia
LWR/2006/158	Enhancing institutional performance in watershed management in Andhra Pradesh, India

LWR/2006/072	Impacts of meso-scale watershed development (WSD) in Andhra Pradesh (India) and their implications for designing and implementing improved WSD policies and programs
LWR/2002/100	Water harvesting and better cropping systems for the benefit of small farmers in watersheds of the East India Plateau
LWR/2001/014	Improving water resource management in India's agriculture: search for effective institutional arrangements and policy frameworks
<b>Indonesia</b>	
AGB/2005/167	Optimising the productivity of the potato/brassica cropping system in Central and West Java and the potato/brassica/allium system in South Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara Barat
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/2006/169	Cost-effective biosecurity for non-industrial commercial poultry operations in 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/2004/040	The epidemiology, pathogenesis and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in ducks in Indonesia and Vietnam
AH/2004/020	The development of a national surveillance system for classical swine fever, avian influenza, and foot-and-mouth disease in Indonesia
FIS/2009/035	Determinants for white spot disease outbreaks in Indonesian smallholder shrimp ponds: a pilot study of locality factors, white spot syndrome virus genotype distributions and pond factors
FIS/2006/144	Strengthening regional mechanisms to maximise benefits to smallholder 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/2005/137	Control of nodaviral disease in tropical marine finfish hatcheries: enhanced biosecurity through the application of contemporary biotechnology, epidemiology and pathobiology
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 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis 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
FST/2007/052	Improving governance, policy and institutional arrangements to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD)
FST/2006/117	Improving added value and small-medium enterprises capacity in the utilisation of plantation timber for furniture production in Jepara region
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
HORT/2006/147	Integrated pest management of stem borers and insect vectors of viral diseases of sugarcane in Indonesia
HORT/2006/146	Management of fruit quality and pest infestation on mango and mangosteen to meet technical market access requirements
HORT/2004/034	Diagnosis and management of wilt diseases of banana in Indonesia
HORT/2003/036	Managing pest fruit flies to enhance quarantine services and upgrade fruit and vegetable production in Indonesia
HORT/2000/043	Huanglongbing management for Indonesia, Vietnam and Australia
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
SMCN/2007/040	Building more profitable and resilient farming systems in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and New South Wales
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 and Nusa Tenggara Barat
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, 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/2006/061	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
<b>Kiribati</b>	
FIS/1997/031	Pearl oyster resource development in the western Pacific
<b>Lao PDR</b>	
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 Lao PDR
AH/2006/159	Best practice health and husbandry of cattle and buffalo in Lao PDR
AH/2006/025	Understanding livestock movement and the risk of spread of transboundary animal diseases
AH/2003/001	Management of classical swine fever and foot-and-mouth disease at the village level in Lao PDR
CSE/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	Analysis 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 Meliaceae species in South-East Asia and Australia, particularly management of the problem of <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> attack
LWR/2008/015	Developing options to mainstream climate adaptation into farming systems in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Bangladesh and India
<b>Nauru</b>	
FIS/2008/031	An assessment of the extent of genetic introgression in exotic culture stocks of tilapia in the Pacific
<b>Pakistan</b>	
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/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
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
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	
ASEM/2008/042	Postgraduate scholarship scheme at the University of Technology, Lae, Papua New Guinea – Phase 2
ASEM/2007/096	The policy environment in Papua New Guinea and its impact on the adoption of outputs of past ACIAR projects
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/2006/035	Improving marketing efficiency, postharvest management and value-addition of sweetpotato 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
AH/2008/037	Potential economic impacts of the varroa bee mite on the pollination of major crops in Papua New Guinea
AH/2006/157	Animal health surveillance systems for Papua New Guinea
FIS/2009/027	Training in soil assessment and scientific writing for aquaculture officers in Papua New Guinea
FIS/2008/031	An assessment of the extent of genetic introgression in exotic culture stocks of tilapia in the Pacific
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
FST/2009/012	Identification of researchable issues underpinning a vibrant balsa wood industry in Papua New Guinea
FST/2007/078	Development of a Papua New Guinea timber industry based on community-based planted forests: design and implementation of a national germplasm delivery system
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
PC/2007/039	The control of basal stem rot of oil palm caused by <i>Ganoderma</i> in Solomon Islands
PC/2006/106	Screening and field trials of high-carotenoid sweetpotatoes in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to improve human vitamin A status

PC/2006/063	Integrated pest management for Finschhafen disorder of oil palm in Papua New Guinea
PC/2006/017	Management of Eumetopina flavipes: the vector of Ramu stunt disease of sugarcane in Papua New Guinea
PC/2004/064	Biological control of 'mile-a-minute' (Mikania micrantha) in Papua New Guinea and Fiji
PC/2003/042	Fruit fly management in Papua New Guinea
PC/2003/029	Management of potato late blight in Papua New Guinea
SMCN/2004/071	Reducing pest and disease impact on yield in selected Papua New Guinea sweetpotato production systems
SMCN/2004/067	Soil fertility management in the Papua New Guinea highlands for sweetpotato-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 sweetpotato varieties on the northern coast of Papua New Guinea
SMCN/2000/046	Overcoming magnesium deficiency in oil palm crops on volcanic ash soils of Papua New Guinea
<b>Philippines</b>	
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/2009/033	Preliminary assessment of the handline (banca) fisheries in the Philippines
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 New South Wales, 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/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 Carica 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/2003/006	Enhancing agricultural production in the Philippines by sustainable use of shallow groundwater
<b>Samoa</b>	
FIS/2008/031	An assessment of the extent of genetic introgression in exotic culture stocks of tilapia in the Pacific
FIS/2006/138	Developing aquaculture based livelihoods in the Pacific islands region and tropical Australia
FST/2004/054	Improving value and marketability of coconut wood
PC/2006/109	The potential for increasing the value of cocoa industries in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Samoa
PC/2006/053	Evaluation of the impact of Dasheen mosaic virus and other viruses on taro yield
PC/2004/063	Integrated pest management in a sustainable production system for Brassica crops in Fiji and Samoa
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	
ASEM/2004/011	Evaluating domestic tuna fisheries projects
FIS/2008/031	An assessment of the extent of genetic introgression in exotic culture stocks of tilapia in the Pacific
FIS/2006/138	Developing aquaculture based livelihoods in the Pacific islands region and tropical Australia
FIS/1997/031	Pearl oyster resource development in the western Pacific
FST/2007/020	Improving silvicultural and economic outcomes for community timber plantations in 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
LPS/2003/054	Feeding village poultry in Solomon Islands
PC/2007/039	The control of basal stem rot of oil palm caused by <i>Ganoderma</i> in Solomon Islands
PC/2006/109	The potential for increasing the value of cocoa industries in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Samoa
PC/2006/106	Screening and field trials of high-carotenoid sweetpotatoes in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to improve human vitamin A status
PC/2004/030	Control of Asian honeybees in Solomon Islands
PC/2003/047	Improved plant protection in Solomon Islands
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	
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
LPS/2008/013	Can we segment the South African market for beef palatability?
LPS/2004/022	Pasture development for community livestock production in Eastern Cape province of South Africa
LPS/2002/081	Development of emerging farmer crop–livestock systems in northern South Africa



<b>South Pacific general</b>	
ADP/2005/140	Participatory needs assessment for capacity building in extension (Pacific islands)
<b>Thailand</b>	
CIM/2007/215	Improving the reliability of rainfed, rice–livestock-based farming systems in north-eastern Thailand
CSE/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/2006/144	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 Meliaceae species in South-East Asia and Australia, particularly management of the problem of <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> attack
HORT/2006/170	Plant biosecurity: technological research and training for improved pest diagnostics in Thailand and Australia
<b>Tonga</b>	
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
LPS/2006/149	Using local feeds to reduce the cost of pig and poultry production in Tonga
PC/2006/173	Tongan tropical fruit production: improving genetic diversity and production capacity building
PC/2003/046	Integrated control of powdery mildew and other disease, weed and insect problems in squash in Tonga and Australia
<b>Vanuatu</b>	
FIS/2008/031	An assessment of the extent of genetic introgression in exotic culture stocks of tilapia in the Pacific
FIS/2006/138	Developing aquaculture-based livelihoods in the Pacific islands region and tropical Australia
FST/2007/057	Socioeconomic constraints to smallholder sandalwood in Vanuatu
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

PC/2006/109	The potential for increasing the value of cocoa industries in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Samoa
<b>Vietnam</b>	
AGB/2007/187	Technical support facility for commercialisation of protein bait production in northern Vietnam
AGB/2006/112	Increasing the safe production, promotion and utilisation of indigenous vegetables by women in Vietnam and Australia
AGB/2006/066	Improving productivity and fruit quality of sweet persimmon in Vietnam and Australia
AGB/2005/113	Structural adjustment implications of trade liberalisation in Vietnam
AGB/2002/086	Improving postharvest quality of temperate fruits in Vietnam and Australia
AGB/1998/005	Managing pest fruit flies to increase production of fruit and vegetable crops in Vietnam
ADP/2003/060	Implementation of rodent management in intensive irrigated rice production systems in Indonesia and Vietnam
AH/2004/040	The epidemiology, pathogenesis and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in ducks in Indonesia and Vietnam
FIS/2007/094	Policy, institutional and economic constraints to aquaculture research adoption in Vietnam
FIS/2006/144	Strengthening regional mechanisms to maximise benefits to smallholder shrimp farmer groups adopting better management practices
FIS/2006/141	Improving feed sustainability for marine aquaculture in Vietnam and Australia
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
FST/2008/007	Advanced breeding and deployment methods for tropical Acacia
FST/2006/087	Optimising silvicultural management and productivity of high-quality Acacia plantations, especially for sawlogs
FST/2003/002	Development and evaluation of sterile triploids and polyploid breeding methodologies for commercial species of Acacia in Vietnam, South Africa and Australia
FST/2002/112	Domestication of Meliaceae 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
HORT/2000/043	Huanglongbing management for Indonesia, Vietnam and Australia
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
SMCN/2007/109	Sustainable and profitable crop and livestock systems for south-central coastal Vietnam
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/2002/073	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/2005/066	Markets for high-value commodities in Indonesia: promoting competitiveness and inclusiveness
ADP/2005/068	Plausible futures for economic development and structural adjustment: impacts and policy implications for Indonesia and Australia
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 sweetpotato–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/2003/067	Ensuring productivity and food security through sustainable control of yellow rust of wheat in Asia
CIM/2004/004	Plant genetic resource conservation, documentation and utilisation in central Asia and the Caucasus
CIM/2006/176	Developing molecular markers to enable selection against chalk in rice
CIM/2007/065	Sustainable wheat and maize production in Afghanistan
CIM/2007/120	Improving post-rainy sorghum varieties to meet the growing grain and fodder demand in India
CIM/2007/122	Sustainable intensification of rice–maize production systems in Bangladesh
CIM/2008/027	Development of conservation cropping systems in the drylands of northern Iraq
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 the Asia–Pacific
FIS/2007/116	Improving resilience and adaptive capacity of fisheries-dependent communities in Solomon Islands

ADP/2005/066	Markets for high-value commodities in Indonesia: promoting competitiveness and inclusiveness
FIS/2007/117	Review of sandfish pond-culture progress in Vietnam
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/2004/048	Integrated disease management for anthracnose, Phytophthora blight and whitefly-transmitted geminiviruses in chilli pepper in Indonesia
HORT/2005/136	Mitigating the threat of banana Fusarium wilt: understanding the agroecological distribution of pathogenic forms and developing disease management strategies
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
PC/2005/077	Integrated crop management package for sustainable smallholder gardens in Solomon Islands
PC/2005/134	The use of pathogen-tested planting materials to improve sustainable sweetpotato production in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea
PC/2006/114	Managing cocoa pod borer in Papua New Guinea through improved risk incursion management capabilities, IPM strategies and stakeholder participatory training
PC/2007/111	Incursion prevention and management of coffee berry borer in Papua New Guinea and Indonesia (South Sulawesi and Papua)
SMCN/2005/075	Integrated soil and crop management for rehabilitation of vegetable production in the tsunami-affected areas of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam province, Indonesia
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 2008–09

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 transfer 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: Publications 2008–09

### New publications

#### Monographs

**120c** *Better-practice approaches for culture-based fisheries development in Asia* [Tamil translation], Sena S. De Silva, Upali S. Amarasinghe and Thuy T.T. Nguyen (eds), 2009, 117 pp.

**120d** *Better-practice approaches for culture-based fisheries development in Asia* [Sinhalese translation], Sena S. De Silva, Upali S. Amarasinghe and Thuy T.T. Nguyen (eds), 2009, 115 pp.

**129a** *Diagnostic manual for plant diseases caused by fungi and fungal-like pathogens* [Vietnamese translation], Lester W. Burgess, Timothy E. Knight, Len Tesoriero and Phan Thuy Hien, 2009, 210 pp.

**134** *Growing peanuts in Papua New Guinea: a best management practice manual*, Michael Hughes, Rao C.N. Rachaputi, Lastus Kuniata and A. Ramakrishna, 2008, 77 pp.

**135** *Sea cucumber fisheries: a manager's toolbox*, K. Friedman, S. Purcell, J. Bell and C. Hair, 2008, 34 pp.

**136** *Measuring plant-associated nitrogen fixation in agricultural systems: theory and practice*, Murray Unkovich, David Herridge, Mark Peoples, Georg Cadisch, Bob Boddey, Ken Giller, Gruno Alves and Phillip Chalk, 2008, 258 pp.

**137** *Jorani and the green vegetable bugs* [English], Bob Martin and Deb White, 2009, 48 pp.

**137a** *Jorani and the green vegetable bugs* [Khmer translation], Bob Martin and Deb White, 2009, 48 pp.

**138** *Landcare in the Philippines: a practical guide to getting it started and keeping it going*, Landcare Foundation of the Philippines, Inc., 2009, 144 pp.

#### Proceedings

**128** *Management of classical swine fever and foot-and-mouth disease in Lao PDR*, J.V. Conlan, S.D. Blacksell, C.J. Morrissey and A. Colling (eds), 2008, 100 pp.

**129** *Silvicultural management of bamboo in the Philippines and Australia for shoots and timber*, David J. Midmore (ed.), 139 pp.

**130** *Efficient nutrient use in rice production in Vietnam achieved using inoculant biofertilisers*, I.R. Kennedy, A.T.M.A. Chudhury, M.L. Kecskés and M. Rose (eds), 2008, 136 pp.

#### Impact Assessment Series reports

**59** *Two-stage grain drying in the Philippines*, Agnes Chupungco, Elvira Dumayas and John Mullen, 2008, 50 pp.

**60** *ACIAR Database for Impact Assessments (ADIA): an outline of the database structure and a guide to its operation*, Centre for International Economics, 2009, 38 pp.

**61** *Salinity reduction in tannery effluents in India and Australia*, Hayden Fisher and David Pearce, 2009, 53 pp.

**62** *Integrated management of insect pests of stored grain in the Philippines*, S.R. Francisco, M.C. Mangabat, A.B. Mataia, M.A. Acda, C.V. Kagaoan, J.P. Laguna, M. Ramos, K.A. Garabiag, F.L. Paguia and J.D. Mullen, 2009, 45 pp.

**63** *Analysis of ACIAR's returns on investment: appropriateness, efficiency and effectiveness*, Matthew Harding, Tingsong Jiang and David Pearce, 2009, 37 pp.

## Final reports

**2008-19a** *Development of an embryo culture manual and an embryo transplantation technique for coconut germplasm movement and seedling production of elite coconut types [HORT/2006/006]* [Vietnamese translation], Stephen W. Adkins, Erlinda Rillo and Osmundo Orense, 2008, 29 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-19a](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-19a)>

**2008-19b** *Development of an embryo culture manual and an embryo transplantation technique for coconut germplasm movement and seedling production of elite coconut types [HORT/2006/006]* [Indonesian translation], Stephen W. Adkins, Erlinda Rillo and Osmundo Orense, 2008, 29 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-19b](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-19b)>

**2008-35a** *Agricultural water-use efficiency in north-western China [LWR/2002006/076]* [Mandarin translation], Philip Young, David Marston, Wang Jinxia and Li Xiande, 2008, 100 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-35a](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-35a)>

**2008-36** *Facilitating farmer uptake of ACIAR project results: World Vision collaborative program [PLIA/2000/165]*, Soda Souvannaphong, Jonathan Treagust, John Schiller, Siddhartha Sahu, Monthathip Chanphengxay, Phoudalay Lathvilayvong and Phoumi Inthapanya, 2008, 42 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-36](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-36)>

**2008-37** *Increasing milk production from cattle in Tibet [LPS/2002/104]*, John Wilkins, John Piltz, Kristy Bailes, Colin Griffiths, Se Zhu, Tsamyu Osman and Nyima Tashi, 2008, 54 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-37](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-37)>

**2008-38** *A sea cucumber fisheries management project in Papua New Guinea: a project feasibility review to ACIAR [FIS/2006/133]*, Alistair McIlgorm, Bob Lindner and Jeff Kinch, 2008, 32 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-38](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-38)>

**2008-39** *Genetic and morphological relationships of mud crabs, genus Scylla, from the Indo-Pacific [FIS/1992/017]*, C.P. Keenan, D. Mann, S. Lavery and P. Davie, 2008, 74 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-39](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-39)>

**2008-40** *Improving smallholder crop–livestock systems in eastern Indonesia [LPS/2004/005]*, Shaun Lisson, Neil MacLeod, Cam McDonald, Jeff Corfield, Lalu Wirajaswadi, Rahmat Rahman, Syamsu Bahar, Nasruddin Razak, Ketut Puspadi, Dahlanuddin, Yusuf Sutaryono, Rusnadi Padjung, Sania Saenong, Lia Hadiawati, Sahardi Mashur and Dwi Proptomo, 2008, 212 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-40](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-40)>

**2008-41** *Establishment of beef industries in additional red soils provinces in China [PLIA/2006/151]*, R.A. Hunter, J.V. Nolan, N.D. MacLeod, Xu Minggang and Wen Shilin, 2008, 14 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-41](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-41)>

**2008-42** *Impact of migration and off-farm employment on roles of women and appropriate technologies in Asian and Australian mixed farming systems [PLIA/2000/039]*, Thelma R. Paris, Fay Rola-Rubzen, Truong Thi Ngoc Chi, Chaicharn Wongsamun and Joyce S. Luis, 2008, 56 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-42](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-42)>

**2008-43** *Horticulture industry development for market-remote communities: Cape York and Samoa [HORT/2001/023]*, Rowland Holmes, Roger Boebel, Philip Tuivavalagi, Jeff Daniells and Mafutaga Tinifu, 2008, 82 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-43](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-43)>

**2008-44** *Developing profitable beef business systems for previously disadvantaged farmers in South Africa [LPS/1999/036]*, Heather Burrow, Ephraim Matjuda, Phillip Strydom, Baldwin Nkhane Nengovhela, Percy Madzivhandila, Dan Motiang, Garry Griffith and Richard Clark, 2008, 45 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-44](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-44)>

**2008-45** *Impacts of the policy and institutional environment on ACIAR research in the South Pacific* [PLIA/2005/150], Bob Warner, Elizabeth Stephens and Lee Davis, 2008, 83 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-45](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-45)>

**2008-46** *Enhancing project impact and science capability through ongoing evaluation* [PLIA/2002/103], Steven Vallance, Nguyen Viet Hai and Ian Dreher, 2008, 51 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-46](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-46)>

**2008-47** *Economic and policy constraints affecting the development of small-scale dairy farmers in Pakistan* [PLIA/2006/136], David Harris, 28 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-47](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-47)>

**2008-48** *Fertilisation-independent formation of embryo, endosperm and pericarp for apomictic hybrid rice* [CIM/2002/106], John Bennett, Anna Koltunow, Xinai Zhao and Ming Luo, 2008, 36 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-48](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2008-48)>

**2009-01** *Prospects for integrated timber–forage–livestock agroforestry systems for economic diversification in West Timor farming communities* [SMAR/2006/080], Paul van Nimwegen, David Lloyd, Jerome Vanclay, Miriam Murphy, Nicole Canning, Julia Sare, David Ffoulkes, Tigor Butarbutar and Esnawan Budisantoso, 2009, 75 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-01](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-01)>

**2009-02** *Improving productivity and the participation of youth and women in the Papua New Guinea cocoa, coconut and oil palm industries* [ASEM/2002/014], George N. Curry and Gina Koczberski, 2009, 63 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-02](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-02)>

**2009-03** *Herbicide-use strategies and weed management options in Philippines and Australian cropping* [SMAR/2003/011], Sally Marsh, Madonna Casimero, Rick Llewellyn and David Pannell, 2009, 71 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-03](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-03)>

**2009-04** *Identifying economic and social constraints for water management in vegetable production in East Nusa Tenggara and West*

*Nusa Tenggara* [SMAR/2007/219], Tihomir Ancev, 2009, 37 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-04](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-04)>

**2009-05** *Contract farming options for shrimp production in eastern Indonesia* [SMAR/2007/226], Rina Oktaviani, Nunung Nuryartono, Tanti Novianti, M. Iqbal Irfany, Ali Musa Pasaribu and Asmi Citra Malina, 2009, 15 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-05](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-05)>

**2009-06** *Assessing the South-East Asian tropical lobster supply and major market demands* [SMAR/2007/228], Greg Hart, 2009, 55 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-06](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-06)>

**2009-07** *Abalone industry enhancement in eastern Indonesia*, Armando C. Fermin, Vincent C. Encena II, Agus Suriawan, Hamka and Woro Kusumaningtyas, 2009, 19 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-07](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-07)>

**2009-08** *Improving the marketing system for maize and soybeans in Cambodia* [ASEM/2003/012], Robert Fitzgerald, John Spriggs, Yi Bunhak, Un Buntha, Steve Gniel, Nou Keosothea and Mam Many, 2009, 25 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-08](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-08)>

**2009-09** *Analysis of nutritional constraints to cocoa production in Papua New Guinea* [ASEM/2006/031], Paul Nelson, Michael Webb, Sue Berthelsen, George Curry, David Yinil and Chris Fidelis, 2009, 144 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-09](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-09)>

**2009-10** *Managing groundwater access in the central highlands (Tay Nguyen), Vietnam* [SMCN/2002/015], Jeff Bennett, Jeremy Cheesman, Tran Vo Hung Son and Tran Thi Hue, 2009, 41 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-10](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-10)>

**2009-11** *Overcoming magnesium deficiency in oil palm crops on volcanic ash soils of Papua New Guinea* [SMCN/2000/046], Michael Webb, Suzanne Berthelsen, Paul Nelson and Harm van Rees, 2009, 73 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-11](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-11)>



**2009-12** *Improving sustainability and profitability of village sea cucumber fisheries in Solomon Islands* [FIS/2003/051], A. Schwarz, D. Boso, C. Ramofafia, N. Andrew and W. Nash, 2009, 69 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-12](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-12)>

**2009-13** *Increasing the productivity of cattle in India and Australia with rumen fungal treatments* [AH/1997/058], C.S. McSweeney, K.T. Sampath, C.S. Prasad and S.E. Denman, 2009, 55 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-13](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-13)>

**2009-14** *Salinity reduction in tannery effluents in India and Australia* [AH/2001/005], Catherine A. Money, T. Ramasami, N.K. Chandra Babu, C. Muralidharan, J. Ragava Rao, P. Saravanan, A. Amudeswari, A.B. Mandal, Ken Montgomery, Mark Hickey, Cameron Simpson, Chi Huynh and Rita Siekris, 2009, 51 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-14](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-14)>

**2009-15** *Evaluating domestic tuna fisheries projects* [ASEM/2004/011], Harry Campbell, Ronald Kuk, Margaret Ame, Len Rodwell and Linda Kaua, 2009, 38 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-15](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-15)>

**2009-16** *Development of a vaccine for the control of Gumboro in village and small-poultry holdings in Indonesia* [AH/2000/083], Jagoda Ignjatovic and Lies Parede, 22 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-16](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-16)>

**2009-17** *Farming systems research for crop diversification in Cambodia and Australia* [ASEM/2000/109], Bob Martin, Bob Farquharson, Fiona Scott, Stephanie Belfield and Chan Phaloeun, 2009, 27 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-17](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-17)>

**2009-18** *Microbial contaminants associated with sago processing and storage in Papua New Guinea* [ASEM/2001/016], Jeffrey Warner, Andrew Greenhill and Mary Fletcher, 2009, 74 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-18](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-18)>

**2009-19** *Economic performance and management of the Gulf of Papua prawn fishery* [ASEM/2002/005], Tom Kompas and Ronald Kuk, 2009, 16 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-19](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-19)>

**2009-20** *Inland pond aquaculture in Papua New Guinea: assessment of the industry and evaluation of smallholder research and development needs* [FIS/2001/034], Paul T. Smith, Augustine Mobihia, Jacob Wani, Kine Mufuape, Kaupa Kia, Micah Aranka, Wally Solato and Hopa Simon, 2009, 11 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-20](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/FR2009-20)>

## Impact Assessment fact sheets

**1** *Fruit-fly research yields impacts in the Asia-Pacific region*, 2008, 2 pp.

**2** *Sustaining Indonesia's fisheries*, 2009, 4 pp.

**2a** *Sustaining Indonesia's fisheries* [Indonesian translation], 2009, 4 pp.

## Program fact sheets

**1** *ACIAR-SADI program updates*, 2009, 17 facts sheets, total 39 pp.

**2** *Growing livelihoods from farming*, 2009, 2 pp

## Corporate publications

*Annual Operational Plan 2008–09*, 2008, 116 pp.

*Annual Operational Plan 2008–09*: Indonesian, Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao extracts, 2008

*ACIAR Annual Report 2007–08*, 2008, 250 pp.

*ACIAR Annual Report and Publications 2007–08* CD-ROM, 2008

*ACIAR Country Profiles 2008–09*: China (71 pp.), Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand (132 pp.), Indonesia (178 pp.), Pacific islands (95 pp.), Papua New Guinea (111 pp.), Philippines (73 pp.), South Asia (135 pp.), Vietnam (94 pp.), 2008.

*ACIAR Corporate Plan 2008–12*, 2008, 26 pp. <[www.aciar.gov.au/publication/CP14](http://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/CP14)>

*The John Allwright Fellowship scheme: survey report 2008*, Felicity Muller and Jessica Morton, 2008, 48 pp.

*Partners in Research for Development* magazine: November 2008 – February 2009, March–June 2009, July–October 2009

*Adoption of ACIAR project outputs: studies of projects completed in 2004–05*, D. Pearce and D. Templeton (eds), 2009.



## Appendix 5: Staffing statistics 2008–09

### *Public Service Act 1999* employee numbers at 30 June 2009<sup>a</sup>

	Ongoing staff	Non-ongoing staff	Total
Full-time			
male	5	12	17
female	16	4	20
Part-time			
male	1	0	1
female	7	2	9
Total	29	18	47

<sup>a</sup> Excludes two inoperative employees; includes CEO

At 30 June 2009 the Centre employed 67 employees, of whom 47 were employed under the *Public Service Act 1999* and were located in Canberra, and 20 were at overseas missions and embassies. ACIAR has one male Chief of Division Grade 1 employee, which is equivalent to SES Band 1.

### Staff turnover

ACIAR enjoyed good retention rates in 2008–09. Eight employees ceased employment compared with 17 in 2007–08. The table below shows a comparison of employee turnover over the past 5 years.

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2008–08	2008–09
Retrenched	1	1		1	
Promotions/transfers	2		4	2	1
End of contract			5	6	
Resigned	6	1	2	7	3
Retired	1	3	1	1	2
Leave without pay	1		1		2
Temporary movement	1	1			
Total	12	6	13	17	8

### Non-APS employees employed overseas at 30 June 2009

ACIAR employs 20 (19.5 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	0	1	0	1
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	1	1	2	0	2
Total	9	11	19	1	20

## ACIAR EEO data by classification at 30 June 2009 (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)	10	1	2 <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0	11
Executive Level 2 (other)	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Executive Level 1	2	4	0	0	0	2 <sup>a</sup>	6
APS 6	0	4	1 <sup>a</sup>	1 <sup>a</sup>	0	0	4
APS 5	2	5	2 <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0	7
APS 4	1	10	0	1 <sup>a</sup>	0	0	11
APS 3	0	2	0	0	0	1 <sup>a</sup>	2
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trainee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	29	4 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>	0	3 <sup>a</sup>	47

<sup>a</sup> 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

## Section 24(1) Determinations

At 30 June 2009 one SES equivalent employee and one non-SES employee were covered by s24(1) determinations.

### Breakdown of ACIAR employees by broadband

ACIAR Broadband	APS classification	ACIAR local designations and salary (A\$)			Employees by classification	Ongoing/non-ongoing	Male/female
Band 3	EL 2	EL2 (A)	Program Manager	109,368	2	2/0	0/2
				107,164			
				104,958			
				102,750			
				100,545			
		EL2 (B)	Unit Manager	102,345	2	2/0	1/1
				98,550			
				94,758			
				90,965			
				87,173			
	EL 1	EL1	Manager	84,517	6	5/1	2/4
				82,435			
				80,352			
				78,270			
Band 2	APS 6	APS 6	APS 6	70,134	4	2/2	0/4
				67,862			
				65,594			
				63,325			
				61,054			
	APS 5	APS 5	APS 5	59,941	7	6/1	2/5
				58,807			
				57,667			
				56,529			
	APS 4	APS 4	APS 4	55,030	11	11/0	1/10
				53,580			
				52,132			
				50,681			
Band 1	APS 3	APS 3	APS 3	49,081	2	1/1	0/2
				47,878			
				46,674			
				45,473			

ACIAR Broadband	APS classification	ACIAR local designations and salary (A\$)			Employees by classification	Ongoing/ non-ongoing	Male/ female
	APS 2	APS 2	APS 2	44,273	0	0/0	0/0
				42,823			
				41,373			
				39,925			
	APS 1	APS 1	APS 1	38,991			
				37,752	No employees at this classification		
				36,515			
				35,279			

## ACIAR classification structure and salary rates

### Research Program Manager Structure

APS Classification	ACIAR local designations and salary (A\$)			Employees by classification	Ongoing/ non-ongoing	Male/ female
EL 2 RPM Band	SPRS	Research Program Manager / Senior Principal Research Scientist	141,142	11	0/11	10/1
			137,243			
			133,343			
			129,446			
			125,546			
	PRS	Research Program Manager / Principal Research Scientist	122,476			
			119,200			
			115,919			
			112,643			
	SRS	Research Program Manager / Senior Research Scientist	109,368			
			107,164			
			104,958			
			102,750			
			100,545			



## 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 2008–09 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 requests. 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](http://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, project final reports, 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  
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Facsimile: (02) 6217 0501  
E-mail: <[aciarc@aciarc.gov.au](mailto:aciarc@aciarc.gov.au)>

## Appendix 7: Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

This report is provided in accordance with Section 516A of the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). It comprises the Centre's report on its ecologically sustainable development (ESD) and environmental performance.

### Project-related environmental impacts

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

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

- letters of approval relating to the use of experimental animals and/or genetically modified organisms 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:

- assessment by the relevant ACIAR Research Program Manager (RPM). This determines if environmental impacts outlined in the proposal having reference to, among 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, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA)
- examination by ACIAR's formal in-house review (IHR), to assess all aspects and recommend their approval. At this point a recommendation to contact DEWHA to consult on potential impacts, either formally or informally, may be made. Such recommendations must then be actioned and signed off
- formal approval by the CEO after projects have been considered by IHR. The CEO may seek further information on environmental impacts.

Training activities, both within projects and 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 of the organisation contribute to ecologically sustainable development

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 (AOP). 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 critical link between long-term productivity and effective practices promoting sustainability
- the potential for climate change to adversely impact on 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 AOP outlines relevant research priorities that encourage more productive and sustainable agriculture in developing countries and Australia.

## Effect of the organisation's activities on the environment (s. 516A(6)(c))

Examples of projects with environmental benefits include:

- Fisheries—sustainable management of marine species, including migratory tuna in the Pacific and Indonesia, sea cucumber in Solomon Islands and sustainable inshore fisheries in the Philippines and the Pacific;

cross-country fisheries resource management; and a suite of projects through Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific 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 Management and Development Policy—developing processes and practices to mitigate against climate change; 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 used for forestry plantations in Australia and parts of Asia; enhancing disease- and pest-surveillance methodologies and management; improving germplasm usage and management in Papua New Guinea 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 food crops.

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 (s. 516A(6)(d))

Rather than implement a formal environmental management system (EMS), ACIAR has chosen to adopt an informal system for managing environmental impacts. This decision, which was built upon the EMS framework initially circulated to government departments and agencies, was due to the Centre's size, as it offered the most cost-effective approach available. By using the 'initial environmental review', a plan of action and subsequent follow-up actions were developed and implemented. The framework has been used to ensure that 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 the environmental management goals are as follows:

Resource	Target for 2008–09 against performance in 2007–08
Energy	Reduction in energy consumption of light and power by 10%
Waste	Reduction in waste going to landfill by 25%
Water	Reduction in water consumption by 10%
Materials	Reduction in paper usage (reams) by 10%

Resource	Usage		Target
	2007–08	2008–09	2008–09
Energy (kilowatt hours)	222,120	206,954	200,000
Water (kilolitres)	304	218	280
Paper (reams)	967	962	880

## Mechanisms, if any, for reviewing and increasing the effectiveness of these measures (s. 516A(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 2008–09 along with their returns include:

**Energy**—48 solar panels have been installed on the roof of ACIAR house, supplying around 7% of ACIAR's electricity requirements and feeding electricity back into the grid. New servers have been implemented to reduce kilowatt hours consumed, and there is regular monitoring of tenant use (light and power) and central services (air conditioning and mechanical devices), and 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's energy usage in 2008–09 (electricity is used; no natural gas or other fuels are used) was 206,954 kilowatt hours (kwh), compared to 222,120 kwh in 2007–08. Of the electricity consumed, 10% 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, have resulted in a significant reduction in water consumption. In 2008–09 218 kL were consumed compared to 304 kL in 2007–08. 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% each year. Recycled paper (using 80% recycled material) now accounts for 95% of all paper purchases. Upgrades to printers and photocopiers also support this through double-sided capacities as well as improved energy efficiency ratings. Double-sided printing and photocopying have been set at 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 967 reams in 2007–08 to 962 reams during 2008–09.

**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%, with further reductions planned for 2009–10. The disposal of waste materials, including paper and toner cartridges, 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.

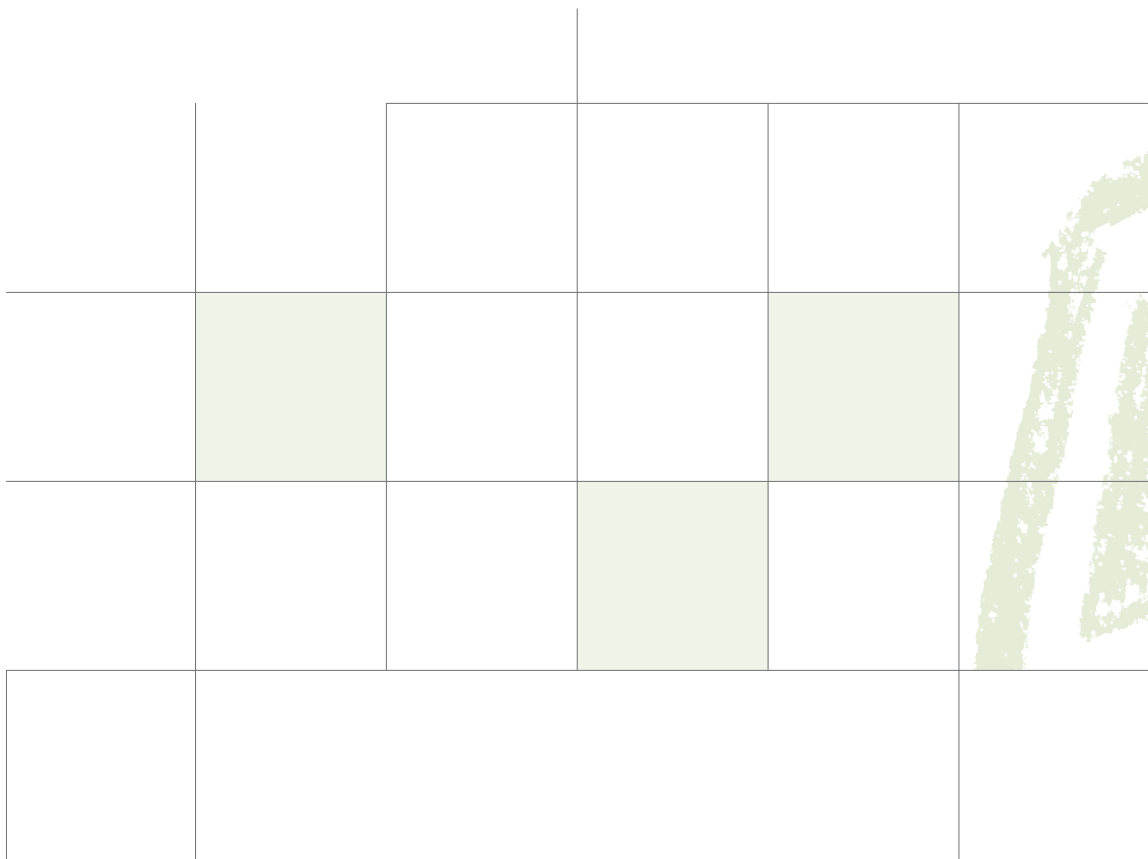


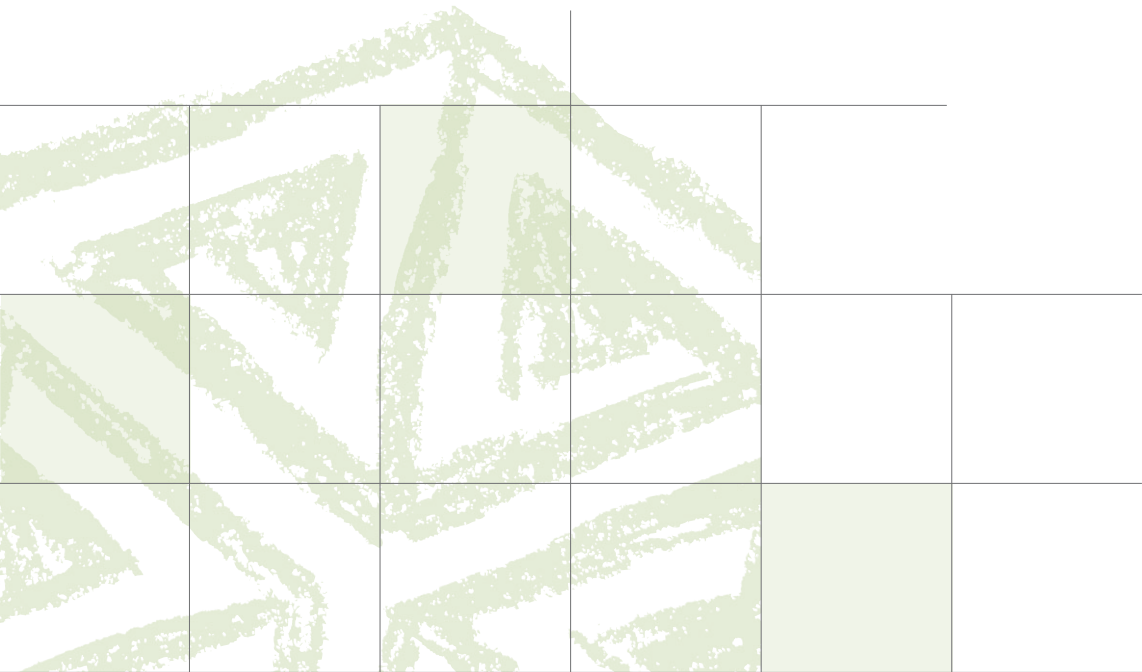
## Appendix 8: Compliance checklist

Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page
	Letter of transmittal	Mandatory	1
	Table of contents	Mandatory	3
	Index	Mandatory	259
	Glossary	Mandatory	253
	Contact officer(s)	Mandatory	1
	Internet home page address and internet address for report	Mandatory	1
Review by Secretary	Review by departmental secretary	Mandatory	9
	Summary of significant issues and developments	Suggested	9-15
	Overview of department's performance and financial results	Suggested	9-15
	Outlook for following year	Suggested	15
	Significant issues and developments – portfolio	Portfolio departments – suggested	n.a
Departmental overview	Overview description of department	Mandatory	17-141
	Role and functions	Mandatory	218
	Organisational structure	Mandatory	219
	Outcome and output structure	Mandatory	220
	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	221
	Actual performance in relation to performance targets set out in PBS/PAES	Mandatory	202
	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	202
	Narrative discussion and analysis of performance	Mandatory	17-141

Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page
	Trend information	Suggested	202-205
	Factors, events or trends influencing departmental performance	Suggested	9-15
	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	155-157
	Discussion of any significant changes from the prior year or from budget	Suggested	n.a
	Agency resource statement and summary resource tables by outcomes	Mandatory	221
	Developments since the end of the financial year that have affected or may significantly affect the department's operations or financial results in the future	If applicable, mandatory	n.a
Management accountability			
Corporate governance	Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place	Mandatory	144-154
	Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities	Suggested	264-265
	Senior management committees and their roles	Suggested	154
	Corporate and operational planning and associated performance reporting and review	Suggested	17-141, 202-205
	Approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk, and arrangements in place to manage risks	Suggested	153-154
	Certification by agency heads that their agency complies with Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines	Mandatory	153
	Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards	Suggested	149
	How nature and amount of remuneration for SES officers is determined	Suggested	145, 149
External scrutiny	Significant developments in external scrutiny	Mandatory	212
	Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals	Mandatory	212
	Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	Mandatory	212
Management of human resources	Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives	Mandatory	208-211
	Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention	Suggested	208
	Impact and features of collective agreements, determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Suggested	211
	Training and development undertaken and its impact	Suggested	209
	Occupational health and safety performance	Suggested	209

Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page
	Productivity gains	Suggested	211
	Statistics on staffing	Mandatory	240-243
	Collective agreements, determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Mandatory	211
	Performance pay	Mandatory	209
Assets management	Assessment of effectiveness of assets management	If applicable, mandatory	n.a
Purchasing	Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles	Mandatory	213-215
Consultants	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)  A statement noting that information on contracts and consultancies is available through the AusTender website (Additional information, to be presented in accordance with the pro forma as set out in Attachment D, to be available on the internet or published as an appendix to the report.)	Mandatory	214-215
Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses	Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General	Mandatory	213
Exempt contracts	Contracts exempt from the AusTender	Mandatory	213
Commonwealth Disability Strategy	Report on performance in implementing the Commonwealth Disability Strategy	Mandatory	211
Financial statements	Financial statements	Mandatory	161-199
Other information			
	Occupational health and safety (s. 74 of the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991</i> )	Mandatory	209
	Freedom of Information (ss. 8(1) of the <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i> )	Mandatory	244
	Advertising and Market Research (s. 311A of the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> )	Mandatory	215
	Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (s. 516A of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> )	Mandatory	245-248
Other	Grant programs	Mandatory	215
	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	n.a





# List of acronyms and abbreviations

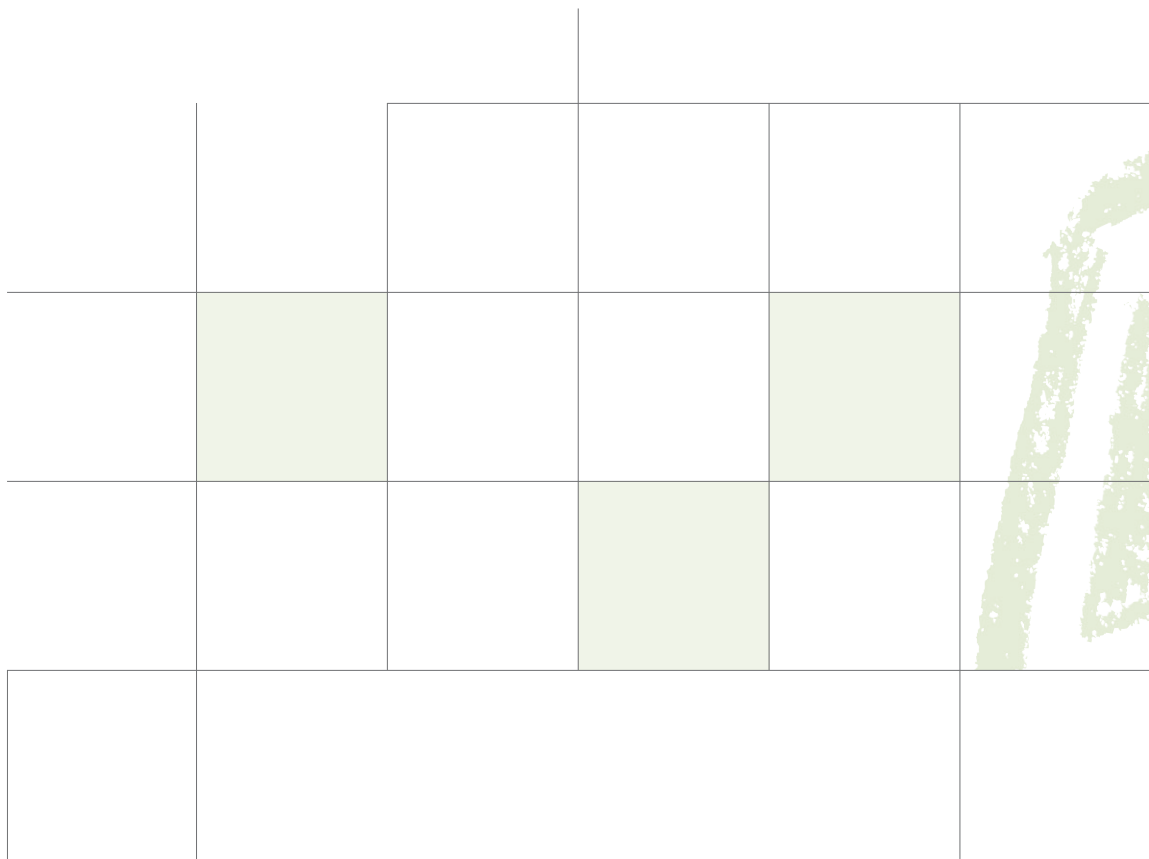
ACACA	Australia–China Agricultural Cooperation Agreement
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
AIPRD	Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development
AISRF	Australia–India Strategic Research Fund
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
AOP	Annual Operational Plan (of ACIAR)
APAARI	Asia–Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutes
APAFRI	Asia–Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutes
APS	Australian Public Service
ARDSF	Agricultural Research and Development Support Facility
ARIA	Afghanistan Research Institute of Agriculture
ASLP	Agriculture Sector Linkages Program (Australia–Pakistan)
ATSE	Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering (Australia)
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AVRDC	Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (Taiwan)
AYAD	Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development
BI	Bioversity International (Italy)
BMP	better management practice
BRA	Botanical Resources Australia
CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (UK)
CARD	Capacity building for Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
CARDI	Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CARF	Cambodian Agricultural Research Fund
CAVAC	Cambodian Agriculture Value Chain (Program)
CBO	community-based organisation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGS	coffee green scales
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research (Indonesia)
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)
CPB	coca pod borer
CPGs	Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines
CSF	classical swine fever
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)

DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Australia)
DEWHA	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (Australia)
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DsMV	Dasheen mosaic virus
EBRM	ecologically-based rodent management
EEO	equal employment opportunity
EMS	environmental management system
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
EPBC	environmental protection and biodiversity conservation
ESD	ecologically-sustainable development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FMA Act	Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997
FMD	foot-and-mouth disease
FMOs	Finance Minister's Orders
FOI	freedom of information
FTE	full-time equivalent (staff)
HLB	huanglongbing—citrus greening disease
HPAI	highly pathogenic avian influenza
IA	Impact Assessment (program) (ACIAR)
IARCs	International Agricultural Research Centres
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre (Kenya)
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics (India)
IDM	integrated disease management
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute (USA)
IHR	in-house review (ACIAR)
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute (Kenya)
INDOVETPLAN	Indonesian Veterinary Plan
IPM	integrated pest management
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)
IUU	illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
IWM	integrated weed management
IWMI	International Water Management Institute (Sri Lanka)



KPI	key performance indicator
KST	knowledge, science and technology
LARF	Lao Agricultural Research Fund
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (East Timor)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goal
MSA	Meat Standards Australia
NAD	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (province)
NAMA	Northwest Agricultural Marketing Association (Cambodia)
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NESB	non-English speaking background
NGO	non-government organisation
NICPS	non-industrial commercial poultry sector
NPA	northern peninsula area (of Queensland)
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur
ODA	official development assistance
ODE	Office of Development Effectiveness
OFSP	orange-fleshed sweetpotato
OH&S	occupational health and safety
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PGR	plant genetic resource
PIC(s)	Pacific island country(ies)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PRB	permanent raised bed
Pst	Puccinia striiformis tritici
QTL	quantitative trait locus
R&D	research and development
REDD	reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation
RIA3	Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 3 (Vietnam)
RMD	remote microscope diagnostics
RPM	Research Program Manager
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RSM	rubber seed meal

RTC	Rural Training Centre
SADI	Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative
SES	Senior Executive Service (of APS)
SMAR	Support for Market-Driven Adoptive Research
SME	small–medium enterprise
SoL	Seeds of Life (program)
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Stylo	Stylosanthes guianensis CIAT 184
TSI	Torres Strait Islands
Unitech	University of Technology (PNG)
USP	University of the South Pacific
WSD	watershed development
WTO	World Trade Organization





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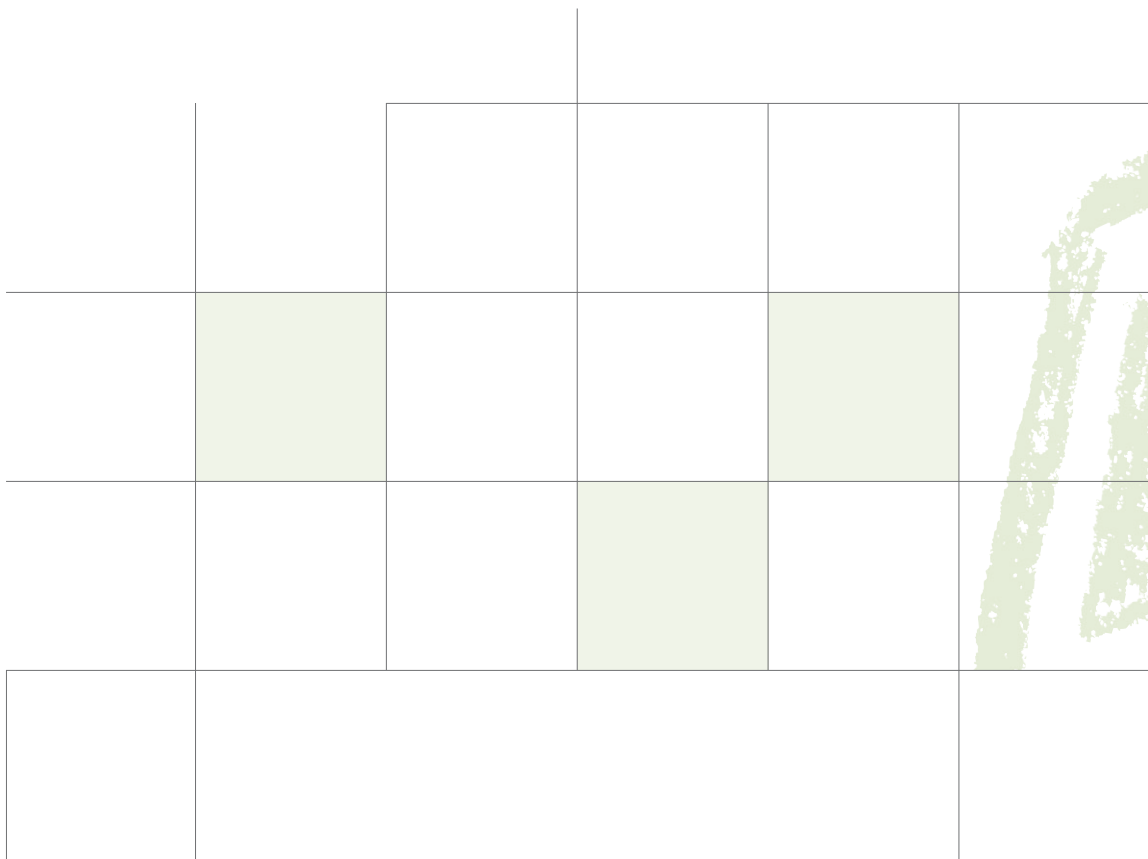
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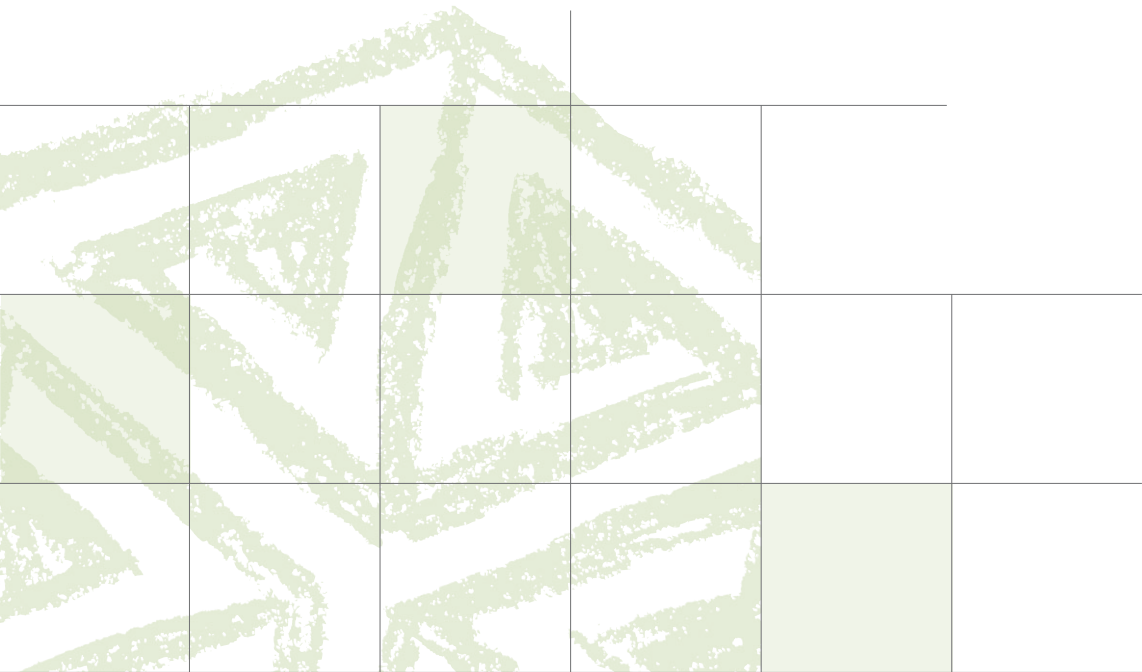
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