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12 Oct 2021

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

2020-21 Annual Report

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

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2020-21 ANNUAL REPORT for the Department for Environment and Water

To:

Hon David Speirs MP

Minister for Environment and Water

This annual report will be presented to Parliament to meet the statutory reporting requirements of the *Public Sector Act 2009*, *Public Sector Regulations 2010* and the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the requirements of Premier and Cabinet Circular *PC013 Annual Reporting*.

This report is verified to be accurate for the purposes of annual reporting to the Parliament of South Australia.

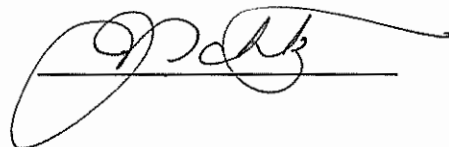
Submitted on behalf of the Department for Environment and Water by:

John Schutz

Chief Executive

Date 30/9/21

Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J Schutz', written over a horizontal line.

From the Chief Executive



The Department for Environment and Water (**DEW**) is within the portfolio responsibility of the Minister for Environment and Water.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Schutz'.

John Schutz
Chief Executive
Department for Environment and Water

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Overview: about the agency

Our strategic focus

Our Purpose	<p>To help South Australians conserve, sustain and prosper.</p> <p>To achieve our purposes, we pursue four complimentary goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South Australia's natural places, ecosystems and wildlife are conserved 2. Secure water for the future 3. People access and enjoy South Australia's national parks, gardens, coasts and heritage places 4. Play our part in making South Australia's economy resilient and positioned for the future.
Our Vision	A thriving state built on sound stewardship of our environment and water.
Our Values	<p>Our behaviours and practices are guided by the Public Sector Code of Ethics and the Public Sector Values shared across government encompassing:</p> <p>Services, Professionalism, Trust, Respect, Collaboration and Engagement, Honesty and Integrity, Courage and Tenacity, and Sustainability.</p>
Our functions, objectives and deliverables	<p>We work to conserve South Australia's natural resources, native species and natural places for their intrinsic value, and for people's benefit now and into the future.</p> <p>We are an authority on environment, heritage and natural resources, helping community, industry, and government make good long-term decisions.</p> <p>We guide the sustainable use of South Australia's natural resources and heritage, to deliver economic prosperity, health and wellbeing</p>

Our organisational structure

As at 30 June 2021, DEW comprised of the following divisions:

- Environment, Heritage and Sustainability (**EHS**)
- Strategy, Science and Corporate Services (**SSCS**)
- National Parks and Wildlife Service (**NPWS**)
- Water and River Murray (**WaRM**)

The DEW organisational chart is available on the following page.

DEW structure

May 2021



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Changes to the agency

During 2020-21 there were changes to the agency's structure and objectives as a result of internal reviews or machinery of government changes.

- Finalised implementation of the Landscape South Australia reform, which included the transfer of remaining employees from DEW to eight respective regional Landscape Boards.
- Assumed responsibility for administration of the Consumer Advocacy and Research Fund, established under Section 87 of the *Water Industry Act 2012*, on 1 January 2021. This Act was previously administered by the Department of Human Services.
- Realigned the Dog and Cat Management Unit from the NPWS division to the Heritage and Native Vegetation Branch of the EHS division.
- Realigned the Flood Management Unit from the NPWS division to the Climate Change, Coast and Marine Branch of the EHS division.
- Restructured the Science, Information and Technology branch of the SSCS division resulting in creation of a new Information, Communications and Technology (ICT) branch led by a new ICT Director, a realigned Science and Information branch and the transfer of the Water Monitoring Science unit into the WaRM division.

Our Minister

DEW is a portfolio agency of the Minister for Environment and Water, the Hon David Speirs MP (**the Minister**).

Our Executive team

Ms Cate Hart, Executive Director, EHS

The EHS division develops and delivers policy and projects that protect state heritage places, built and natural heritage and native vegetation, supports climate change adaptation and mitigation, delivers a greener, more resilient Adelaide, supports metropolitan and regional coastal management and flood management, supports dog and cat management, and establishes arrangements for landscape management.

The division supports and provides governance leadership for the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium (**BGSH**) Board, Landscape Boards and Green Adelaide Board, Coast Protection Board, South Australian Heritage Council, Premier's Climate Change Council, Native Vegetation Council and the Dog and Cat Management Board.

Ms Sandy Carruthers, Executive Director, SSCS

The SSCS division provides the foundation for organisational excellence to support DEW in delivering policies, programs and services.

The division leads and coordinates agency strategies, communications and engagement, and provides the evidence base that ensures informed decision-making. The division partners and collaborates across the agency to find solutions to business needs, ensures the business and staff have the information, systems and support needed to be effective and efficient in delivering their services, and ensures the agency is compliant with state government corporate requirements.

Mr Mike Williams, Executive Director, NPWS

The NPWS division conserves nature, parks and places covering approximately 21% of the state that enrich our identity and benefit our community. The work of the division supports broad goals associated with conservation and scientific endeavour, nature-based tourism and visitor services, community health and wellbeing, and reconciliation.

The division delivers its business through seven regions with regional staff working with community and key partners to manage the protected area estate and Crown land. The central branches of the division provide strategic leadership and program direction to support regional business delivery, the day to day management of the public land estate and commercial interests and operations.

Mr Ben Bruce, Executive Director, WaRM

The WaRM division is responsible for leading the achievement of the Government of South Australia's priorities in relation to the use, management and conservation of the state's water resources.

The division delivers this through developing and implementing water related policies, strategies and programs; managing the state's water licensing and permitting system; leading the operation of the River Murray in South Australia; overseeing the construction of major water related infrastructure projects; and supporting the South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board and the Stormwater Management Authority. The division has the added specific responsibility for driving the delivery of the Murray-Darling Basin Plan.

Legislation administered by the agency

- *Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005*
- *Animal Welfare Act 1985*
- *Arkaroola Protection Act 2012*
- *Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium Act 1978*
- *Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007*
- *Coast Protection Act 1972*
- *Crown Land Management Act 2009*
- *Crown Rates and Taxes Recovery Act 1945*
- *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*
- *Ground Water (Qualco-Sunlands) Control Act 2000*
- *Heritage Places Act 1993*
- *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*
- *Irrigation Act 2009*
- *Lake Eyre Basin (Intergovernmental Agreement) Act 2001*
- *Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act 1914*
- *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*
- *Local Government (City of Enfield Loan) Act 1953 **
- *Local Government (City of Woodville West Lakes Loan) Act 1970 **
- *Marine Parks Act 2007*
- *Metropolitan Area (Woodville, Henley and Grange) Drainage Act 1964 **
- *Metropolitan Drainage Act 1935*
- *Murray-Darling Basin Act 2008*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- *National Trust of South Australia Act 1955*
- *Native Vegetation Act 1991*
- *Renmark Irrigation Trust Act 2009*
- *River Murray Act 2003*
- *River Murray Waters Agreement Supplemental Agreement Act 1963*
- *River Murray Waters (Dartmouth Reservoir) Act 1971*
- *South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992*
- *South-Western Suburbs Drainage Act 1959*
- *Water (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2008*
- *Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (South Australia) Act 2013*
- *Water Industry Act 2012*
- *Wilderness Protection Act 1992*

*Denotes Act of limited application.

Other related agencies (within the Minister's area/s of responsibility)

- Environment Protection Authority
- Green Industries SA
- South Australian Water Corporation (trading as SA Water)

The agency's performance

Performance at a glance

DEW's Corporate Plan details the agency's strategic priority activities for delivery in alignment with the agency's purpose and goals and whole of government objectives.

Agency contribution to whole of Government objectives

Key objective	Agency's contribution
More jobs	<p>Partnerships and collaboration – we get great outcomes for our state by building trust and collaborating genuinely across government, with industry, First Nations and the community.</p> <p>Performance and achievement – we deliver great public value by pursuing efficiency, being accountable, valuing and empowering our people, and focusing on getting the right things done.</p>
Lower costs	<p>Informed and adaptive decision making – the decisions we make and the actions we take are informed by evidence, engagement and analysis.</p> <p>Authentic engagement – we are genuine, creative and relevant when we engage and clearly communicate whether we are engaging to inform, consult, involve or collaborate.</p>
Better Services	<p>People, diversity and inclusion – we support and value our people and their professional and personal development. We encourage diversity and inclusion to create a resourceful and vibrant workplace, and to truly represent the community we serve.</p> <p>Customer service – we are focused on our customers. We work hard to understand their needs and what they value, and provide service of the highest possible standard.</p>

Agency specific objectives and performance

Agency objectives	Indicators	Performance
Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta	Activate Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta officially opened to the public on 2 August 2020. Works commenced on visitor hub services and visitor amenities. • Planning for the Nature Play space has been finalised and works on the play space and associated infrastructure will commence in the second half of 2021. • Environmental restoration on the park is well progressed with 90,000 seedlings planted in 2020-21. Works commenced on the BMX and soccer facilities.
Opening Reservoirs	Open reservoirs for the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myponga, South Para and Warren reservoirs were opened to the public to provide for land-based and on-water recreational activities. • Hope Valley Reservoir has been opened to provide for land-based recreation. • Planning for Barossa Reservoir and Mt Bold Reservoir works underway. • Works at Happy Valley Reservoir well underway for official opening in December 2021.
Parks 2025	Deliver Parks 2025 projects	<p>Commenced delivery of projects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a world-class fossil experience in the new Nilpena Ediacara National Park. • Nature-based Tourism Co-investment Fund grants has enabled three new tourism experiences in South Australia and applications received continue to be assessed. • Reinvigorating Cleland Wildlife Park and Ikara-Flinders Ranges National Park, and delivery of an international mountain biking destination in the Southern Flinders Ranges. • Establishing a recreational precinct in a new national park on the Fleurieu Peninsula. • Creating of coastal visitor experience precinct on the Eyre Peninsula. • Improving visitor facilities at Mount Lofty Botanic Gardens and in Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park.

Kangaroo Island Tourism Activation	Contribute to increased visitation on Kangaroo Island by upgrading park facilities to improve access and amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgraded campgrounds at Antechamber Bay, Murray Lagoon and D'Estrees Bay.
State-wide Park Renewal	New and upgraded visitor facilities in parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invested \$7.1 million to improve existing park facilities including improvements to signage, campgrounds, toilets, trails, roads and carparks, as well as improved accessibility for park visitors at day-visitor sites.
Bushfire Recovery Framework	Implement the Bushfire Recovery Framework to help native wildlife and native vegetation recover from 19/20 bushfires.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive fauna and flora surveys conducted to establish baseline information to inform the recovery of priority species. Identification, prioritisation and rapid assessment surveys of unburnt refugia across the Kangaroo Island, Cudlee Creek, Secret Rocks, Bunbury, Keilira and Cherry Gardens fire grounds. Seed collection conducted across all regions for fire affected and fire responsive threatened flora by the SA Seed Centre. Threat management activities conducted across all regions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed control within all regions including the coordination of Tasmanian Blue Gum removal on Kangaroo Island. Feral cat and pig control on Kangaroo Island Deer, fox and rabbit control in the Limestone Coast region. Grazing pressure management in the Adelaide Hills. Aboriginal engagement activities in the Limestone Coast and Adelaide Hills including participation in restoration and fire management activities.
Bushfire recovery activity	Reinstate and upgrade park visitor facilities to allow parks to reopen and support regional economic recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearance of building debris and hazardous trees and material across Flinders Chase National Park and Kelly Hill Conservation Park Re-opening of the Flinders Chase National Park to day visitors Kangaroo Island, Remarkable Rocks visitor infrastructure re-instatement Re-opening of the Kangaroo Island Wilderness Trail for day walkers Commenced reconstruction of Mays and Postman's heritage cottages

Bushfire recovery activity (<i>cont.</i>)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resealing roads, Cape du Couedic, Boxer Drive and Cape Borda • Completion of Reimagine Kangaroo Island parks engagement process to capture the community vision, guiding principles, opportunities and ideas for future-focused, quality visitor experiences within Kangaroo Island parks.
Wild South Coast Way	Continue planning, design and construction of the Wild South Coast Way, part of the Heysen Trail day visitor and camping infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued to progress the Wild South Coast Way on the Heysen Trail. • A day visitor site and accessible trail experience at Goondooloo Ridge has been completed and construction of four new walker only campsites has commenced.
Fire Management Program	Develop and implement fire management program for next fire season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued delivery of bushfire mitigation and preparedness for the protection of life, property and environmental assets, along with using fire to enhance biodiversity and ecological sustainability. • This includes an expanded prescribed burns program, focusing on the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island regions as part of the SA Government response to the Independent Review into SA's 2019-20 Bushfire Season. • Completed 96 prescribed burns (including 31 on private land), treating 6291 hectares. • The NPWS fire brigade in DEW currently has 520 members made up of 385 firefighters and 135 operational staff • DEW supports CFS in responding to bushfires on both public and private lands at CFS request. • During 2020-21, DEW supported the CFS at 37 bushfires across the state undertaking firefighting and incident management roles.
Retaining shacks as part of vibrant holiday communities	<p>Receive and assess applications for shack leases on Crown land;</p> <p>Receive applications for shack leases in national parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications for longer tenure for shack leases on Crown land closed on 30 June 2021. • Of the 221 leases in scope, 179 applications were received and are now undergoing assessment for lease offers. • The application period for shack leases in national parks closes on 31 December 2021 with 90 leases in scope.

Network of parks and reserves	Increase network of parks and reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added a total of 61,913 hectares of land to the protected area system in 2020-21. The new Nilpena Ediacara National Park added 59,850 hectares and additions to the Mount Magnificent Conservation Park, Ballaparudda Creek Recreation Park, Scott Creek Conservation Park, Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park, Canunda National Park, Carpenter Rocks Conservation Park, Charleston Conservation Park and Para Wirra Conservation Park added 2,063 hectares.
Flinders Ranges World Heritage Nomination	<p>Negotiating stakeholder support for the World Heritage Bid.</p> <p>Achieving inclusion on Australia's Tentative World Heritage List.</p> <p>Achieving World Heritage Listing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Flinders Ranges were included on Australia's Tentative List for World Heritage with landholder support to participate in the bid. The next step of preparing the full Nomination Dossier has commenced.
Increased park visitation state-wide	<p>Maintain ranger numbers to support park visitation;</p> <p>100 Volunteer Rangers to be placed in the field</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEW has 138 park rangers employed as at 30 June 2021. The Volunteer Ranger Program has recruited 100 rangers as at 30 June 2021. Park and volunteer rangers supported record numbers of parks visitors in 2020-21, with more than 220,000 visitors booking to camp or visit national parks from January to June 2021.
Expansion of South Australia's commercial kangaroo harvest zone	<p>More jobs in the industry.</p> <p>Sustainable management of kangaroo populations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state's commercial kangaroo harvest zone was expanded to cover Yorke Peninsula, Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula, South East and Kangaroo Island. The expanded commercial harvest zone has supported an increase in kangaroo field processor jobs of 24 percent by mid-2020. It has also supported more sustainable management of the kangaroo population throughout the state.
Project Coorong	Implement the <i>Healthy Coorong, Healthy Basin</i> initiative to support the long-term ecological health of the Coorong.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued delivery of phase one of the <i>Healthy Coorong, Healthy Basin</i> component of Project Coorong, with continued engagement and support of the Coorong Partnership, Ngarrindjeri Working Group and South East Aboriginal Focus Group. Announced the shortlisted five long-term infrastructure concepts to support the long-term health of the Coorong, following community and YourSay consultation.

Project Coorong (cont.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed an expansion of the Coorong water quality monitoring network and held an inaugural Coorong BioBlitz in May 2021.
Patawalonga Lakes	Design and build infrastructure to manage and mitigate flood risk around the Patawalonga Lakes and associated catchments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commenced procurement and design for the replacement of the Patawalonga Lakes System south gates.
Sustaining Riverland Environments	Commence delivery of the \$37.6 million Sustaining Riverland Environments Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalised Implementation Plan for a range of projects to enhance Riverland environments and improve the condition of the River Murray channel in South Australia, floodplain and wetland ecosystems, with a focus on recovering native fish populations.
Water Management Solutions	Continue development and testing of the new State water register under the Water Management Solution Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued the development of the state's new modernised and efficient state water register. This included completing the core system build of new Register and commencing the User Acceptance Testing Phase, as well as making the <i>Landscape South Australia (Water Register) Regulations 2020</i>, which will increase opportunities for water licence holders to leverage investment once the new state water register is in operation.
Water and Infrastructure Corridors	Support the establishment of multi-use infrastructure water delivery corridors in regional areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established a cross-government steering committee to oversee the delivery of the Water and Infrastructure Corridors initiative aimed at addressing sustainability of water access and productivity constraints to growth. Groundwater investigations under Phase 1 (led by the department) will initially be focused on a deep confined aquifer known as the Cotabena Formation, which is located in the state's north, in the southern Torrens Basin. The two sites chosen for the investigations are located approximately 50 km north of Port Augusta. Data from these investigations will improve our understanding of this water resource and will inform decisions on potential sustainable uses for the resource now and into the future.

Murray Darling Basin Plan	Continue delivery of the Murray Darling Basin Plan implementation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Australia met all of its obligations in 2020-21, including the milestones set out in the implementing water reform in the Murray-Darling Basin Federation Funding Agreement - Environment. • All South Australian led supply and constraints projects are either complete or currently on schedule for completion by the 2024 deadline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commissioned the major infrastructure associated with the South Australian Riverland Floodplains Integrated Infrastructure Program and continued delivery of Integrated Operations and Emerging Projects ○ Continued delivery of the South Australia's Constraints Measures Project and phase two of the Flows for the Future Program. ○ Presented two state led efficiency measure feasibility studies (Alternative Water Supplies Efficiency Measures Project and the Adelaide Desalination Plant) to the Commonwealth Government. • Progressed South Australian applications for on farm efficiency measures projects through the Water Efficiency program. • In 2020-21 South Australia's contribution to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority under the joint venture program was \$22.367 million. The program benefits South Australia by supporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cost efficient access to water for South Australian irrigators, industry and SA Water customers. ○ Dredging of the Murray Mouth. ○ The operation of weirs and locks for irrigation businesses and recreational users. ○ Environmental assets in South Australia essential for a healthy river system and tourism and recreation activities. ○ The employment of people in regional South Australia to deliver the program. • Critical monitoring and evaluation activities that are important for securing environmental flows for our River Murray assets, including the Coorong and Lower Lakes.
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Minimum Opening Allocations	Review the approach to the provision of projected minimum opening allocations to South Australian River Murray irrigators to ensure that water users are receiving the best available information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final report following the independent review of the approach to providing projected minimum opening allocations to SA River Murray irrigators was published on 15 April 2021. • The review found that the current allocation announcement process was working well. • Additional practical actions were identified to further improve the products that the Department produces for water users. This included the release of a South Australian River Murray Water Calculator, which was launched on 15 April 2021.
Water Allocation Plans	Continue delivery of monitoring data and water science advice to support scheduled reviews of water allocation plans, resource status reports and the Basin Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided support for water allocation planning and licensing activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Finalised the water allocation plan for the Far North Prescribed Wells Area, following comprehensive consultation. The water allocation plan was adopted in February 2021. • Implemented a strategy to improve the outcomes for water users in the south east following the review of the science and the risk assessment conducted for water allocations.
Murray-Darling Basin Compliance Compact	Performance against the Murray-Darling Basin Compliance Compact Assurance Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Murray-Darling Basin Compliance Compact, South Australia has 44 actions to complete. • In the Murray-Darling Basin Authority's 2020 Compliance Compact Assurance Report, all of South Australia's outstanding actions from 2019 were considered to be 'Complete' or 'Progressing'. • No actions were categorised as 'Of Concern' or 'Unable to Assess'.
Water licensing activities	Manage water licences, well driller's licences and well construction permits for South Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020-21, the department managed over 14,000 water licences and 23 well driller's licences, issued 3,079 well construction permits and conducted water compliance operations and educational programs to achieve voluntary compliance. • The department processed over 6,900 applications which included 3,099 well construction permits, in support of dryland farming, irrigation, manufacturing, petroleum and the mining sectors.

Water licensing activities (cont.)	<p>Assess and determine all water licence and permit applications</p> <p>Water Compliance and Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further improved South Australia's already excellent record of compliance (over 98 per cent voluntary compliance with allocations) with the introduction of enhanced compliance arrangements. • The department is required to report on any water use compliance breaches, including for the River Murray, as part of the <i>National Framework for compliance and enforcement systems for water resource management</i>.
Water for the Environment	<p>Manage water for the environment to support a healthier, productive and more resilient River Murray system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite relatively dry conditions across the Murray-Darling Basin in 2020-21, South Australia received approximately 973 gigalitres of water for the environment to support the ecology of the River Murray. • Water for the environment represented approximately 31 per cent of the total annual flow to South Australia in 2020-21 to the end of June. <p>Key outcomes/achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a period of unregulated flow to South Australia between 27 June and 25 September 2020, which improved channel conditions and delivery to the Lower Lakes and Coorong. • Water for the environment has played an important role in maintaining the ongoing connection between the river and Coorong estuary (since 2010), however, the flows through the Murray Mouth have been insufficient to minimise sand ingress, so the dredging program remains in place. • A second consecutive spring pulse event which saw flows over the SA border reach almost 18,000 mega litres per day in November 2020. This whole of system event contributed to increased productivity in the river channel and breeding of native fish such as silver perch in South Australia, as well as improved conditions in the Lower Lakes and Coorong. • New environmental infrastructure on the Pike and Katarapko floodplains was successfully operated for the first time in spring 2020. Over 500 hectares was inundated at both sites supporting positive responses from water birds, frogs and floodplain vegetation. • At Chowilla, pumping to five priority wetlands and an area of black box trees on the floodplain provided significant benefits to the vegetation and wildlife at key refuge sites, including important habitat for migratory bird species and a range of other waterbirds and frogs, including the southern bell frog.

Water for the Environment (cont.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of water to over 90 gravity fed or pumped wetlands to support threatened bird, frog and fish species and prevent the loss of long-lived floodplain Eucalypts.
Water Security	Develop a new State Water Security Statement that identifies the State's current and future water security priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft Water Security Statement was developed outlining ten priority actions that represent South Australia's overarching water security priorities for the current regulatory period out to 1 July 2024. • Public consultation on the draft Water Security Statement was launched at the OzWater conference followed by a public consultation process, including via YourSAy. Thirty-six submissions were received and are being considered by the department. The statement will be finalised in late 2021.
Water for Growth	Facilitate international market opportunities for the South Australian water sector and develop a Water for Growth Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Water for Growth plan is being facilitated jointly by the Department and the South Australian Branch of the Australian Water Association to establish an industry-led program to maximise the state's future capacity to capture water-related growth opportunities and minimise associated risks. The Water for Growth plan is expected to be finalised later in 2021. • Continued advancing South Australia's international reputation for water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Selection (in partnership with the Goyder Institute) as the lead Australian partner at the World Expo in Dubai of the Water Management and Sustainability for Arid Regions conference component, which will be held during International Water Week in March 2022 ◦ Development of a new Memorandum of Understanding between South Australia and Israel to support collaboration in water research and development, business development and education. • Establishment of a research collaboration between the University of South Australia and the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology on biological based water treatment approaches.
Water for Fodder Program	Subject to a review of Round 1, implement Round 2 of the Australian Government's Water for Fodder program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the review of Round 1 and consultation with South Australia, the Commonwealth announced that there will not be a second round of the Water for Fodder program. While Round 1 was successful, improved seasonal conditions across the Murray-Darling Basin reduced the need for Round 2 as an emergency drought response.

Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium	Support the Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium to create connections between people and science, nature and culture through expanded experiences, increased visitation and upgraded infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivered on the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium priorities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Revitalisation of Wittunga Botanic Garden including living collections and displays, creation of a new nature play space, upgrades to paths and amenities and wayfinding ○ Expanded and diversified public programmes to attract new visitors. In recent months, a targeted marketing campaign increased visitation to Adelaide Botanic Garden by 10 per cent on last year while visitation in both Mount Lofty and Wittunga Botanic Gardens has increased by 62 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. ○ Updated the Adelaide, Mount Lofty and Wittunga Botanic Gardens masterplans ○ Undertook field surveys and seed banking to support the state's bushfire and threatened species recovery on Kangaroo Island, Cudlee Creek and Secret Rocks ○ Launched the institution's therapeutic horticulture program. ○ Recruited new leadership with Mr Michael Harvey commencing as Director, Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium
Managing metropolitan and regional coasts and beaches	<p>Deliver the New Life for our Coastal Environment election commitment;</p> <p>Deliver the Securing the future of our coastline initiative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awarded a contract for the first 50,000 cubic meters of the 250,000 cubic metres of quarry sand for replenishment of West Beach. • Commenced design of the sand pumping pipeline between Semaphore and West Beach. • Continued engagement through the Community Reference Group in the planning and delivery of the new sand pumping system. • Provided coastal protection grants to communities, including \$1 million to 13 regional councils as part of 'Securing the future of our regional coastline' commitment. • The seagrass restoration project deployed 27,800 hessian bags this year across 10 sites between Semaphore and Tennyson with a milestone variation received and accepted from SARDI for the remainder of the deployment to occur in 2022. • Completed construction of the \$1.2 million shellfish reef at Glenelg in December 2020. The reef will improve the health of the marine ecosystem as well as provide benefit to the community, natural environment and local economy.

Gawler River	Improve flood management for Gawler River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inter-governmental steering committee was established with state and local government representatives (Chaired by the DEW Chief Executive) which agreed governance and accountability arrangements, the preparation of a business case for longer-term Gawler River flood management, and a scope of works and budget for the following four short-term projects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hillier fire ground rehabilitation works to remove trees and debris in a section of the river impacted by bushfire Carmelo and Park Roads drain construction Improved flood forecasting and warning infrastructure A survey of existing levee banks and river condition in the lower Gawler River. Co-contribution commitments for these projects have been secured from two local Councils. All project funds are being administered through the Stormwater Management Authority.
Managing SA Landscapes	Drive investment in integrated landscape restoration projects through the Landscape Priority Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight new regional Landscapes Boards and Green Adelaide were successfully established and are fully functioning. The first round of the Landscape Priorities Fund, a \$4.3 million program, was launched in December 2020. Seven projects were awarded full funding and two projects were awarded partial funding. Successful projects aim to deliver on-ground practical outcomes by reducing the impact of pest plant and animals, restoring habitat for conservation outcomes and building community capacity to participate in landscape management activities. The development of the State Landscape Strategy is well advanced through engagement undertaken with key stakeholders. A preliminary draft strategy was prepared for further consultation.
Green Adelaide	Partner with Green Adelaide to support greener streetscapes, connect citizens with nature and improve sustainability of the metropolitan coastal habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Greener Neighbourhoods Grants Program has been expanded bringing the total funding to more than \$8 million. Grants provide support for local government to increase urban greening and keep metropolitan Adelaide's suburban streets green and cool. Projects also provide habitat for flora and fauna and promote people's connections with nature which boosts physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Green Adelaide (cont.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The additional funding complements the Green Adelaide Board's campaign to have Adelaide recognised as a National Park City. • The redevelopment of Breakout Creek and Field River to create healthy waterways and biodiverse habitat has commenced and provides further opportunities for community access and use.
Climate Change	<p>Provide effective policy, technical and executive support to the Premier's Climate Change Council (the Council)</p> <p>Develop and implement climate change policy and programs, including national and international engagement and reporting, and whole of government leadership on mitigation and adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council supported the development and implementation of the South Australian Government Climate Change Action Plan 2021-25, including facilitating stakeholder meetings and providing guidance to agencies regarding implementation, monitoring and reporting. • Council submissions were prepared on a range of government policy reforms and initiatives including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land use planning reforms ○ Zero and low emission vehicle road user charge ○ SA Productivity Commission Research and Development inquiry ○ Draft South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025 ○ Draft Valuing our Food Waste Strategy • The Council co-hosted a Climate Change - Risks, Liabilities and Remedies summit for business with the Environment Protection Authority Board. • The Council held the third round of the SA Climate Leaders Awards in February 2021, which recognises and acknowledges climate action and leadership within South Australia. • The South Australian Government Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025 was released in December 2020. • DEW coordinates the implementation of the plan which describes government-led objectives and actions to help to build a strong, climate smart economy, further reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and support South Australia to adapt to a changing climate. • Commenced work on cross-agency programs to manage climate risk and to reduce government emissions.

Climate Change (cont.)		<p>Other key work undertaken includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of a new <i>Climate Change Science and Knowledge Plan</i> to assist in providing high-quality and accessible climate change science and information. • A report from renowned climate change economist, Professor Ross Garnaut entitled, <i>South Australia's Climate Change Challenge and Opportunity</i>, released in September 2020. • A partnership with New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory to improve climate change projections and hazard data for South Australia. • Reporting and analysis of state level greenhouse gas emissions data, reflecting a 33 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions for the state from the 2005 financial year. • Engagement with the international Under 2 Coalition to promote the work of South Australia, and to learn from other subnational governments on greenhouse gases emissions mitigation. • Policy advice and support to other agencies on low emissions economic opportunities; managing climate change risk in emergency management; and climate change mitigation, adaptation and sustainability for proposed public works. • Renewal of climate change sector agreements with the Resilient East and Resilient Hills and Coasts regional climate partnerships to support on-ground climate change action. • Support for Regional Climate Partnership Central Coordinators (metropolitan and regional) to facilitate practical climate change action across the state's regions. • Continued replenishment of Adelaide's beaches to maintain protection and amenity and offset the impacts of ongoing erosion of beaches from rising sea levels. • Commenced the development of a long term coastal strategy. • Developed a dynamic fire management planning tool for conservation outcomes. • Support to City of Adelaide to implement Carbon Neutral Adelaide and Building Upgrade Finance to support emissions reduction outcomes. • Launched a <i>Climate Clever Schools</i> pilot that is reducing school emissions and educating students on practical climate action.
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Climate Change (cont.)	Facilitate viable carbon farming and blue carbon projects in South Australia to provide economic benefits for the regions and maximise the environmental and social co-benefits for land holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Carbon Farming Roadmap to support expansion of carbon farming across the state. • Mapping to identify blue carbon stocks along the metropolitan coastline, Eyre Peninsula and the Ramsar-listed Coorong Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth region. • Development of the first blue carbon method under the Emission Reduction Fund with the Commonwealth Government.
Heritage Tourism Strategy and Heritage Built Grants	Activate government-owned heritage assets and heritage tourism, including by implementing a Heritage Tourism Strategy for SA and delivering new heritage built grants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Released a Heritage Tourism Strategy in conjunction with sector partners in June 2021. • Stimulated the South Australian economy through grant programs for conservation of private and government owned State Heritage Places, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Government Owned Heritage fund of \$1.7 million fund generated \$3.1 million of spending on the conservation of Government owned state heritage listed properties, providing benefit to the community, cultural landscapes and the South Australian economy. ◦ The Heritage Grants fund of \$250,000 generated \$2.2 million expenditure, which helped to rejuvenate the state's built heritage, ensuring it is protected and preserved for future generations. ◦ As a cross-government partner, supported implementation of the Planning and Design Code with an emphasis on environment, heritage and sustainability outcomes including publication of the Heritage Standards for the Colonel Light Gardens State Heritage Area.
Native Vegetation	Partner with landholders to protect and restore native vegetation through heritage agreements, biodiversity offsets and grants programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Revitalising Private Conservation in South Australia Grant Program has seen \$1 million invested to develop and support climate resilience through protecting large areas of land across South Australia under the <i>Native Vegetation Act 1991</i>. • Its first grant round (small grants) resulted in grant awards to over 70 recipients across South Australia. The second round of applications was recently awarded, valued at \$3,064,583 (\$1,000,060 in grant funding and \$2,064,523 in-kind contribution). Projects focused on complex multiple property landscape-scale action to protect native vegetation, support endangered species and promote climate resilience.

Corporate performance summary

The Strategy, Science and Corporate Services division delivered the following key priority activities in 2020-21:

- Continued to deliver approximately \$15 million of science and research critical to underpin the Healthy Coorong Healthy Basin Program, assisting to fill key knowledge gaps relating to the ecological function of waterbirds, plants and fish, nutrient and sediment dynamics, and climate change adaptation in the Southern Lagoon.
- Drove successful collaboration across jurisdictions resulting in the Kangaroo Island Wildlife Recovery Workshop, directly influencing \$5 million in Commonwealth investment in Kangaroo Island wildlife recovery from the 2019-20 bushfires.
- Derived Coastal flood mapping layers from Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) elevation models for six sea level rise scenarios stretching from Port Augusta to Victor Harbor, providing coastal flood mapping that stretches from Yalata in the far west to the South Australian / Victorian border
- Completed the ecosystems of the River Murray floodplains project, providing an automated process to combine and analyse recently collected and existing vegetation data, and environmental and remote sensing data, to generate a current description and map of the ecosystems along the floodplain.
- Supported the generation of bushfire severity datasets for fire events across the state.
- Led the development of the 2020 suite of environmental trend and condition report cards. This included new River Murray based report cards to align with reporting obligations under the Basin Plan, as well as fire danger, water and air quality and small particles including smoke, in recognition of increasing bushfire risk, and the impact that bushfires have on our natural resources, people and property.
- Finalised implementation of the Landscape SA reform, including asset and liability transfers from former the Natural Resource Management Boards and DEW, coordinating workforce transition activities, and developing Service Level Agreements and transition plans to assist boards to move to independent ways of working.
- Developed a Strategic Asset Management Framework, which documents the operating context supporting the DEW's asset management system, and provides a consistent approach to asset management across the agency.
- Developed a Procurement Framework in preparedness for the implementation of the SA Government Procurement Framework.
- Implemented a Diversity and Inclusion Plan, and the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan, resulting in improved accessibility and inclusiveness of DEW's services.
- Achieved reaccreditation as a White Ribbon Australia Workplace, reflecting the agency's commitment to address issues of men's violence and sexual harassment against women.
- Deployed a Customer Relationship Management System, MyPortal, allowing citizens to apply and manage records for a number of permits related to the control of wildlife.

Employment opportunity programs

Program name	Performance
Aboriginal Workforce Plan	<p>The DEW Aboriginal Workforce plan sets and agency target of 4 per cent Aboriginal workforce participation across classification levels by 30 June 2021.</p> <p>As at 30 June 2021, the percentage of employees who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander was 3.4 per cent.</p> <p>The percentage of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees by classification stream was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team member - 7.4 per cent • Senior team member - 0.4 per cent • Manager - 2.1 per cent • Executive leader – 0 per cent <p>The percentage of Aboriginal employees on ongoing contracts, when compared to the broader DEW average was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69.6% Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees • 63.7% Non-Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees
Aboriginal Traineeship Program	Six Aboriginal trainees were engaged by DEW via the Aboriginal Register during 2020-21.
Employees with a disability	The percentage of employees with a declared disability as at 30 June 2021 was 1.6 per cent
Skilling SA Program	<p>Five existing DEW employees were upskilled via a traineeship during 2020-21.</p> <p>Three trainees were engaged by DEW during 2020-21.</p> <p>Zero graduates was engaged by DEW during 2020-21.</p>

Agency performance management and development systems

Performance management and development system	Performance
DEW Performance Review and Development (PRD) Process	<p>Managers are required to undertake two formal PRD conversations with their employees each year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2020 = 80.6 per cent of DEW employees had a PRD discussion recorded in Chris. Between 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021 = 82.8 per cent of DEW employees had a PRD discussion recorded in Chris. <p>A series of development programs have been delivered for employees and managers to support them in the PRD process.</p>

Work health, safety and return to work programs

Program name	Performance
Work Health and Safety Management System Improvements and Employee Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation and roll out of mandated all of government hazard and incident reporting system. Implemented improved reporting that captures data at divisional and branch level. Implemented a falls, trips and slips review process to assist worksites to identify and respond to this risk and implement control measures, resulting in a reduced occurrence of related claims. Over 300 personnel accessed vaccinations made available in the workplace to prevent the spread of the seasonal influenza.

Workplace injury claims	2020-21	2019-20	% Change (+ / -)
Total new workplace injury claims	25	53	-53%
Fatalities	0	0	0
Seriously injured workers*	0	0	0
Significant injuries (where lost time exceeds a working week, expressed as frequency rate per 1000 FTE)	4.7	8.4	-44%

*number of claimants assessed during the reporting period as having a whole person impairment of 30% or more under the Return to Work Act 2014 (Part 2 Division 5)

Work health and safety regulations	2020-21	2019-20	% Change (+ / -)
Number of notifiable incidents (<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012, Part 3</i>)	1	2	-50%
Number of provisional improvement, improvement and prohibition notices (<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012 Sections 90, 191 and 195</i>)	0	0	0

Return to work costs**	2020-21	2019-20	% Change (+ / -)
Total gross workers compensation expenditure (\$)	1,117,924	632,110	+77%
Income support payments – gross (\$)	703,419	265,431	+165%

**before third party recovery

An increase in gross income support payments is attributable to a lump sum payment in relation to a previous claim. This payment is also included in total gross workers compensation expenditure.

Data for previous years is available at <https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/dew-annual-report-data>

Executive employment in the agency

Executive classification	Number of executives
EXEC0E	1
SAES1	23
SAES2	2

Data for previous years is available at: <https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/dew-annual-report-data>

The [Office of the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment](#) has a [workforce information](#) page that provides further information on the breakdown of executive gender, salary and tenure by agency.

Financial performance

Financial performance at a glance

The following is a brief summary of the overall financial position of the agency. The information is unaudited. Full audited financial statements for 2020-2021 are attached to this report.

Statement of Comprehensive Income	2020-21 Budget* \$000s	2020-21 Actual \$000s	Variation \$000s	2019-20 Actual \$000s
Total Income	317 288	311 852	(5 436)	371 964
Total Expenses	320 169	286 882	(33 287)	315 167
Net Result	(2 881)	24 970	38 723	56 797
Total Comprehensive Result	(2 881)	23 503	38 723	90 561

*Revised Budget

The table above shows that for the financial year ended 30 June 2021, DEW's net result was an operating surplus of \$24.9 million, which was \$27.9 million favourable compared to budget.

Major variations included:

Total expenses were \$33.3 million lower than budget primarily due to underspends in various Commonwealth and State Government projects for which carryover will be sought into 2021-22 and beyond.

Total expenses in 2020-21 were \$28.3 million lower than in 2019-20 primarily due to the transfer of departmental employees that were funded by natural resource management boards to the newly established regional landscape boards from 1 July 2020.

Statement of Financial Position	2020-21 Budget* \$000s	2020-21 Actual \$000s	Variation \$000s	2019-20 Actual \$000s
Current assets	165 473	220 173	54 760	200 488
Non-current assets	857 554	847 760	(9 794)	834 545
Total assets	1 023 027	1 067 993	44 966	1 035 033
Current liabilities	53 979	62 635	(7 885)	54 274
Non-current liabilities	51 663	51 856	(193)	60 493
Total liabilities	105 642	114 491	(8 078)	114 767
Net assets	917 385	953 442	36 888	920 266
Equity	917 385	953 442	36 888	920 266

*Revised Budget

The table above shows that for the financial year ending 30 June 2021, DEW's net assets were \$953.4 million which was \$36.1 million higher than budget. This is

largely due to a higher than budgeted cash balance resulting from underspends in various Commonwealth and State Cabinet approved projects.

Consultants disclosure

The following is a summary of external consultants that have been engaged by the agency, the nature of work undertaken, and the actual payments made for the work undertaken during the financial year.

Consultancies with a contract value below \$10,000 each

Consultancies	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
All consultancies below \$10,000 each - combined	Various	\$ 7,560

Consultancies with a contract value above \$10,000 each

Consultancies	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
Ernst & Young	Emissions Reduction approach for South Australia	\$ 35,014.87
Mabeki Consulting	Provision of community engagement and advice in the creation of Glenthorne National Park	\$ 17,540.00
	Total	\$ 52,554.87

Data for previous years is available at: <https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/dew-annual-report-data>

See also the [Consolidated Financial Report of the Department of Treasury and Finance](#) for total value of consultancy contracts across the South Australian Public Sector.

Contractors disclosure

The following is a summary of external contractors that have been engaged by the agency, the nature of work undertaken, and the actual payments made for work undertaken during the financial year.

Contractors with a contract value below \$10,000

Contractors	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
All contractors below \$10,000 each - combined	Various	\$ 55,023.40

Contractors with a contract value above \$10,000 each

Contractors	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
Hays Specialist Recruitment Pty Ltd	Temporary staff for Regional Programs, Environmental Science, Native Vegetation Management, Corporate Services	\$ 901,364.26
Hudson Global Resources	Temporary staff for Information Technology, Regional Programs, Environmental Science, and Corporate Services	\$ 616,282.59
Randstad Pty Limited	Temporary staff for Environmental Science, Water Science and Monitoring, Coastal Protection, River Murray Operations, Water Licensing, Regional Programs	\$ 442,474.55
Paxus Australia Pty Ltd	Temporary staff for Information and Technology	\$ 377,171.00
Maxima Tempskill/Recruitment	Temporary staff for Coastal Protection, the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium and Regional Programs	\$ 363,215.75
Modis Staffing Pty Ltd	Temporary staff for Information Technology and Water Licensing	\$ 254,088.88
CKM Management Solutions	Temporary staff for the Adelaide Living Beaches programme	\$ 99,393.75

Contractors	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
Talent International	Temporary staff for Finance & ITC	\$ 83,799.69
Recruitment Solutions	Temporary staff for Regional Operations and Fire Management	\$ 78,657.88
Manpower Services Pty Ltd	Temporary staff for Information Technology	\$ 28,670.84
DFP Recruitment Services	Temporary staff for Fauna Permits	\$ 22,929.57
Complete Personnel Recruitment	Temporary staff for South Australian Arid Lands Region – Regional Programs	\$ 14,251.32
	Total	\$ 3,282,300.08

Data for previous years is available at: <https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/dew-annual-report-data>

The details of South Australian Government-awarded contracts for goods, services, and works are displayed on the SA Tenders and Contracts website. [View the agency list of contracts](#).

The website also provides details of [across government contracts](#).

Other financial information

Nil to report.

Other information

Nil to report

Risk management

Risk and audit at a glance

The DEW Risk and Performance Committee (the RPC) is an independent committee that advises the DEW Chief Executive on strategic risk, audit and performance matters. The RPC comprises an independent Chairperson, three independent members and four DEW staff members. The RPC met five times during 2020-21 to consider matters relating to agency performance and monitoring and core governance, as well as receiving presentations on:

- Nature based tourism co-investment fund
- Fire management
- Integrated performance management
- Cybersecurity.

Fraud detected in the agency

Category/nature of fraud	Number of instances
N/A	Nil

NB: Fraud reported includes actual and reasonably suspected incidents of fraud.

Strategies implemented to control and prevent fraud

The DEW Fraud and Corruption Control Procedure was reviewed and approved by the DEW Executive in 2020-21. The Procedure establishes roles and responsibilities in relation to the identification of and response to fraud, including the process for reporting and managing incidents of fraud and corruption. The Procedure evidences DEW's zero tolerance for fraud. These documents are consistent with the South Australian Public Sector Fraud and Corruption Control Policy.

All internal audits undertaken within the agency are conducted with an appreciation for, and awareness of the possibility of fraud.

DEW Executive regularly communicates its expectations regarding acceptable business practices and ethical behaviours in accordance with the Code of Ethics.

Data for previous years is available at: <https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/dew-annual-report-data>

Public interest disclosure

Number of occasions on which public interest information has been disclosed to a responsible officer of the agency under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018*:

Nil.

Data for previous years is available at: <https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/dew-annual-report-data>

Note: Disclosure of public interest information was previously reported under the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* repealed by the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018* on 1/7/2019.

Reporting required under any other act or regulation

For the 2020-21 reporting period:

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<i>Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005</i>	<p>Section 26 - Annual report</p> <p>(1) The Minister must on or before 30 September in each year prepare a report on the operation of this Act for the financial year ending on the preceding 30 June.</p> <p>(2) The annual report must include -</p> <p>(a) information on the extent to which the objects and objectives of this Act are being achieved; and</p> <p>(b) reports on the following matters for the preceding financial year:</p> <p>(i) the referral of matters to the Minister under any related operational Act; and</p> <p>(ii) the enforcement of the general duty of care; and</p> <p>(iii) action taken by the Minister or authorised officers under Part 6; and</p> <p>(c) a programme setting out the Minister's proposals for the implementation of the ADS Management Plan during the current financial year.</p>

Objective 1 - Protection of the Dolphins

- National Parks and Wildlife Services (**NPWS**) Adelaide Mount Lofty Ranges (**AMLR**) marine parks Rangers completed five boat-based scientific surveys of the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary (**ADS**) dolphin population, which included collecting demographic, locational and photo identification data. The data was also used in a 'Discover-a-dolphin' citizen science program which provides an opportunity for ADS Action Group volunteers to contribute to a scientific monitoring program. ADS Action Group volunteers assisted Rangers who were undertaking monitoring patrols on dolphin population health.
- One dolphin entanglement was recorded, with the animal presenting emaciated and with a number of lesions. Volunteers and Rangers monitored the animal during late 2020 and the animal's behaviour and health later improved, including regaining weight and lesions subsiding. The same animal became entangled in four hooks/lines in June 2021 and a successful intervention was organised by Rangers, with veterinary assistance provided by Zoos SA and logistical assistance provided by contracted commercial net fishermen, SAPOL Water Operations and Fisheries Officers. The operation was conducted in accordance with the SA Government's approved policy and procedure relating to intervention in marine mammal incidents.
- Three dolphin deaths were recorded in the ADS, all of which were able to be collected and necropsy performed by the SA Museum.

In addition, the following activities were conducted to ensure compliance with legislation to protect marine mammals, set out in Section 68 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and the National Parks and Wildlife (Protected Animals—Marine Mammals) Regulations 2010:

- Rangers and Department for Infrastructure and Transport (**DIT**) - Marine Safety Officers completed 297 land and 188 water patrols.
- Rangers and Marine Safety Officers investigated and/or responded to 160 incidents of speeding vessels.
- Rangers investigated and/or responded to eight incidents of breaching approach distances to dolphins.
- Rangers ran training sessions for the Volunteer Ranger Program. Volunteer rangers undertook weekend shifts at Garden Island, speaking with boaters/kayakers prior to launching further education about approach distances and speed restrictions around marine mammals.
- Signage was installed at various locations within the ADS to remind park users of marine mammal regulations, including 'Do Not Feed Dolphin' signs and 'Caution Mother and Calf' signs.
- A review of the risks posed to ADS dolphins by heavy gauge fishing gear and large and/or live baits is currently underway. The Department of Primary Industries and Regions (**PIRSA**) is leading this process, supported by NPWS.

Objective 2 - Protection of key habitat features

- Marine Parks and Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary (**AIBS**) Rangers worked together to coordinate on-ground works across ADS and AIBS landscapes. Park presentation activities, including rubbish removal is ongoing and regular. Volunteer activities have been coordinated on site including with the Friends of AIBS.
- In the northern section of the ADS, the installation of the Port Gawler beach car park and gate has significantly reduced the number of vehicles accessing the beach area. Ranger compliance patrols have resulted in numerous expiations for driving/riding in unauthorised areas and for dogs off lead, and a reduction in dumped rubbish.
- Within and adjacent to the ADS, Rangers undertook artichoke thistle and deer control, with warren and den mapping also undertaken at both Port Gawler and Buckland Park.
- DEW, along with the Department for Energy and Mining, the Environment Protection Authority, the University of Adelaide, the City of Salisbury and external consultants are collaborating to understand and address the dieback of 10 hectares of mangroves and 35 hectares of saltmarsh at St Kilda.
- Conservation works funded by Green Adelaide included weed control undertaken on Torrens Island, Bird Island, and at Port Gawler (boxthorn, sea spurge, marram grass, skeleton weed). Pest control was undertaken on both Torrens Island and Bird Island, with the deployment of a Felixer (fox control unit) at each site.
- A review is underway of the Torrens Island Conservation Action Plan comprising the entire island, including the conservation park and privately owned lands. 'Cocoon aid' trial planting was also undertaken on Torrens Island.

- Eight coordinated Shorebird population surveys were conducted in Upper Gulf St Vincent including sites within the ADS (Bird Island, Torrens Island, St Kilda, Port Gawler). An endangered Fairy Tern monitoring project was coordinated by Bird Life Australia staff and volunteers on Bird Island. Sixteen trips were made to Bird Island during the 2020-21 breeding season. Two colonies were recorded and monitored over the breeding season from November to early April, however there were low number of chicks and fledglings due to high levels of predation of eggs by Silver Gulls.
- Adelaide Plains Council collected over 10 tonnes of rubbish at Port Gawler, including the removal of four burned out cars.
- Estuary Care Foundation (**ECF**) removed 20 tonnes of industrial waste, and relocated 6 mooring capstans, from the shorelines of the Port River, through a \$20,000 Commonwealth grant from the *Communities Environment Program*.
- ECF continued its monitoring of the extension of seagrass along the west side of Torrens Island.
- ECF assisted a Flinders University student in monitoring of the *Living Seawall Tiles* and two Adelaide university students conducting some of their research on oceanic 'soundscapes' in the Port River.

Objective 3 – Improvement of water quality

- Aquatic Activity Licences referred to DEW under the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993* were assessed for their potential to cause turbidity. Developments, activities and planning documents were referred to DEW and were assessed for their potential impact on water quality through sediment disturbance and appropriate actions were recommended to minimise any disturbance. Staff continued to remove floating marine debris while on patrols.
- In previous years rangers have assisted the Environment Protection Authority (**EPA**) by collecting water quality samples from designated locations whilst on patrol. Requests were not received from the EPA in 2020-21, however rangers remain able to assist with this task where required.

Objective 4 – Recognition of local interests and participation in management processes

- Rangers work with independent community organisations, such as Whale and Dolphin Conservation, the Australian Marine Wildlife Research and Rescue Organisation, and registered Friends of Parks groups including the ADS Action Group, ECF, Friends of Torrens Island Quarantine Station and Experiencing Marine Sanctuaries.
- The ADS Action Group, for example, has 37 registered volunteers who contributed 118.25 volunteer hours. Their activity directly supports the management of the ADS and includes monitoring, administration tasks, and community engagement.
- Rangers delivered a training session for commercial tour operators, providing an introduction to the ADS and marine parks, information on dolphin ecology and marine mammal regulations.
- Rangers provided advice and conducted assessments for existing and new ADS Commercial Tour Operator permit applications under the Marine Mammal Tour Permitting Policy.

Objective 5 – Promotion of public awareness of ecological importance of the area

- The values and purpose of the ADS and the state's marine parks were promoted to the community at a range of events and public forums, for example:
 - North Haven Primary School Junior Dolphin Ranger Day
 - Educational talk for three Adelaide based schools
 - NPWS volunteer thankyou event at Belair National Park
 - Victor Harbor Whale Festival
 - ADS Annual Dolphin Census
 - History Festival.
- The DEW marine parks caravan continued to be used throughout the year to promote the ADS and marine parks at community events and ranger 'pop-ups'.
- Rangers have a regular presence at key boat ramps, distributing 'boating around marine mammal' stickers and educating park users about environmental issues and regulations. Staff distributed ADS visitor guide maps and boating stickers at numerous community outlets.
- ECF presented on their Port River Shellfish Restoration project at the 20th International Conference on Shellfish Restoration. ECF also commissioned and premiered two short films for Science Week 2020.
- In collaboration with ECF and in consultation with rangers, the City of Port Adelaide Enfield developed a Port River Eco Tour for their Visit Port Adelaide app, with three new signs installed in New Port as part of this walk.
- Media releases relating to key ADS issues were generated, resulting in numerous radio interviews with rangers, print media articles and posts on the NPWS Facebook page.

Objective 6 – Promotion of the principles of ecological sustainable development

- Staff provided advice on nine referrals under the *Harbours and Navigation Act 1993* and one under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*. Comments were also provided on a range of development related projects or plans occurring within the ADS.

Objective 7 – Enforcement of general duty of care

- Nil.

Objective 8 – Issuance of protection or other orders

- Nil.

Objective 9 – Annual implementation programme for management plan

- Section 26(2)(c) of the *Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005 (ADS Act)* requires the preparation of a programme setting out the Minister's proposals for the implementation of the ADS Management Plan for the current financial year. The ADS Management Plan is a seven-year document and includes a broad description of activities to be considered over this time period.

- The ADS 2021-22 Annual Implementation Programme is shown below and has been prepared in line with the strategies and actions outlined in the ADS Management Plan.

ADS 2021-22 Annual Implementation Programme (AIP)

DEW's Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Region Marine Parks Programme will work with supporting agencies during 2021-22 to achieve the objectives of the *Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005* and strategies outlined in the ADS Management Plan 2008. A statutory review of the current (2008) Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Management Plan is also underway.

Objective 1 - *'The protection of the dolphin population of the Port Adelaide River estuary and Barker Inlet from direct and physical harm is to be maintained and improved'* Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act Section 8(1)(a)

Issue 1.1 Lack of scientific knowledge about ADS dolphins

Actions:

- Continue scientific monitoring surveys to track the local dolphin population.
- Support on-going research into ADS dolphins and facilitate partnerships with universities, the SA Museum and other researchers to explore possibilities for collaborative research.
- Maintain involvement with the Marine Mammal Scientific Group.
- Seek advice from the Dolphin Veterinary Reference Group in relation to dolphin health and welfare incidents.
- Continue the collection of deceased dolphins for post mortem examination by the SA Museum to build on our knowledge base.

Issue 1.2 Vessel strike (commercial shipping, fishing and recreational vessels)

Actions:

- DEW and Department for Transport and Infrastructure (DIT) will continue enforcement of vessel speed limits to ensure safety for dolphins and for recreational users of the area.

Issue 1.3 Entanglement in vessel and fishing gear

Actions:

- Continue to work with PIRSA Fisheries to risk assess and review fishing practices in the ADS.
- Engage park users and work with existing education programs to increase awareness of marine debris and its impacts on dolphins and their habitat.
- Support local councils to implement the Hook, Line and Thinker program, installing Tangler Bins for disposal of fishing line and hooks.
- Develop signage to educate the community about responsible fishing practices around dolphins.

Issue 1.4 Intentional harm

Actions:

- Continue regular land and sea patrols to ensure compliance with the National Parks and Wildlife (Protected Animals—Marine Mammals) Regulations 2010.

- Maintain education programs to increase awareness of dolphins and support members of the public who report observations of potential incidents.

Issue 1.5 Impacts from human interaction

Actions:

- Work with volunteers to maintain regular observation of resident animals to observe any significant behavioural changes.
- Maintain an overview of Australian and international studies of impacts of human interactions on dolphins and review findings that may be applicable to the ADS.
- Support research (and promote findings) that investigate potential impacts of human-induced threats.

Objective 2 - *'The key habitat features in the Port Adelaide River estuary and Barker Inlet that are necessary to sustain the dolphin population are to be maintained, protected and restored'*

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act Section 8(1)(b)

Issue 2.1 Food Supply

Actions:

- Support research (and promote findings) to determine the specific prey species of ADS dolphins.

Issue 2.2 Loss of vegetation: seagrass, mangroves and supporting species

Actions:

- Building on existing work, support research on seagrasses, mangroves and associated vegetation (including saltmarsh) in the ADS to determine overall health and possible areas for rehabilitation action; and to monitor possible impacts of a changing climate.
- Support government agencies, local council and community group efforts to rehabilitate and re-establish vegetation and habitats, such as native oyster reefs.
- Support ongoing seagrass research and rehabilitation programs undertaken by SARDI, Adelaide Coastal Waters Study and the Coast Protection Board.

Issue 2.3 New developments

Actions:

- Continue to work with proponents of new and existing developments to ensure that objectives of the Act and management plan are appropriately considered.
- Work with DIT and local councils to develop performance guidelines for development to support achievement of ADS objectives.

Issue 2.4 Marine pests: *Caulerpa taxifolia*, *Caulerpa racemosa* and others

Actions:

- Support PIRSA initiatives and research in identifying and controlling introduced species.

Objective 3 - *'Water quality within the Port Adelaide River estuary and Barker Inlet should be improved to a level that sustains the ecological processes, environmental values and productive capacity of the Port Adelaide River estuary and Barker Inlet'*

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act Section 8(1)(c)

Issue 3.1 Discharges - nutrients

Actions:

- Work with the EPA to implement the Port Waterways Water Quality Improvement Plan and address recommendations outlined in the Adelaide Coastal Waters Study which are relevant to the ADS.
- Support research efforts into the effect of excess nutrients, particularly as they relate to prey species, vegetation health and pest species.
- Work with the EPA to monitor water quality at points throughout the Port River and Barker Inlet as required.

Issue 3.2 Discharges - pollutants

Actions:

- Support the use of best practice methods for dredging and other sediment disturbance activities to minimise distribution of possibly contaminated sediments and introduced species such as *Caulerpa taxifolia*.
- Maintain litter management activities including collection of marine debris on patrols and regular clean up days with the ADS Action Group and other local environment groups.

Issue 3.3 Turbidity and release of toxins from sediment

Actions:

- Undertake work on vegetation protection to support stabilisation of sediments.
- Ensure aquatic licence assessments address activities with the potential to cause turbidity.

Objective 4 - *'The interests of the community are to be taken into account by recognising indigenous and other cultural, and historical, relationships with the Port Adelaide River estuary and Barker Inlet and surrounding areas, and by ensuring appropriate participation in processes associated with the management of the Port Adelaide River estuary and Barker Inlet'*

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act Section 8(1)(d)

Issue 4.1 Inclusion of all stakeholders

Actions:

- Public consultation on any ADS Management Plan amendments will follow statutory processes.
- DEW will continue to work with key stakeholders and community volunteers to protect the dolphins and improve their environment, and will continue to seek new opportunities for partnerships.
- The Parks and Wilderness Council community representatives will provide the Minister for Environment and Water with advice as required by the Act.
- The online presence of the ADS will be updated as required.

Issue 4.2 Support of recreational users

Actions:

- DEW will continue ongoing assessment of referrals for aquatic licences (under section 26 of *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993*).
- DEW will collaborate with DIT in relation to the management of recreational uses and the achievement of ADS objectives.

Issue 4.3 Support of industry interests

Actions:

- DEW will investigate establishment of an industry stewardship program for the ADS area to provide opportunities to best achieve ecologically sustainable development in collaboration with each other and with government.

Issue 4.4 Protection of indigenous values in the area

Actions:

- Support Kaurna aspirations in developing co-management arrangements for the Torrens Island Conservation Park.
- Ensure Kaurna cultural values are respected, nurtured and conserved through working cooperatively with the Kaurna community.
- Ensure Kaurna are key partners for engagement and participation in major projects and decision making processes.

Issue 4.5 Support for tourism activities

Actions:

- Liaise with existing commercial tour operators to assess the current cumulative impact of activities and work with operators to develop appropriate interpretative information.
- Work with operators and the public to ensure understanding of the National Parks and Wildlife (Protected Animals - Marine Mammals) Regulations 2010 and support compliance with these.
- Support the growth of sustainable nature based tourism to ensure activities are compatible with the Act and management plan objectives.

Objective 5 - 'Public awareness of the importance of a healthy Port Adelaide River estuary and Barker Inlet to the economic, social and cultural prosperities of the local communities, and the community more generally, is to be promoted'

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act Section 8(1)(e)

Issue 5.1 Supply of informative, timely and accessible information about the ADS

Actions:

- Work with relevant government agencies, including PIRSA Fisheries, DIT and EPA, to ensure consistent delivery of messages.
- Continue to support the Park of the Month and Junior Dolphin Ranger Program and distribute interpretative materials.
- Work with stakeholders to maximise communication opportunities with relevant government agencies.
- Utilise social media as appropriate to distribute information.

Issue 5.2 ADS Signage

Actions:

- Update signage to address key management needs.

Objective 6 - 'The principles of ecological sustainable development in relation to the use and management of the Port Adelaide River estuary and Barker Inlet are to be promoted'

*Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act Section 8(1)(f)***Issue 6.1 Promote the implementation of economically sustainable development (ESD) principles with local industries and new developments****Actions:**

- In conjunction with other agencies, work with new and existing industries to support the achievement of ESD principles.
- Prepare and deliver industry-specific information as required.

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<i>Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007</i>	<p>20 - Administrative unit report</p> <p>(1) The annual report of the Minister's department must include a report on work undertaken within the department in relation to the development of climate change policy and related initiatives.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Executive of the Minister's department must consult with the Premier's Climate Change Council in connection with the preparation of the report required under subsection (1).</p>
<i>Refer to 'Agency Specific Objectives and Performance' section, Climate Change, for work undertaken in relation to the development of climate change policy and related initiatives.</i>	

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<i>Crown Land Management Act 2009</i>	<p>Section 25 – Disposal by transfer or grant of fee simple</p> <p>(3) If, during a financial year, the Minister—</p> <p>(a) disposes of Crown land other than by public auction, public tender or other open competitive process on the basis that he or she is satisfied that special circumstances exist in accordance with subsection (1)(f); or</p> <p>(b) disposes of Crown land for less than the market value of the Crown's interest in the land or for no consideration on the basis that he or she, and the Treasurer, are satisfied that special circumstances exist in accordance with subsection.(2)(d),</p> <p>the Minister must ensure that details of the disposal (including a description of the land, the market value of the Crown's interest in the land and the consideration, if any, for the disposal) are set out in the annual report presented by the Department to the Minister under the <i>Public Sector Act 2009</i> in relation to that financial year.</p>

The following parcels were disposed of, without a market process, at market value determined by the Valuer General, to Barngarla Determination Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, as the Minister determined that special circumstances existed.

Land description	Total market value	Consideration
Allotment comprising pieces 3 and 4 deposited plan 125055, Hundred of Cultana	\$1,700,000	\$850,000*

*consideration paid was \$850,000 being the Crown's interest with the balance being compensation for surrender of native title rights.

The following parcel was disposed of, without a market process, to an adjoining landowner for less than market value plus an exchange of land valued at \$5,000 to resolve an encroachment as both the Minister and the Treasurer determined that special circumstances existed.

Land description	Total market value	Consideration
Portion of allotment 500 in deposited plan 110496, Hundred of Mobilong	\$2,600	\$1.00

The following parcel was disposed of, without a market process, to an adjoining landowner for less than market value plus an exchange of land valued at \$500 to resolve an encroachment as both the Minister and the Treasurer determined that special circumstances existed.

Land description	Total market value	Consideration
Portion of section 890 in the Hundred of Kuitpo	\$50,000	\$1.00*

* while valued at \$500, the land acquired by the Minister was of significant environmental benefit.

Act or Regulation	Requirement												
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	<p>13—Information to be included in annual report</p> <p>(1) The annual report of the Department must include the following information:</p> <p>(a) the aggregate amount of fees paid for entrance to reserves during the relevant year; and</p> <p>(b) the aggregate amount paid pursuant to leases, licences and other agreements referred to in section 35 during the relevant year; and</p> <p>(c) the aggregate amount of fees and other charges paid for camping and other accommodation on reserves during the relevant year; and</p> <p>(d) the aggregate amount paid for Guided tours during the relevant year.</p>												
<p>Aggregated totals of park revenue for 2020-21 are categorised below:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Admissions and Guided Tours</td><td>\$ 7,490,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Property Rental and related income</td><td>\$ 1,042,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sale of Goods</td><td>\$ 1,737,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Camping, Accommodation, Parking and Hire fees</td><td>\$ 2,686,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Levies, Licences and Other</td><td><u>\$ 300,000</u></td></tr> <tr> <td>Total Park Revenue</td><td>\$13,255,000</td></tr> </table>		Admissions and Guided Tours	\$ 7,490,000	Property Rental and related income	\$ 1,042,000	Sale of Goods	\$ 1,737,000	Camping, Accommodation, Parking and Hire fees	\$ 2,686,000	Levies, Licences and Other	<u>\$ 300,000</u>	Total Park Revenue	\$13,255,000
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Act or Regulation	Requirement
<i>River Murray Act 2003</i>	<p><u>10 - Annual report</u></p> <p>(1) The Minister must on or before 30 September in each year prepare a report on the operation of this Act for the financial year ending on the preceding 30 June.</p> <p>(2) The report must include—</p> <p>(a) information on the implementation of this Act (taking into account the provisions of the Implementation Strategy); and</p>

	<p>(b) information on the extent to which the objects of this Act and the ORMs are being achieved; and</p> <p>(c) reports on the following matters for the relevant financial year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the referral of matters to the Minister under any related operational Act; and (ii) the enforcement of the general duty of care; and (iii) action taken by the Minister or an authorised officer under Part 8. <p><u>11 - Three-yearly reports</u></p> <p>(1) The Minister must, on a three-yearly basis, undertake a review of this Act.</p> <p>(2) The review must include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an assessment of the interaction between this Act, the related operational Acts, and any other Act considered relevant by the Minister; and (b) an assessment of the state of the River Murray, especially taking into account the ORMs, and may include other matters determined by the Minister to be relevant to a review of this Act. <p>(3) The review must be undertaken so as to coincide with the end of a financial year and the outcome of the review must be reported on as part of the Minister's annual report to Parliament for that financial year</p>
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Section 10 – River Murray Compliance Operations 2020-21

- DEW business groups have accountability across various aspects of compliance in relation to the *River Murray Act 2003 (RM Act)*. These groups collaborate to assist in identifying and addressing compliance concerns, particularly with respect to the 'general duty of care' provisions of the RM Act.
- The WaRM division incorporates a Water Infrastructure and Operations (**WIO**) branch whose role includes maintaining the integrity of river banks and operating regulators, waste disposal stations and other assets. The WIO branch provides passive and active monitoring of infrastructure sites operated along the length of the river. While the WIO branch does not engage in direct enforcement activities, its operations and maintenance functions contribute to the achievement of multiple environmental and water management goals under the RM Act, as well as the Murray-Darling Basin Plan and other related legislation.
- The WIO branch maintains a network of closed circuit television cameras that remotely monitor 13 waste disposal sites. In 2020-21, these cameras continued to provide recorded evidence of wilful damage and unauthorised access.
- The WaRM division also assess/process applications under the RM Act for any activity that proposes to take/return water to the river and which have the potential to impact

negatively on the river and its users. 30 applications across 81 sites (some being multi-site applications) were approved during the year following assessments conducted by the River Murray Operations Working Group (comprising DEW, PIRSA, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, SA Water, Landscape SA (Murraylands and Riverland) and EPA).

Section 11 – Three-yearly reports

- The RM Act requires the Minister to undertake a Triennial Review that includes an assessment of the:
 - State of the River Murray, taking into account the objectives for a healthy River Murray; and,
 - Interaction between the River Murray Act 2003 and other related operational Acts.
- The previous review period was from 2017-18 to 2019-20, with the review included in DEW's 2019-20 annual report. The next review period is 2020-21 to 2022-23, where the review will be included in the 2022-23 DEW Annual Report.

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<i>Water Industry Act 2012</i>	<p>Part 10 - Miscellaneous</p> <p>87 - Consumer Advocacy and Research Fund</p> <p>(6) The administrative unit of the Public Service that is, under the Minister, responsible for the administration of this Act must, on or before 30 September in each year, present a report to that Minister on the operation of the Fund during the previous financial year.</p> <p>(7) A report under subsection (6) may be incorporated into the annual report of the relevant administrative unit.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consumer Advocacy and Research Fund (CARF) is established under Section 87 of the <i>Water Industry Act 2012 (WI Act)</i>. Its principal purposes are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support research or advocacy to promote the interests of water consumers with a disability, consumers on a low-income, or consumers who are located within a regional area of the state; or ○ Support projects that advance the interests of consumers from an advocacy perspective. • The CARF consists of \$250,000 (indexed), paid on an annual basis from licence fees payable by water entities under Section 24 of the WI Act. • DEW assumed responsibility for the administration of the CARF from the Department for Human Services (DHS) in 2021. • Funding from the CARF was provided to SACOSS to provide advocacy and research services for disadvantaged communities, in accordance with the agreement established by DHS. Additional projects were not funding during the last 12 months as a result of

Act or Regulation	Requirement
	transition of administrative arrangements between DHS and DEW and delays in potential projects as a result of Covid19.

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<i>Wilderness Protection Act 1992</i>	<p>7 - Annual report</p> <p>(1) The Minister must cause a report to be prepared annually setting out the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the names and locations of the wilderness protection areas and wilderness protection zones constituted under this Act and the extent to which the wilderness criteria are met by each area and zone; and (b) the name or some other identification of the former reserves or parts of reserves that have been constituted as wilderness protection areas or zones; and (c) the extent of mining operations in wilderness protection zones; and (d) information as to the management of wilderness protection areas and zones and particulars of any activities to restore land and its ecosystems to their condition before European colonisation; and (e) a list of management plans adopted under this Act; and (f) the portions (if any) of wilderness protection areas or zones that the Minister has declared to be prohibited areas and the reasons for making those declarations; and (g) an account of money received and expended in relation to the management of wilderness protection areas and wilderness protection zones; and (h) in the case of wilderness protection zones, an account of the royalties (if any) received in respect of the mining tenements in force in those zones and the money expended in administering those mining tenements by an administrative unit of the Public Service. <p>(2) The report must include a copy of the Wilderness Code of Management in force under Division 3.</p>
<p><u>Section 7(1)(a)</u></p> <p>The following information is provided in accordance with section 7(1)(a) of the <i>Wilderness Protection Act 1992 (WP Act)</i>.</p> <p>Billiatt Wilderness Protection Area (WPA)</p>	

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 24 July 2008. • 59,125 hectares comprising Sections 13 and 26-28, Hundred of Auld, Sections 14-16, 18, 19 and 21-30, Hundred of Billiatt, and Sections 42-45, 48, 49 and 53, Hundred of Kingsford. • Excised from the Billiatt Conservation Park and is located approximately 30 kilometres north of Lameroo. <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key component of a biological corridor connecting mallee areas in southern and eastern Australia. • The area consists of large sand dunes dominated by mallee vegetation and open shrub land, providing habitat for the fauna of the Murray Mallee Region including a number of nationally threatened birds. • In 2014, approximately 98 per cent of the wilderness protection area was burnt by extensive regional fires. Recovery has included active pest management. <p>Cape Bouguer WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 15 October 1993. • 5,300 hectares comprising Allotment 150 of DP 38341. • Excised from the Kelly Hill Conservation Park, approximately 65 kilometres south-west of Kingscote, Kangaroo Island. <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untracked native vegetation and biological diversity. • High wilderness quality over the entire area, except in the south-western corner where the Kangaroo Island Wilderness Trail connects Hanson Bay with Kelly Hill Caves. This trail is compatible with management provisions of the WP Act, protection of the wilderness quality of the environment. • Approximately 98 per cent of the wilderness protection area, including significant stands of old growth native vegetation was burnt and lost during the December 2019 Kangaroo Island bushfires. • Extensive feral animal and weed control programs are being undertaken along with other recovery activities. <p>Cape Gantheaume WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 15 October 1993. 	

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,100 hectares comprising Section 52, Hundred of Seddon, Sections 66-67, 100-101 Hundred of Macgillivray, Sections 258, 277-279 and 375, Hundred of Haines. • Excised from the Cape Gantheaume Conservation Park. • Approximately 35 kilometres south-west of Kingscote, Kangaroo Island. <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime coastal wilderness with high ecological and aesthetic integrity. • Excellent cover of mallee vegetation and diverse coastal landscapes with high scenic and habitat value. • Wilderness quality is high except for a narrow strip on the east coast where it is affected to a minor extent by the presence of a rough track along the eastern coastline. • The management provisions of the WP Act will ensure the impacts of this track on wilderness quality will be minimised. • No evidence elsewhere in the wilderness protection area of the impacts of modern technology. • No feral animals or pest plants have been recorded. <p>Cape Torrens WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 15 October 1993. • 1,108 hectares comprising Sections 10 and 12, Hundred of Borda, and Allotment 100 of Deposited Plan 31584, formerly the Cape Torrens Conservation Park, as well as Allotment 1 in Deposited Plan 23502 added in September 2018. • Eight kilometres west of Western River Wilderness Protection Area, and approximately 12 kilometres east of Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island. <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known for biological integrity of native forest and woodland, and for its wild coastal scenery. • Contains habitat for the endangered Glossy Black Cockatoo. • The wilderness quality is high, undisturbed by structures and impacts of modern technology. • No internal tracks and the vegetation is virtually pristine. • Approximately 98 per cent of the wilderness protection area, including significant stands of old growth native vegetation and camping grounds were burnt and lost during the December 2019 Kangaroo Island bushfires. • Glossy Black Cockatoo habitat has been severely impacted. • Extensive feral animal and weed control programs are being undertaken along with other recovery activities. 	

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<p>Danggali WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 28 May 2009. • 202,815 hectares comprising Sections 729 and 730, Out of Hundreds (Chowilla), and Allotment 100 of Deposited Plan 78460. • Approximately 70 kilometres north of Renmark. <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest relatively intact natural areas in the southern pastoral zone of Australia. • The large size and relatively undisturbed condition of the Wilderness Protection Area provides highly significant habitat for the fauna of the Danggali area. • Has a rich diversity of bats, with 10 species having been recorded. <p>Hambidge WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 30 September 2004. • Approximately 140 kilometres from Port Lincoln and 15 kilometres from Lock on the Yorke Peninsula. • 37,890 hectare reserve, originally Hambidge Conservation Park under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (NPW Act)</i>. • Comprises Section 7, Hundred of Hambidge, Section 35, Hundred of Palkagee, and Section 364, Out of Hundreds (Kimba). <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive system of parallel dunes with ridges (6 to 12 metres in height) running north west to south east. • Clay pans are scattered throughout the inter-dunal area. • Comprises a low mallee scrub association dominated by <i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i>, <i>E. socialis</i>, <i>E. oleosa</i>, <i>E. incrassata</i>, <i>E. calycogona</i>, <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>, and <i>M. lanceolata</i> with an understorey comprising <i>Santalum acuminatum</i>, <i>Triodia</i>, <i>Hibbertia</i>, <i>Rinzia</i>, <i>Boronia</i> and <i>Dodonaea</i> species. • Home to a wide variety of mallee birds, including the endangered malleefowl, vulnerable blue-winged parrot, and the rare shy heathwren. <p>Hincks WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 30 September 2004. • Approximately 85 kilometres from Port Lincoln and 30 kilometres from Lock on Eyre Peninsula. 	

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<p>• 66,650 hectare reserve, excised from the Hincks Conservation Park and comprises Sections 2 and 3, Hundred of Hincks, Sections 11-14, Hundred of Nicholls, Sections 46-48, Hundred of Tooligie, Section 25, Hundred of Murlong, and Section 365, Out of Hundreds (Kimba).</p> <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originally set aside as a flora and fauna reserve in 1941. • One of the largest expanses of mallee on Eyre Peninsula. • Over 450 species of vascular plants have been recorded within the wilderness protected area, including at least 35 orchids, four pant species listed as vulnerable and a further 24 as rare in South Australia under the NPW Act. • Dominated by mallee, with a small portion covered by forest, woodland, or shrub land. • Visitors occasionally travel through the reserve or camp on the North-South Track. <p>Investigator Group WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 25 August 2011. • Series of islands located off the west coast of South Australia, between 25 and 70 kilometres south-west of Elliston township. • 440 hectare reserve was originally part of the Investigator Group Conservation Park under the NPW Act. • Comprises Ward Islands, Top-Gallant Isles, Pearson Isles, Veteran Isles and Dorothee Island, all to the low water mark. • Excludes Allotment 1 of Deposited Plan 19499 out of Hundreds (Elliston) (Pearson Isles), which is land held by Australian Maritime Safety Authority for lighthouse purposes. <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High degree of intactness, free from the human impacts associated with land clearing and introduced plants and animals. • Contains important haul-out areas for the Australian sea lion and New Zealand fur seal. • Notable birds found on islands including, white-faced storm petrels, cape barren geese and mutton birds which breed on the islands and the Pearson Island Black-footed Rock-wallaby is of conservation significance. <p>Memory Cove WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 30 September 2004. • Approximately 25 kilometres south of Port Lincoln. • 8,940 hectare reserve extends to low water mark and includes Little Island, Lewis Island, Hopkins Island, Smith Island and Williams Island. 	

Act or Regulation	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formerly part of the Lincoln National Park. The reserve comprises the following parcels of land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sections 6, 12, 13, 22 and 23, Hundred of Flinders ○ Allotments 1, 2, 4 and 6 of Deposited Plan 64397, Hundred of Flinders ○ Allotment 102 of Deposited Plan 64387, Out of Hundreds (Lincoln) ○ Sections 873 (Little Island), 874 (Lewis Island), 875 (Smith Island), and 876 (Hopkins Island), Out of Hundreds (Lincoln) ○ Allotments 17, 18, 19, and 21 of Deposited Plan 35926, Out of Hundreds (Lincoln) ○ Allotment 2 of Deposited Plan 19500 (Williams Island), Out of Hundreds (Lincoln). <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 210 species of native flora have been recorded, including seven species of conservation significance. • Has a significant cultural history- two groups of Aboriginal people, the Barngarla and the Nauo groups, occupied the area prior to European occupation. • In 1802, Matthew Flinders sailed the coast in the Investigator, and during this expedition seven of his crew and the ship's master drowned when their cutter capsized during their search for fresh water. • Entry to the reserve is regulated by a locked gate within the adjoining Lincoln National Park with a maximum of 15 vehicles per day permitted entry. • Yachts and boats regularly anchor in the sheltered waters at Memory Cove and Williams Island and recreational fishing is permitted. • Camping permitted at the campground. <p>Nullarbor WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 6 June 2013. • Adjacent to the state's border with Western Australia. • 894,245 hectare reserve originally part of the Nullarbor National Park and Nullarbor Regional Reserve under the NPW Act. • Comprises Pieces 32-37 in Deposited Plan 113589, Allotment 21 of Deposited Plan 89720 and Allotment 10 of Deposited Plan 31597. <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects the iconic Nullarbor Plain, with its open flat plains and spectacular Bunda Cliffs. • When connected to the Great Australian Bight Marine Park, it creates a land and sea conservation estate of global significance.

Act or Regulation	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also conserves one of the world's largest semi-arid karst environments providing habitat for around 230 species of plant and 180 species of animal, including threatened species such as the slender-billed thornbill, Australian bustard and Nullarbor daisy. • Popular tourist destination.
Nuyts Archipelago WPA	
<u>Location:</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 25 August 2011, is located off the west coast of South Australia. • Between 20 to 75 kilometres west of Ceduna township. • 2,460 hectare reserve comprises the former Isles of St. Francis Conservation Park and part of Nuyts Archipelago Conservation Park, proclaimed under the NPW Act, and several islands (Evans, Lilliput and Blefuscu Islands) that were unalienated Crown land. • Comprises Purdie Islands, Lound Island, Goat Island, Lacy Islands, Evans Island, Lilliput Island, Franklin Islands, Blefuscu Island, Egg Island, Freeling Island, Smooth Island, Dog Island, West Island, St Francis Island, Masillon Island, Fenelon Island and Hart Island, all to the low water mark. • Excludes Allotment 1 of Deposited Plan 19501, Out of Hundreds (Nuyts) (Evans Island) and Section 220, Out of Hundreds (Nuyts) (St Francis Island), which is land held by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority for lighthouse purposes.
<u>Wilderness Quality:</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides important island habitat for species such as the Stick-Nest Rat and Brush-Tailed Bettong (which are part of re-introduction programs) and species such as the carpet python and the Nuyts Archipelago subspecies of the southern brown bandicoot. • Other notable species breeding on the island include the Australian sea-lion and muttonbirds. • Remoteness from the mainland provides an important and secure refuge for vulnerable wildlife and small mammals free from introduced predators.
Ravine des Casoars WPA	
<u>Location:</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 15 October 1993. • 41,360 hectares comprising Section 11, Hundred of Borda, Section 64, Hundred of Gosse, and Allotments 50 and 52 of Deposited Plan 38340. • Excised from the Flinders Chase National Park. • Approximately 35 kilometres west of Parndana, the nearest town, and approximately 70 kilometres west of Kingscote, Kangaroo Island.
<u>Wilderness Quality:</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of access has allowed the extensive woodlands and forests to remain largely undisturbed.

Act or Regulation	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains several complete natural drainage systems, from watershed to their discharge at sea. • Quality is high over the entire area except where it is reduced in a narrow north-south band by the presence of Shackle Road, an unsealed public access road. • Vegetation is biologically intact and many endemic plants are present. • Approximately 98 per cent of the wilderness protection area, including significant stands of old growth native vegetation and camping grounds were burnt and lost during the December 2019 Kangaroo Island bushfires. • Extensive feral animal and weed control programs are being undertaken along with other recovery activities.
<p>Western River WPA</p> <p><u>Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 15 October 1993. • 2,470 hectares comprising of Sections 8, 47, 51, 65 and 66, Hundred of Gosse, and Allotment 1 of Deposited Plan 31609. • Formerly the Western River Conservation Park. • Approximately 65 kilometres west of Kingscote and 30 kilometres north-west of Parndana, Kangaroo Island. <p><u>Wilderness Quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively minor impacts of modern technology. • Distinctive wilderness attributes that warrants protection and restoration in accordance with the provisions of the WP Act. • Its rugged terrain and high coastal cliffs are characteristic of the northern coast of Kangaroo Island. • Highly valued for the presence of habitat for the endangered Glossy Black Cockatoo. • Plant species diversity is high and vegetation exhibits a wide cross-section of Kangaroo Island vegetation. • Few exotic plants occur in the wilderness protection area and these are largely confined to perimeter and internal access tracks. • Management policies under the WP Act require that exotic plants and animals are controlled or eradicated and that management is directed towards enhancement of wilderness quality. • Approximately 98 per cent of the wilderness protection area, including significant stands of old growth native vegetation and camping grounds were burnt and lost during the December 2019 Kangaroo Island bushfires. • Glossy Black Cockatoo habitat has been severely impacted. 	

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive feral animal and weed control programs are being undertaken along with other recovery activities including the Glossy Black Cockatoo and the Kangaroo Island Dunnart. 	
Yellabinna WPA	
<u>Location:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed on 11 August 2005. • Approximately 110 kilometres north of Ceduna along Goog's Track. • Approximately 500,700 hectare, originally part of Yellabinna Regional Reserve, under the NPW Act. • Comprises Allotment 101, of Deposited Plan 67929. 	
<u>Wilderness Quality:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yella forms a link between vegetation communities in south-eastern Western Australia and Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. • Contains a variety of woodland and shrubland communities dominated by Eucalyptus or Acacia species on dunes and swales and more diverse communities associated with isolated rocky outcrops. • Communities support over 350 native plant species and 120 native fauna species, including a number of threatened species such as the Mt Finke grevillea, desert greenhood and malleefowl. • Enhanced protection of the reserve may encourage recreational activities such as camping, bush walking and wildlife observation. 	
<u>Section 7 (1)(b)</u>	
WPA	Former Reserve
Billiatt	Billiatt Conservation Park (part)
Cape Bouguer	Kelly Hill Conservation Park (part)
Cape Gantheaume	Cape Gantheaume Conservation Park (part)
Cape Torrens	Cape Torrens Conservation Park
Danggali	Danggali Conservation Park (part)
Hambidge	Hambidge Conservation Park
Hincks	Hincks Conservation Park (part)
Investigator Group	Investigator Group Conservation Park (part)
Memory Cove	Lincoln National Park (part)
Nullarbor	Nullarbor National Park (part) Nullarbor Regional Reserve (part)
Nuyts Archipelago	Nuyts Archipelago Conservation Park (part) Isles of St. Francis Conservation Park

Act or Regulation	Requirement
Ravine des Casoars	Flinders Chase National Park (part)
Western River	Western River Conservation Park
Yellabinna	Yellabinna Regional Reserve (part)

Section 7 (1)(c)

There are currently no wilderness protection zones declared within South Australia under the WP Act. Accordingly, no mining operations occurred.

Section 7 (1)(d)

- WPAs are managed in accordance with the Wilderness Code of Management as required by section 31 of the WP Act.
- Two WPAs are covered by co-management agreements between the Minister and the Far West Coast Aboriginal Corporation. One agreement was signed under the WP Act and is over the Nullarbor WPA. It establishes the Nullarbor Parks Advisory Committee to advice on the management of the Nullarbor WPA and the adjoining Nullarbor Regional Reserve.
- The second co-management agreement was signed under the NPW Act to co-manage the Yumbarra Conservation Park, whereby the park is now managed by the Yumbarra Conservation Park Co-management Board. This Board also has an advisory role over the remaining parks within the Far West Coast Native Title Determination Area, which includes the Yellabinna WPA.

Management activities for WPAs in the Far West region included:

Nullarbor WPA

- Buffel grass inspections undertaken; no control required.
- Visitor access management infrastructure works at Koonalda Cave.
- Visitor access management infrastructure and campground works at the Koonalda heritage precinct.
- Development of Conservation Heritage Management Plan for Koonalda heritage precinct.
- Repairs to Koonalda Shearing Shed to make safe for visitor access.
- Camel control program undertaken between Nullarbor Roadhouse and Western Australian Border.
- Visitor compliance undertaken across the Nullarbor.
- Development of interpretive/education material for key sites (Koonalda Homestead, Koonalda heritage precinct, Clifftop Lookouts, Murrawijinni Caves and roadhouses) across the wilderness protection area including planning for interpretive shelters at the Nullarbor and Border Village roadhouses.
- Monitoring of sea lion pup production, and mapping of cliff-base colonies using Remote Piloted Aircraft technology.

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<p>Yellabinna WPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and mapping of Mt Finke Grevillea (<i>Grevillea treueriana</i>). • Mallee Fowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>), and Ooldea Guinea Flower (<i>Hibbertia crispula</i>); trapping, monitoring and mapping of the Sandhill Dunnart (<i>Sminthopsis psammophila</i>). • Buffel Grass inspections undertaken; no control required. <p>Hambidge WPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No management activities undertaken. <p>Hincks WPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responded to three bushfires. <p>Memory Cove WPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake quarterly fox baiting. • Drooping sheoak age class monitoring undertaken. • Regular visitor patrols and minor maintenance on visitor infrastructure at the Memory Cove campground. • Shorebird and coastal raptor surveys undertaken. <p>Nuyts Archipelago WPA (Nuyts Reef, Lounds Island, Breakwater Reef, Gliddon Reef)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake quarterly fox baiting. • Drooping sheoak age class monitoring undertaken. • Regular visitor patrols and minor maintenance on visitor infrastructure at the Memory Cove campground. • Shorebird and coastal raptor surveys undertaken. <p>Management activities for WPAs on Kangaroo Island included:</p> <p>Ravine des Casoars WPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid environmental assessment from impacts of fire, development of recovery and action plans. • Joint Kangaroo Island Landscape Board / DEW cat control program including baiting, shooting and trapping including leg hold trials. • Ground based pig control program, including baiting, thermal shooting and trapping including remotely monitored and triggered cage traps. • Visitor access infrastructure works including the removal of fire damaged facilities and planning for sustainable and appropriate replacement. 	

Act or Regulation	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park management, visitor management and compliance occur regularly by park ranger staff. • Fire trail access and reinstatement (emergency works).
	<p>Cape Bouguer WPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor access infrastructure works including the removal of fire damaged facilities and planning for sustainable and appropriate replacement. • Park management, visitor management and compliance occur regularly by park ranger staff. • Ground based pig control program, including baiting, thermal shooting and trapping including remotely monitored and triggered cage traps. • Shorebird and coastal raptor surveys undertaken. • Fire trail access and reinstatement (emergency works).
	<p>Cape Torrens WPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor access infrastructure works including the removal of fire damaged facilities and planning for sustainable and appropriate replacement. • Coastal raptor surveys undertaken. • Park management, visitor management and compliance occur regularly by park ranger staff. • Ground based pig control program, including baiting, thermal shooting and trapping including remotely monitored and triggered cage traps. • Joint Kangaroo Island Landscape Board / DEW cat control program including baiting, shooting and trapping including leg hold trials. • Fire trail access and reinstatement (emergency works).
	<p>Cape Gantheaume WPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor access management of infrastructure works. • Shorebird and coastal raptor surveys undertaken. • Monitoring of sea lion pup production, mapping of cliff base colonies using Remote Piloted Aircraft technology including data collection, processing and analysis. • Park management, visitor management and compliance occur regularly by park ranger staff.
	<p>Western River WPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor access infrastructure works including the removal of fire damaged facilities and planning for sustainable and appropriate replacement. • Coastal raptor surveys undertaken.

Act or Regulation	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park management, visitor management and compliance occur regularly by park ranger staff. • Ground based pig control program, including baiting, thermal shooting and trapping including remotely monitored and triggered cage traps. • Joint Kangaroo Island Landscape Board/ DEW cat control program including baiting, shooting and trapping including leg hold trials. • Fire trail access and reinstatement (emergency works).
Management activities for WPAs in the Riverland and Murraylands region included:	
Danggali WPA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total grazing pressure control was undertaken across the landscape including goat mustering and aerial shooting program predominately targeting goats. • The dam decommissioning continued and more strategic planning undertaken to achieve larger areas of waterless country to keep numbers of pest animals and abundant native animals low. These activities assist with managing the total grazing pressure across the landscape and provide an opportunity for the ecosystem to restore. • Targeted restoration of previously decommissioned dam sites has occurred via direct seeding of potential species. • Broad scale monitoring of small mammals and reptiles was conducted using volunteers (600 hours) via pitfall surveys. This highlighted significant declines in capture rates and overall observed diversity, however the landscape was largely impacted by a significant drought period during 2018-19. • Pre-burn assessments were carried out for two prescribed burns earmarked for Tipperary Block NE and Boundary Block NE, with consideration of ecological outcomes for Striated Grass-wren incorporated into the burn design. Both prescribed burns were completed in autumn over 1,140 hectares and 1,620 hectares respectively to regenerate aging mallee and triodia vegetation and to promote habitat for threatened mallee birds. • Annual Malleefowl nest surveys were conducted during this period with no active nests reported. • The Adaptive Malleefowl Predator Experiment (AMPE) site in Danggali WPA has continued to provide reliable indices of most medium to large vertebrate species. This will be analysed and considered against future management implications in the next year, as part of a wider conversation around predator control strategies in the Living Landscapes project area. Progression on a second AMPE site has also progressed to provide a control site for Tarawi and Scotia control strategies. • Park management, visitor management and compliance occur regularly by park ranger staff. 	

Act or Regulation	Requirement	
Billiatt WPA		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Funding bid was submitted for 2021-22 for a threatened mallee bird co-funded landscape /cross border scale (Victoria / South Australia) project that will include a project to conduct broad scale bird surveys in the Billiatt landscape.• Total grazing pressure control – an aerial shooting program was undertaken predominately targeting goats across the reserve in partnership with the Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board.		
<u>Section 7 (1)(e)</u>		
Wilderness Protection Area	Status of Management Plan	Adopted in
Billiatt Wilderness Protection Area	Adopted	2011
Cape Bouguer Wilderness Protection Area	Under review	2000, amended 2017
Cape Gantheaume Wilderness Protection Area	Draft in development	
Cape Torrens Wilderness Protection Area	Under review	2006
Danggali Wilderness Protection Area	Adopted	2011
Hambidge Wilderness Protection Area	Adopted	2007
Hincks Wilderness Protection Area	Adopted	2007
Investigator Group Wilderness Protection Area	Not yet available	
Memory Cove Wilderness Protection Area	Adopted	2005
Nullarbor Wilderness Protection Area	Adopted	2019
Nuyts Archipelago Wilderness Protection Area	Not yet available	2006
Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area	Under review	2000, amended 2017
Western River Wilderness Protection Area	Under review	2006
Yellabinna Wilderness Protection Area	Adopted	2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As required under Section 31 of the WP Act, during the reporting period the public were invited to make written submissions regarding the matters pertaining to the future management of Ravine des Casoars, Cape Bouguer, Cape Torrens, Cape Gantheaume and Western River WPAs. A draft management plan is in preparation for release for consultation in 2021-22.		

Act or Regulation	Requirement			
<u>Section 7 (1)(f)</u>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Franklin Islands section of the Nuyts Archipelago WPA was declared a Prohibited Area in 2012 in order to protect from disturbance the habitat of the Greater Stick-nest Rat and the Nuyts Archipelago subspecies of the Southern Brown Bandicoot.• <i>There are no other portions of wilderness protection areas that have been declared prohibited areas.</i>				
<u>Section 7 (1)(g)</u>				
Expense	Kangaroo Island	Far West	Riverland and Murraylands	Total
Administration (incl. vehicle costs etc.)	\$43,000	\$11,000	\$10,000	\$64,000
Staff costs	\$180,000	\$82,155	\$90,600	\$352,755
Asset/infrastructure maintenance	\$75,000	\$60,280	\$5,000	\$140,280
Conservation programs (incl. feral animal control, abundant species management, scientific monitoring)	\$200,000	\$55,500	\$18,000	\$273,500
Fire Management (incl. suppression and bushfire recovery)	\$150,000	\$2,000	\$28,000	\$180,000
Compliance	Included in staff costs	\$17,650	Included in staff costs	\$17,650
Other (Contractors, Aboriginal site clearances & Aboriginal labour hire)	Included in other works	\$22,900	-	\$22,900
Total expenditure	\$648,000	\$251,485	\$151,600	\$1,051,085
<u>Section 7 (1)(h)</u>				
There are currently no wilderness protection zones declared within South Australia under the <i>Wilderness Protection Act 1992</i> . Accordingly, no mining tenements were in force.				
<u>Section 7(2)</u>				
Wilderness Code of Management in force under Division 3.				

Reporting required under the *Carers' Recognition Act 2005*

The *Carers' Recognition Act 2005* is deemed applicable for the following: Department of Human Services, Department for Education, Department for Health and Wellbeing, Department for Innovation and Skills, DIT, South Australia Police and TAFE SA.

DEW recognises and supports the principles of the South Australian Carers Charter. Employees who are carers are supported in identifying appropriate flexible working arrangements and to access special leave with pay to care for dependents.

Public complaints

Number of public complaints reported

Complaint categories	Sub-categories	Example	Number of Complaints 2020-21
Professional behaviour	Staff attitude	Failure to demonstrate values such as empathy, respect, fairness, courtesy, extra mile; cultural competency	4
Professional behaviour	Staff competency	Failure to action service request; poorly informed decisions; incorrect or incomplete service provided	0
Professional behaviour	Staff knowledge	Lack of service specific knowledge; incomplete or out-of-date knowledge	0
Communication	Communication quality	Inadequate, delayed or absent communication with customer	2
Communication	Confidentiality	Customer's confidentiality or privacy not respected; information shared incorrectly	2
Service delivery	Systems / technology	System offline; inaccessible to customer; incorrect result/information provided; poor system design	9
Service delivery	Access to services	Service difficult to find; location poor; facilities/ environment poor standard; not accessible to customers with disabilities	15
Service delivery	Process	Processing error; incorrect process used; delay in processing application; process not customer responsive	33
Policy	Policy application	Incorrect policy interpretation; incorrect policy applied; conflicting policy advice given	1
Policy	Policy content	Policy content difficult to understand; policy unreasonable or disadvantages customer	2
Service quality	Information	Incorrect, incomplete, out dated or inadequate information; not fit for purpose	1
Service quality	Access to information	Information difficult to understand, hard to find or difficult to use; not plain English	0

Complaint categories	Sub-categories	Example	Number of Complaints 2020-21
Service quality	Timeliness	Lack of staff punctuality; excessive waiting times (outside of service standard); timelines not met	1
Service quality	Safety	Maintenance; personal or family safety; duty of care not shown; poor security service/ premises; poor cleanliness	13
Service quality	Service responsiveness	Service design doesn't meet customer needs; poor service fit with customer expectations	5
No case to answer	No case to answer	Third party; customer misunderstanding; redirected to another agency; insufficient information to investigate	11
		Total	99

Additional Metrics	Total
Number of positive feedback comments	3
Number of negative feedback comments	24
Total number of feedback comments	27
Percentage of complaints resolved within policy timeframes	83.7%

DEW will implement a new complaints handling system in 2021-22. Complaints are currently recorded and processed using manual systems. The new online system will enable consistent and real-time data capture and storage, electronic workflows, streamlined reporting and enhanced management oversight of (and accountability for) complaints handling and resolution.

Once implemented, the new complaints handling system will support the consistent, accurate and timely resolution (and where necessary escalation) of complaints; real time complaints reporting for internal and external audiences; and facilitate early identification of trends indicative of issues requiring systematic attention. In due course, it will be integrated with the DEW Customer Management System, to enable a "whole of relationship" approach to be more efficiently implemented in relation to complaints.

Data for previous years is available at: <https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/dew-annual-report-data>

Service Improvements

Nature of complaint	Services improved or changes as a result of complaints or consumer suggestions
Community complaints about sand carting	DEW has engaged with the community and taken action where possible to reduce community impact, including: changing truck fuelling times to avoid fuelling noise in early hours of the morning, and reminding contractors to cover their loads on the beach and leave the beach smoothed over before departing.
Tone of DEW's Notice of Demand letters (sent to water licence holders).	DEW has revised the wording of the letters.

Compliance Statement

DEW is compliant with Premier and Cabinet Circular 039 – complaint management in the South Australian public sector	Y
DEW has communicated the content of PC 039 and the agency's related complaints policies and procedures to employees.	Y

Appendix: Audited financial statements 2020-21

The DEW Independent Auditor's Report and DEW Audited Financial Statements appear on the following pages.

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To the Chief Executive Department for Environment and Water

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Department for Environment and Water for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Department for Environment and Water as at 30 June 2021, its financial performance and its cash flows for year then ended in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2021
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2021
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2021
- notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2021
- a Statement of Administered Financial Position as at 30 June 2021
- a Statement of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2021
- a Schedule of Income and Expenses attributable to administered activities for the year ended 30 June 2021
- notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for administered items
- a Certificate from the Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer.

Basis for opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the Department for Environment and Water. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* have been met.

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

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive for the financial report

The Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Chief Executive is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account any policy or funding decisions the government has made which affect the continued existence of the entity. The Chief Executive is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the financial report of the Department for Environment and Water for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Department for Environment and Water's internal control

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Chief Executive's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the entity on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

I communicate with the Chief Executive about, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during the audit.



Andrew Richardson

Auditor-General

21 September 2021

Department for Environment and Water (DEW)

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021


Department for Environment and Water
Certification of Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2021

We certify that the:

- financial statements for the Department for Environment and Water;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the department;
- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the department at the end of the financial year and the result of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.
- internal controls employed by the Department for Environment and Water for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of financial statements have been effective.



John Schutz
Chief Executive
20 September 2021



Shaun O'Brien
Chief Financial Officer
20 September 2021

Department for Environment and Water
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Income			
Appropriation	2.1	143 861	149 986
Fees and charges	2.2	2 777	2 938
Commonwealth-sourced grants and funding	2.3	28 257	74 151
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers	2.4	30 061	28 144
Sales of goods and services	2.5	83 031	95 442
Interest	2.6	19	274
Net gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.7	47	1
Resources received free of charge	2.8	5 666	9 144
Other income	2.9	18 133	11 884
Total income		311 852	371 964
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	3.3	133 509	156 318
Supplies and services	4.1	87 516	77 880
Grants and subsidies	4.2	31 751	32 953
Depreciation and amortisation	4.3	31 418	26 878
Borrowing costs	4.4	93	116
Impairment loss on receivables	6.2	396	358
Assets transferred for nil consideration	4.5	1 485	8 296
Other expenses	4.6	714	12 368
Total expenses		286 882	315 167
Net result		24 970	56 797
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus	5.1	(1 467)	33 764
Total other comprehensive income		(1 467)	33 764
Total comprehensive result		23 503	90 561

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Department for Environment and Water
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	203 666	184 843
Receivables	6.2	14 495	13 777
Inventories	5.4	2 012	1 868
Total current assets		220 173	200 488
Non-current assets			
Receivables	6.2	24	38
Property, plant and equipment	5.1, 5.2	841 102	829 956
Intangible assets	5.3	6 634	4 551
Total non-current assets		847 760	834 545
Total assets		1 067 933	1 035 033
Current liabilities			
Payables	7.1	28 516	24 289
Financial liabilities	7.2	1 578	2 122
Contract liabilities	2.3, 2.5, 2.9	13 223	7 523
Employee benefits	3.4	15 439	17 829
Provisions	7.3	551	522
Other liabilities	7.4	3 328	1 989
Total current liabilities		62 635	54 274
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	7.1	2 786	3 253
Financial liabilities	7.2	2 530	3 232
Employee benefits	3.4	29 631	35 092
Provisions	7.3	1 912	1 779
Other liabilities	7.4	14 997	17 137
Total non-current liabilities		51 856	60 493
Total liabilities		114 491	114 767
Net assets		953 442	920 266
Equity			
Contributed capital		22 612	22 612
Retained earnings		478 922	444 279
Asset revaluation surplus		451 908	453 375
Total equity		953 442	920 266

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Department for Environment and Water
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2021

		Contributed	Asset	Retained	Total equity
	Note	capital	revaluation	earnings	
		\$'000	surplus	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2019		22 612	419 806	418 310	860 728
Changes in accounting policy on adoption of AASB 15		-	-	(1 204)	(1 204)
AASB 1058		-	-	(29 600)	(29 600)
Error correction - receivables		-	-	(219)	(219)
Adjusted balance at 1 July 2019		22 612	419 806	387 287	829 705
Net result for 2019-20		-	-	56 797	56 797
Equity transfer on asset disposal		-	(195)	195	-
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	5.1	-	33 764	-	33 764
Total comprehensive result for 2019-20		-	33 569	56 992	90 561
Balance at 30 June 2020		22 612	453 375	444 279	920 266
Error correction - property, plant and equipment	5.1	-	-	6 233	6 233
Adjusted balance at 1 July 2020		22 612	453 375	450 512	926 499
Net result for 2020-21		-	-	24 970	24 970
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	5.1	-	(1 467)	-	(1 467)
Total comprehensive result for 2020-21		-	(1 467)	24 970	23 503
Transactions with SA Government as owner					
Crown land transferred from Administered for proclamation to National Parks	5.1	-	-	3 067	3 067
Net liabilities transferred as a result of an administrative restructure	1.4	-	-	373	373
Balance at 30 June 2021		22 612	451 908	478 922	953 442

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Department for Environment and Water
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
<u>Cash inflows</u>			
Appropriation		143 861	153 893
Fees and charges		3 040	3 231
Receipts from Commonwealth-sourced grants		36 310	81 032
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers		33 067	30 958
Sales of goods and services		87 047	78 641
Interest received		23	351
GST recovered from the Australian Taxation Office		8 822	11 754
Other receipts		12 738	5 331
Cash generated from operating activities		324 908	365 191
<u>Cash outflows</u>			
Employee benefits payments		(134 176)	(158 054)
Payments for supplies and services		(97 227)	(95 460)
Payments of grants and subsidies		(34 926)	(36 146)
Interest paid		(93)	(116)
Other payments		(385)	(3 498)
GST paid to the ATO		(2 823)	(1 454)
Cash used in operating activities		(269 630)	(294 728)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8.1	55 278	70 463
Cash flows from investing activities			
<u>Cash inflows</u>			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	2.7	50	89
Cash generated from investing activities		50	89
<u>Cash outflows</u>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(27 318)	(70 785)
Cash used in investing activities		(27 318)	(70 785)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(27 268)	(70 696)
Cash flows from financing activities			
<u>Cash outflows</u>			
Cash transferred as a result of restructuring activities	1.4	(7 313)	-
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(1 874)	(2 297)
Cash used in financing activities		(9 187)	(2 297)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		(9 187)	(2 297)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		18 823	(2 530)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		184 843	187 373
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	6.1	203 666	184 843

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2021

1. About the Department for Environment and Water

The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) is a government department of the State of South Australia. The department is established pursuant to the *Public Sector Act 2009* as an administrative unit acting on behalf of the Crown.

The department does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of the department.

Administered financial statements relating to administered resources are presented separately as part of this report starting from page 53.

1.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in compliance with:

- section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*
- relevant Australian Accounting Standards.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the department is a not-for-profit entity. The financial statements are prepared based on a 12 month reporting period and presented in Australian currency. The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured.

Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), in which case GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

DEW prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of its controlled entities, administered items and other clients to which it provides business services under the grouping provisions of the GST legislation. Under the grouping provisions, DEW is liable for the GST payments and entitled to the GST receipts associated with these entities and items.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2021

1.2. Objectives and programs

Objectives

DEW plays a critical role in delivering South Australia's future environmental, social and economic prosperity. DEW's management of South Australia's natural resources and places, its water and its heritage assets is vital for the prosperity and wellbeing of all South Australians. To help South Australians conserve, sustain and prosper, the department aims to deliver high quality policies, programs and assets.

To support this, the department pursues four complementary goals:

- South Australia's natural places, ecosystems and wildlife are conserved
 - Natural places, ecosystems and wildlife that are sustainably managed and climate resilient are inherently valuable and essential to the quality of life of all South Australians
- secure water for the future
 - South Australia's environment, community and economy are dependent upon reliable access to sustainable and fit for purpose water
- people access and enjoy South Australia's national parks, gardens, coasts and heritage places
 - When people value and visit our diverse natural environments and cultural assets they derive health and wellbeing benefits
- play our part in making South Australia's economy resilient and positioned for the future
 - For South Australia to prosper, we will manage land and water well, activate nature-based tourism and improve Adelaide's liveability.

Programs

In achieving its objectives, DEW provides a range of services classified into the following programs:

National Parks and Wildlife

The sustainable, proactive management of South Australia's natural places, parks, wildlife and heritage and cultural assets ensures the social wellbeing and environmental and economic prosperity of the state.

Water and the River Murray

Water is managed sustainably for the benefit of the environment, community and economy.

Environment, Heritage and Sustainability

Develop and deliver strategies, policies and projects that support sustainable development and protect and conserve the state's environment and heritage, in partnership with key bodies in the face of a changing climate.

The table on the following page presents expenses and income information attributable to each program. *AASB 1052 Disaggregated Disclosures* requires government departments to disclose the assets deployed and liabilities incurred that are reliably attributable to each of their activities. DEW cannot currently reliably attribute assets and liabilities across activities. Hence this disclosure has not been made.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2021

1.2. Objectives and programs (continued)

Expenses and income by program

	National Parks and Wildlife		Water and the River Murray		Environment, Heritage and Sustainability		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income								
Appropriation	72 290	80 303	38 023	31 589	33 548	38 094	143 861	149 986
Fees and charges	982	769	1 353	1 043	442	1 126	2 777	2 938
Commonwealth-sourced grants and funding	3 670	7 833	24 377	55 042	210	11 276	28 257	74 151
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers	10 510	4 769	3 986	18 383	15 565	4 992	30 061	28 144
Sales of goods and services	25 784	22 713	45 696	37 438	11 551	35 291	83 031	95 442
Interest	1	8	18	266	-	-	19	274
Net gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment	24	1	12	-	11	-	47	1
Resources received free of charge	2 869	6 822	1 465	812	1 332	1 510	5 666	9 144
Other income	16 371	7 088	956	3 293	806	1 503	18 133	11 884
Total income	132 501	130 306	115 886	147 866	63 465	93 792	311 852	371 964
Expenses								
Employee benefits expenses	67 587	64 613	35 089	32 836	30 833	58 869	133 509	156 318
Supplies and services	41 915	32 366	23 089	20 200	22 512	25 314	87 516	77 880
Grants and subsidies	3 343	2 824	23 941	27 054	4 467	3 075	31 751	32 953
Depreciation and amortisation	14 627	11 216	13 396	10 636	3 395	5 026	31 418	26 878
Borrowing costs	47	48	24	24	22	44	93	116
Impairment loss on receivables	187	358	96	-	113	-	396	358
Assets transferred for nil consideration	216	3	959	7 120	310	1 173	1 485	8 296
Other expenses	280	7 662	432	3 205	2	1 501	714	12 368
Total expenses	128 202	119 090	97 026	101 075	61 654	95 002	286 882	315 167
Net result	4 299	11 216	18 860	46 791	1 811	(1 210)	24 970	56 797

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

1.3. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the department

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic has required the agency to adjust the way of doing business where directly interacting with the public (Visitor Centres, Info Centres etc.). These changes have been implemented without significantly affecting the level of service offering.

National Parks have remained open during the pandemic to allow the community to exercise and access recreation, where safe to do so. There was an increase in visitation to some sites by South Australians, however due to the restrictions on interstate and international travel, some sites reliant on international and interstate visitors experienced a downturn in revenue.

Some project works have been delayed which is due to a number of factors including contractor availability due to an increased demand related to COVID-19.

DEW, supported by the South Australian government Business and Job Support Fund, also provided rent relief and fee waivers costing \$759 000 in 2020-21 for tourism and hospitality operators that lease sites or premises from the department or conducted commercial activities in National Parks.

During 2020-21 SAFA also paid DEW \$0.907 million settlement of COVID-19 Business Interruption claim (refer note 2.9).

1.4. Changes to the department

Under the *Public Sector (Reorganisation of Public Sector Operations – Department for Environment and Water) Notice 2020*:

- On 25 June 2020, by notice of the Premier in the SA Government Gazette, 264 (236.85 FTE) employees transferred from DEW to the Regional Landscape Boards pursuant to section 9 (1) of the *Public Sector Act 2009* (the PS Act), to take effect from 1 July 2020.
- On 1 April 2021, by notice of the Premier in the SA Government Gazette, a further 37 (33.6 FTE) employees transferred from DEW to the Regional Landscape Boards pursuant to section 9 (1) of the *Public Sector Act 2009* (the PS Act), to take effect from 12 April 2021.

The transfer of staff resulted in a significant change in the administration and corporate services provided by DEW to Landscape Boards (operations formerly undertaken by the Natural Resource Management Boards) with the Boards taking on the majority of those functions internally. From 1 July 2020 DEW provided significantly reduced services to the Boards. These changes for DEW caused a significant reduction of the Boards Salary Recovery income and relevant employee benefit expense and liabilities (Refer Note 2.5, 3.3 & 3.4).

Transferred out

The following assets and liabilities were transferred to the Landscape Boards:

Effective Date	1 July 2020
	\$'000
Cash	7 313
Receivables	8
Total assets	7 321
Payables	718
Employee benefits	6 595
Provisions	381
Total liabilities	7 694
Total net assets/(liabilities) transferred	(373)

Net liabilities transferred by the department because of the administrative restructure were recognised at the carrying amount. The net liabilities transferred were treated as a contribution by the government as owner.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

1.5. Budget performance

The budget performance table compares DEW's outcomes against budget information presented to Parliament (2020-21 Budget Paper 4). Appropriation reflects appropriation issued to special deposit accounts controlled by the department. The budget amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures. The budget process is not subject to audit.

		Original budget 2021 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income	Note			
Income				
Appropriation		155 405	143 861	(11 544)
Fees and charges		2 326	2 777	451
Commonwealth-sourced grants and funding		40 205	28 257	(11 948)
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers		30 093	30 061	(32)
Sales of goods and services		84 492	83 031	(1 461)
Interest		124	19	(105)
Net gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	47	47
Resources received free of charge		-	5 666	5 666
Other income	a	46 487	18 133	(28 354)
Total income		359 132	311 852	(47 280)
Expenses				
Employee benefits expenses		141 514	133 509	(8 005)
Supplies and services	b	111 603	87 516	(24 087)
Grants and subsidies		40 174	31 751	(8 423)
Depreciation and amortisation		27 140	31 418	4 278
Borrowing costs		106	93	(13)
Impairment loss on receivables		-	396	396
Assets transferred for nil consideration		-	1 485	1 485
Other expenses		7 019	714	(6 305)
Total expenses		327 556	286 882	(40 674)
Net result		31 576	24 970	(6 606)

Explanations are provided for variances where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of the original budgeted amount and 5 per cent of original budgeted total expenses.

- a. Lower actuals primarily reflect the re-profile of insurance recoveries associated with assets damaged in the 2019-20 Kangaroo Island bushfires, now expected to settle in 2022
- b. Lower actuals primarily reflect carryovers of Commonwealth and Cabinet approved projects

	Note	Original budget 2021 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Investing expenditure summary				
Total new projects	c	43 463	10 782	(32 681)
Total existing projects		25 244	9 437	(15 807)
Total annual program		10 423	10 358	(65)
Total investing expenditure		79 130	30 577	(48 553)

- c. Lower actuals primarily reflect carryovers of Commonwealth and Cabinet approved projects.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

1.6. Significant transactions with government related entities

Significant transactions with the SA Government are identifiable throughout this financial report. In addition:

- A substantial portion of accommodation expenses relate to accommodation supplied by the Department for Infrastructure and Transport
- Lease payments for vehicles supplied by Fleet SA
- Sales of Goods and Services revenue includes Board salary recoveries relating to salary recoups for DEW employees providing services to the Regional Landscape Boards and Green Adelaide
- Sales of goods and services revenue also includes service recoveries relating to water planning management cost recoveries from SA Water
- The South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA) are in the process of settling an insurance claim with DEW for assets damaged and destroyed by bushfires in 2019-20. An interim payment of \$7.5 million was received by DEW in 2020-21 to assist with clean up and initial works pending future full settlement of the claim. During 2020-21 SAFA also paid DEW \$0.907 million settlement of COVID-19 Business Interruption claim.

2. Income

2.1. Appropriation

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation from Consolidated Account pursuant to the Appropriation Act	143 861	141 869
Appropriation from the Governor's Appropriation Fund	-	8 117
Total appropriation	143 861	149 986

Appropriation

Appropriations are recognised upon receipt.

The total appropriations consist of \$122.544 million (2020: \$139 023 million) for operational funding and \$21.317 million (2020: \$10.963 million) for capital projects.

2.2. Fees and charges

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees, levies and licences	2 777	2 938
Total revenues from fees and charges	2 777	2 938

All revenue from fees and charges is revenue recognised from contracts with customers.

The major source of fees and charges revenue is from licences, permits and assessment fees. Revenue from fees and charges is recognised on receipts.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

2.3. Commonwealth-sourced grants and funding

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Grant revenues from the Commonwealth		
Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth - Long Term Plan	7 878	8 809
SA Riverland Floodplain Infrastructure Program	6 606	47 843
Flows for the future	2 964	5 727
Murray Futures - Water Management Solutions Project	2 250	3 600
Bushfire Wildlife and Habitat Recovery Program	1 337	-
The Living Murray - Chowilla	1 270	1 158
Adelaide City Deal - Mitcham Hills Trail and Glenthorne Loop	1 270	-
The Living Murray - Lower Lakes, Coorong and Murray Mouth	1 220	994
MDBA River Management	941	837
SDL Supply and Constraints Measures in the Murray Darling	691	482
Stormwater Capture and Reuse	427	-
Glenthorne Restoration	400	-
Implementing the Murray Darling Basin reform	-	1 486
Improving Great Artesian Basin Drought Resilience	-	848
Adelaide Desalination Plant Feasibility Study	-	387
Australian Heritage Grant Nilpena	-	180
The Living Murray - Coorong Waterbirds Monitoring	-	130
Other	1 003	1 670
Total Commonwealth-sourced grants and funding	28 257	74 151

Commonwealth-sourced grants and funding are recognised in accordance with AASB 1058 as income on receipt, except for the South Australian Riverland Floodplains Integrated Infrastructure Program (SARFIIP) where the capital component is recognised on construction of the asset and the operating component is recognised on receipt.

Contract balances

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Contract liabilities	10 875	6 258

Contract liabilities relate to the multi-year advance consideration received in regard to the Sustaining Riverland Environments Program under the South Australian Riverland Floodplains Integrated Infrastructure Program (SARFIIP) funding agreement, for which revenue is recognised on construction of the asset.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

2.4. SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
SA Government grants:		
Climate change initiatives	9 027	8 358
Community Emergency Services Funding	6 035	5 952
Prescribed Burning program	3 000	-
Adelaide Living Beaches strategy	2 875	2 859
Water Infrastructure Growth Corridors	2 440	-
Native Vegetation funding	1 641	1 973
Opening Reservoirs Project	700	-
Botanic Gardens - Aquifer Storage and Recovery	655	655
State Water Demand and Supply	570	378
Greener Neighbourhoods	500	1 000
Water Industry Act	282	178
Mid Murray Council WEMWS Project	-	1 025
Other	2 336	1 859
Total SA Government grants:	30 061	24 237
Recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance for Additional Expenditure	-	2 760
Recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance for TVSPs	-	1 147
Total SA Government grants subsidies and transfers	30 061	28 144

SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers are recognised as income on receipt.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

2.5. Sales of goods and services

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Water Planning and Management Cost Recovery	31 556	19 379
Corporate Services Fee	18 312	17 533
Admissions and guided tours	9 834	9 228
Sale of goods	4 777	5 202
Green Adelaide Board salary recovery	4 549	-
Property rental and related income	4 428	5 053
Sale of professional services	2 770	2 772
Provision of services	2 183	2 110
Other salary recoveries	2 089	2 492
Landscape SA Boards salary recovery	1 456	-
Water sales	472	998
Sale of spatial information	410	602
Sale of freehold titles	195	268
NRM Boards salary recovery	-	29 805
Total sales of goods and services	83 031	95 442

All revenue from the sales of goods and services is revenue recognised from contracts with customers.

Admissions, guided tours and property rental and related income revenue is recognised as revenue when the services have been provided to the customer. Contract balances represent unearned revenue and relate to the bookings made in advance and leases billed in advance.

Contract balances

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Contract liabilities	1 348	1 265

Water Planning and Management Cost Recovery, Corporate Services Fee, Sale of professional services, Provision of services revenue is recognised in the period in which the services are provided.

Sale of goods, Sale of Spatial information and Sale of freehold titles revenue is recognised on receipt.

2.6. Interest

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest	19	274
Total interest revenues	19	274

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

2.7. Net gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings and improvements		
Net proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less carrying amount of assets disposed	-	(75)
Net (loss) from disposal of buildings and improvements	-	(75)
 Plant and equipment		
Net proceeds from disposal	50	89
Less carrying amount of assets disposed	(3)	(13)
Net gain from disposal of plant and equipment	47	76
 Total assets		
Net proceeds from disposal	50	89
Less carrying amount of assets disposed	(3)	(88)
Total net gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment	47	1

Gains/losses on disposal are recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and are determined after deducting the cost of the asset from the proceeds at that time. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings.

2.8. Resources received free of charge

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets received free of charge	-	5 200
Services received free of charge - Shared Services SA	5 666	3 944
Total resources received free of charge	5 666	9 144

Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably, and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated. DEW receives Financial Accounting, Taxation, Payroll, Accounts Payable and ICT digital government services from Shared Services SA free of charge, following Cabinet's approval to cease intra-government charging.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

2.9. Other income

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Insurance recoveries	8 412	2 714
Asset related adjustments	7 449	4 952
Reimbursement of expenses	1 396	839
Grants from private industry and local government	404	2 295
Leased Vehicle Recovery from NRM Boards	32	1 044
Sponsorships, donations, commissions and bequests	20	27
Other sundry revenue	420	13
Total other income	18 133	11 884

Other income is recognised on receipt, except for a local government grant for the construction of a City Wide Attraction Playground at Glenthorne National Park, where the capital component is recognised on construction of the asset and the operating component is recognised on receipt.

Insurance recoveries include \$7.5 million interim payment from SAFA as part of the insurance claim for assets damaged in the Kangaroo Island bushfires and \$0.907 million COVID-19 Business Interruption claim settlement received from SAFA.

Asset related adjustments includes \$6.348 million for assets that were not previously recognised by DEW and \$1.101 million for conditional reassessments applied to assets. These adjustments reflect updated asset information gathered during 2020-21 stocktake processes, resulting in revised asset values being recognised in the current year.

Contract balances

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Contract liabilities	1 000	-

3. Board, committees and employees

3.1. Key management personnel

Key management personnel of DEW include the Minister, the Chief Executive and the 6 members of the Executive Team who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the department.

The compensation detailed below excludes salaries and other benefits received by the Minister for Environment. The Minister's remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the Remuneration Tribunal of SA respectively and are payable from the Consolidated Account (via the Department of Treasury and Finance) under section 6 the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990*. See administered items for disclosures of the Minister's remuneration paid and recovered from the Consolidated Account.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Compensation		
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	1 722	1 607
Post-employment benefits	184	175
Total compensation	1 906	1 782

DEW did not enter into any transactions with key management personnel or their close family members during the reporting period, other than those disclosed in note 1.6.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

3.2. Board and committee members

Members during 2020-21 financial year were:

Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

M S Doroudi* (Chair)
G I Anderson
R F Evers
M Greenslade
S J Hazel
J A Bellamy
P S Warren
A M Piggott

Arabana Parks Advisory Committee

F J Gill* (Chair)
P R P Watts (Deputy Chair)
L W Baxter*
M Stuart
J Wingfield
T B Gotch*

Witjira National Park Board of Management

G A Pelton* (Chair, Expires March 2021)
A B Magor*
R Tjami
A S McInerney*
B Shields
M Doolan
R Finn

Kangaroo Management Reference Group

R Borda
N D De Preu
L Loan*
S Williams
G Mills
J H Neal
R Evers
A Gyss
C Cowin
K Tshirner (appointed February 2021)
C Crabbe* (Deputy Member)
G Coulthard*

Flinders Ranges National Park Co-Management Board

B P Grear* (Chair)
P J McKenzie (Deputy Chair)
T C Coulthard
L M Loan*
M McKenzie (Snr) (retired March 2021)
T O'Loughlin*
B M Patterson
S A M Paul*

Premier's Climate Change Council

M K Haese (Presiding Member)
A M Stock (appointed September 2020)
S M J Verschoor (appointed September 2020)
C N Wilkins (appointed September 2020)
D J Bennett (appointed September 2020)
M K Edge* (appointed September 2020)
P J Schulz (appointed September 2020)
V T Y Tran (appointed September 2020)
R H Turner (appointed September 2020)

South Australian Heritage Council

K A Conlon (Chair)
M J H Constantine (retired April 2021)
J D Ferguson (Deputy Chairperson)
A G MacKinnon (retired April 2021)
K McDougall
M J Rolfe
J Schulz (retired April 2021)
D J Stevenson (retired April 2021)
R J Taylor (retired April 2021)
D M Lindsay (appointed April 2021)
M S Brock (appointed April 2021)
G J Leydon (appointed April 2021)
S G Schrapel (appointed April 2021)
E Walters (appointed April 2021)

Ngaut Ngaut Conservation Park Co-Management Board

I M Campbell (Chair)
P G Gillen* (Deputy Chair)
I L Campbell
C M Hutchinson
J Tesoriero*
J Irving*

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

3.2. Board and committee members
(continued)

Members during 2020-21 financial year were:

Cooperative Management Committee

Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges National Park

J Irving* (Chair)
J M Coulthard (Deputy Chair)
A Breeding*
S Coulthard
S Kondylas*
T L Naismith
R W Johnson
V Coulthard

DEW Risk and Performance Committee

T Stubbs (Chair)
S Carruthers*
M Martin*
P Martin
S Spadavecchia
A Swanson*
M Swart*
S Paul*

Nullarbor Wilderness Protection Area Co-Management
Advisory Committee

C L Lawrie (Chair)
M J Ward* (Deputy Chair)
M J Anderson*
L M Halliday* (retired January 2021)
K D Wombat* (formerly K Kerdel)
V Lawrie (retired January 2021)
P J Richter*
A S Munday (retired January 2021)
K S Pobke* (appointed March 2021)
C Coleman (appointed March 2021)

YYPA Committee Coongie Lakes National Park

J A Gates* (Chair)
E S Dahl* (retired September 2020)
T J Elliot (retired July 2020)
J L Gregg-Smith*
L J Harris Snr (retired July 2020)
A M Paterson
G Rigney (retired July 2020)
J Fluin* (retired July 2020)
R Singleton* (appointed July 2020)
L Harris Jnr (appointed July 2020)
A Galpin* (appointed July 2020)
A C Singleton (appointed July 2020)

Yumbarra Conservation Park Co-management Board

M J Ward* (Deputy Chair)
W Miller (Chair)
M J Anderson*
H Coleman
T Murragilli
P J Richter*
W Ware
L M Halliday*

Parks and Wilderness Council

M J Williams* (Ex Officio)
R J Spencer (Presiding Member, appointed August 2020)
N Davis (appointed August 2020)
S J De Bruyn (appointed August 2020)
W D Mackenzie (appointed August 2020)
W R McIntosh (appointed August 2020)
A Nedosyko (appointed August 2020)
B Trewren (appointed August 2020)
K B Wanganeen (appointed August 2020)

* In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet's Circular Number 16, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

Department for Environment and Water
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3.2. Board and committee members (continued)

Board and committee remuneration

The number of members whose remuneration received/receivable falls within the following bands:

	2021	2020
\$0 - \$19 999	115	119
\$20 000 - \$39 999	2	2
Total number of members	117	121

The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$210 000 (2020: \$212 000). Remuneration of members includes sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits, fringe benefits and related fringe benefits tax.

3.3. Employee benefits expenses

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	104 167	120 259
Employment on-costs - superannuation	11 255	13 334
Annual leave	9 286	11 135
Employment on-costs - other	6 116	7 264
Long service leave (LSL)	(857)	1 235
Workers compensation	1 974	1 036
Skills and experience retention leave (SERL)	633	672
Targeted Voluntary Separation Packages (refer below)	358	926
Board and committees fees	448	299
Other employee related expenses	129	158
Total employee benefits expenses	133 509	156 318

Employment on-costs - superannuation

The superannuation employment on-cost charge represents DEW's contributions to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

Executive remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
\$154 001 – \$174 000	2	4
\$174 001 – \$194 000	6	11
\$194 001 – \$214 000	9	6
\$214 001 – \$234 000	3	2
\$234 001 – \$254 000*	2	2
\$254 001 – \$274 000	-	1
\$274 001 – \$294 000*	1	1
\$294 001 – \$314 000*	1	1
\$334 001 – \$354 000*	1	-
\$394 001 – \$414 000	1	1
Total	26	29

Department for Environment and Water
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For the year ended 30 June 2021

3.3. Employee benefits expenses (continued)

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. The total remuneration received by those employees for the year was \$5.739 million (\$6.456 million).

Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits, fringe benefits and any related fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits.

* This bandwidth includes payment of long service leave, annual leave and termination benefits for officers who have left the department in both 2020-21 and 2019-20.

Targeted Voluntary Separation Packages (TVSPs)

The number of employees who accepted a TVSP during the reporting period was 4 (2020: 12).

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Amount paid/payable to separated employees:		
TVSPs	358	926
Leave paid/payable to separated employees	211	298
Recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance	-	(1 147)
Net cost to the department	569	77

3.4. Employee benefits liability

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Annual leave	10 084	11 150
Long service leave	1 273	2 903
Accrued salaries and wages	3 246	2 912
Skills and experience retention leave	836	864
Total current employee benefits	15 439	17 829
Non-current		
Long service leave	29 631	35 092
Total non-current employee benefits	29 631	35 092
Total employee benefits	45 070	52 921

Employee benefits accrue as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Salaries and wages, annual leave, skills and experience retention leave (SERL) and sick leave

The liability for salaries and wages is measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability and the SERL liability in full is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

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 is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

Department for Environment and Water
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For the year ended 30 June 2021

3.4. Employee benefits liability (continued)

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Details about the measurement of long service leave liability is provided as note 10.1.

4. Expenses

Employee benefits expenses are disclosed in note 3.3.

4.1. Supplies and services

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation	14 471	13 100
General administration	11 042	9 306
Information technology and communication	9 685	9 488
Fee for service - water and river murray	9 190	7 842
Fee for service - national parks and wildlife services	8 083	5 413
Sand replenishment	6 458	7 662
Minor works, maintenance and equipment	4 426	4 120
Vehicle and aircraft	3 658	3 529
Contractors	3 282	2 519
Fee for service - environment, heritage and sustainability	2 667	846
Fee for service - strategy, science and corporate services	2 373	772
Cost of goods sold	1 567	1 713
Scientific and technical services	1 334	852
Staff development	969	897
Travel and accommodation	949	1 178
Fee for service - tourism and economic development	934	268
Monitoring fees	876	628
Fee for service - climate change, coast and marine	646	466
Fee for service - other	325	34
Consultants	60	337
Transportation	49	306
Bore drilling services	-	2 365
Other	4 472	4 239
Total supplies and services	87 516	77 880

Accommodation

Most of the department's accommodation is provided by the Department for Infrastructure and Transport under Memoranda of Administrative Arrangement issued in accordance with Government-wide accommodation policies. These arrangements do not meet the definition of lease set out in AASB 16. Information about accommodation incentives relating to this arrangement is shown at note 7.4.

Department for Environment and Water
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4.1. Supplies and services (continued)

Consultants

The number of consultancies and the dollar amount paid/payable (included in supplies and services expenses) to consultants that fell within the following bands:

	2021	2021	2020	2020
	Number	\$'000	Number	\$'000
Below \$10 000	1	7	4	13
\$10 000 or above	2	53	4	324
Total	3	60	8	337

4.2. Grants and subsidies

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Murray Darling Basin Authority	19 715	22 325
Healthy Coorong Healthy Basin	2 643	1 354
Administration of the Animal Welfare Act 1985	1 188	1 160
Heritage Agreement Program	1 000	-
Greener Neighbourhoods	857	643
New Life for Coastal Environment	485	1 091
Gurra Gurra construction	368	1 160
SA Riverland Floodplain Infrastructure Program	207	606
Riverine Recovery Project	-	43
Other	5 288	4 571
Total grants and subsidies	31 751	32 953

Grants and subsidies paid / payable to entities within the SA Government

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Other	755	765
Total grants and subsidies - SA Government entities	755	765

Department for Environment and Water
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4.3. Depreciation and amortisation

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings and improvements	3 342	3 368
Park infrastructure	3 481	2 728
Roads, tracks and trails	5 833	4 079
Groundwater monitoring wells	4 296	4 296
Salinity disposal schemes	968	452
Patawalonga seawater circulation and Barcoo outlet	668	486
Sand pumping infrastructure	940	940
Surface water monitoring network	165	170
Waste disposal stations	294	298
Regulators and embankments	3 529	1 821
Plant and equipment	3 394	3 213
Right-of-use buildings	219	-
Right-of-use plant and equipment	288	261
Right-of-use vehicles	1 375	2 036
Leasehold improvements	1 825	1 777
Other	4	15
Total depreciation	30 621	25 940
Amortisation		
Application software - internally generated	567	770
Application software - externally purchased	208	146
Other - war services leases	22	22
Total amortisation	797	938
Total depreciation and amortisation	31 418	26 878

Department for Environment and Water
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4.3. Depreciation and amortisation (continued)

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential.

Useful life

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated on a straight-line basis. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets depreciation and amortisation are calculated over the estimated useful life as follows:

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>	
Buildings and improvements	5-150
Groundwater monitoring wells	30-50
Regulators and embankments	10-200
Park infrastructure	3-120
Patawalonga seawater circulation and Barcoo Outlet	15-100
Plant and equipment	3-30
Right-of-use plant and equipment	4
Right-of-use vehicles	3-5
Roads, tracks and trails	4-35
Salinity disposal schemes	20-100
Surface water monitoring network	5-80
Waste disposal stations	50
Sand pumping infrastructure	10-50
Leasehold improvements	12
Other	45-99
<i>Intangible assets</i>	
Externally acquired	3-10
Internally acquired	2-12
War services leases	44

Review of accounting estimates

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, on an annual basis. Changes in the expected life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate.

4.4. Borrowing costs

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest expense on lease liabilities	93	116
Total borrowing costs	93	116

Department for Environment and Water
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4.5. Assets transferred for nil consideration

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Plant and equipment	1 297	1 028
Park infrastructure	188	209
Regulators and embankments	-	6 488
Land	-	505
Buildings and improvements	-	66
Total assets transferred for nil consideration	1 485	8 296

Plant and equipment

The department donated assets associated with the Flows for the Future project to the value of \$0.778 million (2020: \$0.635 million) to local landholders and assets to the value of \$0.297 million (2020: \$0.668 million) to the Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium.

4.6. Other expenses

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Property, plant and equipment write-offs	737	6 470
Audit fees	446	437
Capital project costs not capitalised	305	1 014
Settlement of legal claims	-	2 754
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	2 619
Movement in Inventory	(97)	(100)
Reversal of impairment loss	(683)	(815)
Other	6	(11)
Total other expenses	714	12 368

Property, plant and equipment write-offs

During 2019-20 the department incurred expenses related to asset write-off of \$4.882 million and impairment losses of \$2.619 million associated with Kangaroo Island bushfires.

Audit fees

Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to work performed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* were \$0.399 million (2020: \$0.393 million). No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

Department for Environment and Water
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5. Non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment by asset class

Property, plant and equipment comprises owned and right-of-use (leased) tangible assets. The assets presented below do not meet the definition of investment property.

5.1. Property, plant and equipment owned by the department

	Buildings & Land improvements		Park infrastructure	Roads, tracks & trails	Groundwater monitoring wells	Salinity disposal schemes
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	366 171	63 005	25 900	22 754	63 528	20 917
Error correction	-	-	-	6 233	-	-
Carrying amount at 1 July 2020	366 171	63 005	25 900	28 987	63 528	20 917
Acquisitions	966	-	-	-	-	-
Initial recognition	-	2 371	3 865	46	-	-
Transfer between classes	-	-	83	(83)	-	-
Transferred in – NPWA 1972*	3 067	-	-	-	-	-
Assets transferred for nil consideration	-	-	(188)	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	(402)	(42)	(158)	-	-
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	398	1 352	2 647	521	17 538
Capital WIP - expensed in current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes via profit and loss	-	56	1 608	(560)	-	-
Depreciation	-	(3 342)	(3 481)	(5 833)	(4 296)	(968)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	637	43	-
Subtotal	4 033	(919)	3 197	(3 304)	(3 732)	16 570
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:						
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	(1 467)	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	(1 467)	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	370 204	62 086	29 097	24 216	59 796	37 487
Gross carrying amount						
Gross carrying amount	370 204	201 555	223 391	261 068	223 949	57 306
Accumulated depreciation	-	(139 469)	(194 294)	(236 852)	(164 153)	(19 819)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	370 204	62 086	29 097	24 216	59 796	37 487

Department for Environment and Water
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5.1. Property, plant and equipment owned by the department (continued)

	Patawalonga seawater circulation \$'000	Sand pumping infrastructure \$'000	Surface water monitoring network \$'000	Waste disposal stations \$'000	Regulators and embankments \$'000
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	39 324	16 186	6 411	10 047	89 191
Error correction	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 1 July 2020	39 324	16 186	6 411	10 047	89 191
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
Initial recognition	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer between classes	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred in – NPWA 1972*	-	-	-	-	-
Assets transferred for nil consideration	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	(105)	-
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	-	165	1 326	36 279
Capital WIP - expensed in current period	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes via profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(668)	(940)	(165)	(294)	(3 529)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(668)	(940)	-	927	32 750
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:					
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	38 656	15 246	6 411	10 974	121 941
Gross carrying amount					
Gross carrying amount	61 036	23 116	12 395	14 991	159 920
Accumulated depreciation	(22 380)	(7 870)	(5 984)	(4 017)	(37 979)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	38 656	15 246	6 411	10 974	121 941

Department for Environment and Water
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5.1. Property, plant and equipment owned by the department (continued)

	Plant & equipment \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Other \$'000	Capital work in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	16 461	14 297	1 130	69 278	824 600
Error correction	-	-	-	-	6 233
Carrying amount at 1 July 2020	16 461	14 297	1 130	69 278	830 833
Acquisitions	1 933	-	-	27 657	30 556
Initial recognition	66	-	-	-	6 348
Transfer between classes	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred in – NPWA 1972*	-	-	-	-	3 067
Assets transferred for nil consideration	(1 297)	-	-	-	(1 485)
Disposals	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Write-offs	(30)	-	-	-	(737)
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	2 824	-	-	(65 908)	(2 858)
Capital WIP - expensed in current period	-	-	-	(305)	(305)
Other changes via profit and loss	(2)	-	-	-	1 102
Depreciation	(3 394)	(1 825)	(4)	-	(28 739)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	680
Subtotal	97	(1 825)	(4)	(38 556)	7 626
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:					
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-	(1 467)
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	(1 467)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	16 558	12 472	1 126	30 722	836 992
Gross carrying amount					
Gross carrying amount	45 703	21 836	1 868	30 722	1 709 060
Accumulated depreciation	(29 145)	(9 364)	(742)	-	(872 068)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	16 558	12 472	1 126	30 722	836 992

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5.1. Property, plant and equipment owned by the department (continued)

	Buildings & Land improvements	Park infrastructure	Roads, tracks & trails	Groundwater monitoring wells	Salinity disposal schemes
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2019	330 370	68 222	25 451	22 823	67 537
Acquisitions	505	20	-	-	-
Initial recognition	-	796	1 508	1 332	-
Transfer between classes	468	(206)	103	(118)	(172)
Assets received for nil consideration	5 200	-	-	-	-
Assets transferred for nil consideration	(505)	(66)	(209)	-	-
Disposals	-	(75)	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	(4 808)	(994)	(380)	-
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	1 610	3 212	4 069	382
Impairment loss	-	(85)	(433)	(1 716)	(95)
Capital WIP - expensed in current period	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes via profit and loss	-	150	(10)	823	-
Depreciation	-	(3 368)	(2 728)	(4 079)	(4 296)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	815	-	-	-
Subtotal	5 668	(5 217)	449	(69)	(4 009)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:					
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	30 133	-	-	-	(7 144)
Subtotal	30 133	-	-	-	(7 144)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	366 171	63 005	25 900	22 754	63 528
Gross carrying amount					
Gross carrying amount	366 171	197 874	215 596	232 124	223 278
Accumulated depreciation	-	(134 869)	(189 696)	(209 370)	(159 750)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	366 171	63 005	25 900	22 754	63 528

Department for Environment and Water
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5.1. Property, plant and equipment owned by the department (continued)

	Patawalonga seawater circulation \$'000	Sand pumping infrastructure \$'000	Surface water monitoring network \$'000	Waste disposal stations \$'000	Regulators and embankments \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2019	29 039	17 126	6 917	10 480	64 097
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
Initial recognition	18	-	-	-	-
Transfer between classes	-	-	-	-	(52)
Assets received for nil consideration	-	-	-	-	-
Assets transferred for nil consideration	-	-	-	-	(6 488)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	(22)	-	(46)	(135)	-
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	-	-	-	33 455
Impairment loss	-	-	(290)	-	-
Capital WIP - expensed in current period	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes via profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(486)	(940)	(170)	(298)	(1 821)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(490)	(940)	(506)	(433)	25 094
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:					
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	10 775	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	10 775	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	39 324	16 186	6 411	10 047	89 191
Gross carrying amount					
Gross carrying amount	61 036	23 116	12 230	14 801	123 641
Accumulated depreciation	(21 712)	(6 930)	(5 819)	(4 754)	(34 450)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	39 324	16 186	6 411	10 047	89 191

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5.1. Property, plant and equipment owned by the department (continued)

	Plant & equipment \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Other \$'000	Capital work in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2019	16 499	16 074	1 145	62 737	767 202
Acquisitions	677	-	-	53 920	55 122
Initial recognition	336	-	-	-	3 990
Transfer between classes	(23)	-	-	-	-
Assets received for nil consideration	-	-	-	-	5 200
Assets transferred for nil consideration	(1 028)	-	-	-	(8 296)
Disposals	(13)	-	-	-	(88)
Write-offs	(85)	-	-	-	(6 470)
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	3 311	-	-	(46 365)	(326)
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	(2 619)
Capital WIP - expensed in current period	-	-	-	(1 014)	(1 014)
Other changes via profit and loss	-	-	-	-	963
Depreciation	(3 213)	(1 777)	(15)	-	(23 643)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	815
Subtotal	(38)	(1 777)	(15)	6 541	23 634
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:					
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-	33 764
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	33 764
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	16 461	14 297	1 130	69 278	824 600
Gross carrying amount					
Gross carrying amount	42 732	21 836	1 868	69 278	1 645 349
Accumulated depreciation	(26 271)	(7 539)	(738)	-	(820 749)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	16 461	14 297	1 130	69 278	824 600

Property, plant and equipment with a value equal to or in excess of \$10 000 is capitalised, otherwise it is expensed.

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at fair value. Detail about DEW's approach to fair value is set out in note 10.2.

An error correction of \$6.233 million adjusted against retained earnings at 1 July 2020 has been disclosed in the above asset movement schedule. The error correction is in accordance with *AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. The increase of \$6.233 million in the carrying value of Roads, Tracks and Trails (RTT) assets was due to revised assessments of asset physical attributes resulting in an error correction. This correction was represented as an adjustment to the opening balance of this asset class to ensure relevant data was accurate prior to processing the revaluation of these assets as at 1 July 2020.

* Assets to the value of \$3.067 million were transferred from the Department for Environment and Water (Administered) reporting entity following the proclamation of land parcel additions to existing National parks and reserves under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and accounted for through equity.

Impairment

DEW holds its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for their service potential (value in use).

All non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value. Specialised assets would rarely be sold and typically any costs of disposal would be negligible. Accordingly, the recoverable amount will be close to or greater than fair value.

DEW also expects for all other non-current tangible assets that any costs of disposal would be negligible and the recoverable amount to be close to or greater than fair value.

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5.2. Property, plant and equipment leased by the department

Property, plant and equipment leased by the department as lessee is measured at cost. The department's leased assets are detailed below.

	Right-of-use plant and equipment		Right-of-use buildings		Right-of-use vehicles		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross carrying amount								
Gross carrying amount	980	868	975	-	5 287	6 574	7 242	7 442
Accumulated depreciation	(549)	(261)	(219)	-	(2 364)	(1 825)	(3 132)	(2 086)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	431	607	756	-	2 923	4 749	4 110	5 356

Net additions to leased property, plant and equipment during 2020-21 were \$2.305 million.

Short term leases of 12 months or less and low value leases where the underlying asset value is less than \$15 000 are not recognised as right of use assets.

The department has a limited number of leases:

- 241 motor vehicle leases with the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA). Motor vehicle leases are non-cancellable, with rental payments monthly in arrears. Motor vehicle lease terms can range from 3 years (60,000km) up to 5 years (100,000km). No contingent rental provisions exist within the lease agreements and no options exist to renew the leases at the end of their term.
- 7 information technology leases with the Bank of Queensland Finance Limited to lease Oracle IT equipment relating to servers, data storage and back-up equipment. All leases are for a 3 years term, non-cancellable and payments are made quarterly in arrears. End of lease options exist to either extend the lease a further 12 months at a substantial discount or return the equipment.
- 1 information technology lease with Dell financial Services to lease IT equipment relating to sever chassis. The lease is for a 4 year term, non-cancellable and payments are made quarterly in advance. The department has an option to purchase the equipment at the end of the lease.

5.3. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

For the War Services Leases the rate of amortisation has been determined after reference to both the unexpired period of the leases and the rate of extinguishment of the leases.

No amortisation is applied to water entitlements (included in acquired intangible assets) as these have been assessed as having an indefinite term of future economic benefits.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000.

All research and development costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* are expensed.

DEW recognises the following intangible assets:

Department for Environment and Water
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5.3. Intangible assets (continued)

Computer software

DEW has capitalised the internal development of software for the Water Information and Licensing and Management Application system (WILMA) and Asset Register and Management Information System (ARAMIS) software systems. In addition, certain costs have been capitalised in respect of the Water Connect Portal (Natural Resources Management Information System) and other software specific to DEW's core activities. Some intangibles are currently included in work in progress. Externally acquired computer software relates to the Aquarius water monitoring software.

Water licenses

An intangible asset for water licences has been recognised. These licences relate to environmental water holdings and are held at cost.

Revenue stream

The revenue stream relates to various property leases that were offered by the Commonwealth Government to ex-service personnel with Australian War Service history. A contract to purchase the right to this revenue stream from the Commonwealth Government by DEW was negotiated during the 2005-06 year, and is being amortised in accordance with the expected life of the revenue stream.

Intangible asset movement reconciliation schedule

	Internally developed	Externally acquired	Revenue stream	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2020	1 155	2 713	683	4 551
Acquisitions	-	22	-	22
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	2 858	-	2 858
Amortisation	(567)	(208)	(22)	(797)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	588	5 385	661	6 634

Gross carrying amount

Gross carrying amount	14 337	6 562	1 000	21 899
Accumulated amortisation	(13 749)	(1 177)	(339)	(15 265)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	588	5 385	661	6 634

	Internally developed	Externally acquired	Revenue stream	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2019	1 599	2 846	705	5 150
Acquisitions	-	13	-	13
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	326	-	-	326
Amortisation	(770)	(146)	(22)	(938)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	1 155	2 713	683	4 551

Gross carrying amount

Gross carrying amount	14 337	3 682	1 000	19 019
Accumulated amortisation	(13 182)	(969)	(317)	(14 468)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	1 155	2 713	683	4 551

Department for Environment and Water
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5.3. Intangible assets (continued)

Assets not recognised

Acquisition of Water Licences for Environmental Flows

The acquisition and/or transfer of water licences for environmental purposes linked to the provisions of Intergovernmental Agreements to which South Australia is party to is generally expensed when such expenditure is incurred.

5.4. Inventories

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal amount		
Inventories held for distribution - at cost	801	657
Total inventories held for distribution at no or nominal amount	801	657
 Inventories held for resale - at cost		
Finished goods held for resale - at cost	1 211	1 211
Total inventories held for resale - at cost	1 211	1 211
 Total inventories	 2 012	 1 868

Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost and adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential. Inventories held for sale are measured at the lower of cost or their net realisable value.

Bases used in assessing loss of service potential for inventory held for distribution at no or minimal cost include current replacement cost and technological or functional obsolescence.

Cost for all other inventory is measured on the basis of the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value is determined using the estimated sales proceeds less costs incurred in marketing, selling and distribution to customers.

The amount of any inventory write-down to net realisable value/replacement cost or inventory losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurred.

6. Financial assets

6.1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrual Appropriation Excess Fund	118 012	106 688
Deposits with the Treasurer	85 483	77 984
Cash on hand/imprest account	171	171
Total cash	203 666	184 843

Deposits with the Treasurer

Special deposit accounts are established under section 8 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. Special deposit accounts must be used in accordance with their approved purpose.

Some of the department's appropriation is deposited into the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds account. Although the department controls the money reported above in the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds account, its use must be approved by the Treasurer. The department does not earn interest on its deposits with the Treasurer.

Department for Environment and Water
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6.2. Receivables

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Current</u>		
Trade receivables		
From government entities	4 729	3 265
From non-government entities	4 789	3 447
Less impairment loss on receivables	(2 172)	(1 776)
Total trade receivables	7 346	4 936
Accrued revenues	528	2 806
GST input tax recoverable	5 000	4 779
Prepayments	1 617	1 248
Workers compensation recoveries	4	8
Total current receivables	14 495	13 777
<u>Non-current</u>		
Workers compensation recoveries	24	38
Total non-current receivables	24	38
Total receivables	14 519	13 815

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement. Receivables and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Receivables are held with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and they are measured at amortised cost.

The net amount of GST payable to the ATO is included as part of receivables.

Other than as recognised in the allowance for impairment loss on receivables, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

Refer to note 10.3 for further information on risk management.

Impairment of receivables

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	1 776	1 418
Increase/(decrease) in the allowance recognised in profit or loss	396	358
Carrying amount at the end of the period	2 172	1 776

Refer to note 10.3 for details regarding credit risk and the methodology for determining impairment.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

7. Liabilities

Employee benefits liabilities are disclosed in note 3.4.

7.1. Payables

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Current</u>		
Trade payables	24 171	19 816
Employment on-costs	3 338	3 525
Accrued expenses	1 002	908
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	5	40
Total current payables	28 516	24 289
<u>Non-current</u>		
Employment on-costs	2 786	3 253
Total non-current payables	2 786	3 253
Total payables	31 302	27 542

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to their short-term nature.

The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included as part of payables.

Employment on-costs

Employment on-costs include payroll tax, WorkCover levies and superannuation contributions and are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to is discharged.

DEW makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board and externally managed superannuation schemes.

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF), the proportion of long service leave taken as leave remained unchanged from the 2020 rate of (42%). The average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-costs has increased from the 2020 rate (9.8%) to 2021 (10.1%). These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year are immaterial.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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7.2. Financial liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Lease liabilities	1 578	2 122
Total current financial liabilities	1 578	2 122
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	2 530	3 232
Total non-current financial liabilities	2 530	3 232
Total financial liabilities	4 108	5 354

The department measures financial liabilities including borrowings/debt at amortised cost.

7.3. Provisions

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Provision for workers compensation	551	522
Total current provisions	551	522
Non-current		
Provision for workers compensation	1 838	1 708
Additional provisions	74	71
Total non-current provisions	1 912	1 779
Total provisions	2 463	2 301

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Movement in provisions		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	2 230	2 072
Reductions arising from payments	(1 194)	(1 190)
Provisions derecognised as a result of restructure activities	(381)	-
Increases resulting from remeasurement	1 734	1 348
Carrying amount at the end of the period	2 389	2 230

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Movement in additional provision		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	71	75
Reductions resulting from remeasurement	-	(4)
Additional provisions recognised	3	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	74	71

A provision has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2021 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Office of the Commissioner for the Public Sector Employment. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

DEW is responsible for the payment of workers' compensation claims.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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7.4. Other liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Current</u>		
Accommodation incentive	2 112	1 350
Unearned revenue	787	407
Other	429	232
Total current other liabilities	3 328	1 989
<u>Non-current</u>		
Accommodation incentive	12 317	14 429
Deposits held	465	465
Unearned revenue	2 215	2 243
Total non-current other liabilities	14 997	17 137
Total other liabilities	18 325	19 126

Accommodation incentive is effectively amortised over the lease term in accordance with AASB 16.

Accommodation incentive liabilities relate to arrangements with the Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) for office accommodation. These arrangements do not comprise leases and the accommodation incentives do not comprise financial liabilities. DIT has provided a range of incentives including a fit-out free of charge and cash back. The benefit of this incentives is spread over the accommodation term so that each year reported accommodation expenses reflect the economic substance of the office accommodation arrangements and related benefits provided.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

8. Other disclosures

8.1. Cash flow

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Total cash outflows for leases was \$1.729 million (2020: \$2.411 million).

Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of net result to cash flows from operating activities

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	203 666	184 843
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	203 666	184 843
Reconciliation of net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities to net result		
Net cash provided by operating activities	55 278	70 463
Add / (less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	(31 418)	(26 878)
Capital work-in-progress write-offs and asset write-offs	(1 042)	(7 484)
Impairment of non-current assets	683	(1 804)
Gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets	47	1
Assets transferred for nil consideration	(1 485)	(8 296)
Other asset related adjustments	7 449	4 952
Supplies and services not requiring cash	(5 666)	(3 944)
Resources received free of charge	5 666	9 144
Adjustments for administrative restructure	(7 686)	-
Movement in assets and liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	704	(9 170)
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	144	(358)
(Increase)/decrease in payables	(494)	34 413
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	7 851	2 198
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(162)	(154)
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	(5 700)	(7 523)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	801	1 237
Net result	24 970	56 797

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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8.2. South Australian Heritage Fund

The South Australian Heritage Fund (formerly the "State Heritage Fund") was established under the *Heritage Places Act 1993* to conserve places of heritage value. The revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, changes in equity and cash flows of the Fund are disclosed below. It is noted that these amounts also form part of and are incorporated within DEW's financial statements. When incorporating these amounts into DEW's financial statements all transactions between the Fund and DEW have been eliminated. No activity occurred during 2020-21 and 2019-20.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2021

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	348	348
Total current assets	348	348
Total assets	348	348
Net assets	348	348
Equity		
Retained earnings	348	348
Total equity	348	348

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2019	348	348
Net result for 2019-20	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	348	348
Net result for 2020-21	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	348	348

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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8.3. General Reserves Fund

The General Reserves Fund (the Fund) was established under section 45 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (the Act) to perform duties in relation to the development and management of reserves. Reserves include any national park, conservation park, game reserve, recreation park or regional reserve constituted under the Act. The functions of the Fund are to undertake programs that are directed to achieving the objectives prescribed in section 37 of the Act, through the operation of a Fund account. The Fund provisions are used as the mechanism to provide expanded visitor facilities and services to the park. The revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, changes in equity and cash flows of the Fund are disclosed below. It is noted that these amounts also form part of and are incorporated within DEW's financial statements. When incorporating these amounts into DEW's financial statements all transactions between the Fund and DEW have been eliminated.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Income		
Fees and charges	13 256	13 299
Interest	1	7
Other income	(1)	(7)
Total income	13 256	13 299
Expenses		
Grants and subsidies	13 256	13 299
Total expenses	13 256	13 299
Net result	-	-

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2021

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1 060	1 363
Receivables	1 717	1 250
Total current assets	2 777	2 613
Current liabilities		
Unearned revenue	512	348
Total current liabilities	512	348
Total liabilities	512	348
Net assets	2 265	2 265
Equity		
Retained earnings	2 265	2 265
Total equity	2 265	2 265

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

8.3. General Reserves Fund (continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2019	2 265	2 265
Net result for 2019-20	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	2 265	2 265
Net result for 2020-21	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	2 265	2 265

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
<i>Cash inflows</i>		
Fees and charges	12 951	13 237
Interest received	1	10
Other receipts	1	-
Cash generated from operations	12 953	13 247
<i>Cash outflows</i>		
Payments of grants and subsidies	(13 256)	(13 217)
Cash used in operations	(13 256)	(13 217)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	(303)	30
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(303)	30
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	1 363	1 333
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	1 060	1 363

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

9. Outlook

9.1. Unrecognised commitments

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Capital commitments

Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities is payable as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	11 852	6 111
Later than one year but not longer than five years	578	-
Total capital commitments	12 430	6 111

The department's capital commitments are for the Water Management Solutions program, Water Infrastructure and Operations and facility upgrade and other capital works for Kangaroo Island, Flinders Ranges, the Wild South Coast Way and other departmental projects.

Expenditure commitments

Expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	33 677	29 266
Later than one year but not longer than five years	53 419	80 658
Later than five years	12 948	19 848
Total expenditure commitments	100 044	129 772

DEW's expenditure commitments are for:

- memoranda of administrative arrangements with the Department for Infrastructure and Transport for accommodation
- contributions to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority.

Department for Environment and Water
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9.2. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Bushfires in 2020 caused substantial damage to assets owned by the DEW on Kangaroo Island, and an insurance claim is pending full settlement through SAFA. The final value of the claim is not quantifiable as at 30 June 2021 and is contingent on final assessment of all damaged assets. It is expected full settlement of this claim will be received in 2021-22. Interim insurance payments have been received by the department pending the full settlement, \$2.5 million was received in 2019-20, and \$7.5 million has been received in 2020-21 (refer note 2.9).

9.3. Impact of standards and statements not yet effective

DEW has assessed the impact of new and changed Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations not yet implemented and changes to the Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer. There are no Accounting Policy Statements that are not yet in effect.

Amending Standard AASB 2020-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments* will apply from 1 July 2022 and Amending Standard AASB 2021 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates* will apply from 1 July 2023. Although applicable to the department, these amending standards are not expected to have an impact on DEW's general purpose financial statements. DEW will update its policies, procedures and work instructions, where required, to reflect the additional clarification requirements.

Amending Standard AASB 2020-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* will apply from 1 July 2023. DEW continues to assess liabilities e.g. LSL and whether or not DEW has a substantive right to defer settlement. Where applicable these liabilities will be classified as current.

9.4. COVID-19 pandemic outlook for the department

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic has required the agency to adjust the way of doing business where directly interacting with the public (Visitor Centres, Info Centres etc). These changes have been implemented without significantly affecting the level of service offering.

DEW operates commercial sites across the State, located in and around national parks and reserves. These sites are an integral part of the State's tourism offering and as such have been impacted negatively by the drop in interstate and international visitors, but also positively by the increase in SA visitors.

Whilst National Parks revenue is forecast to improve in 2021-22, it is expected to continue to be lower than pre pandemic levels. The revenue downturn related to fees associated with national park activities is difficult to estimate and will continue to be dependent on restrictions imposed on travel, gatherings and movements in general. Restrictions at commercial sites to comply with government regulation are difficult to forecast however are expected to impact income from those sites and fees from commercial tour operators.

DEW builds (including re-builds after fire and flood) and maintains physical assets across the State, both in Parks and for purposes of managing water resources. While the agency's ability to deliver this part of its mandate has not been materially impacted by COVID, the imposition of significant restrictions could impact these activities by increasing shortages of materials and contractors to undertake works.

DEW's key initiatives in improving national parks infrastructure and amenities will continue to be delivered in 2021-22 positively impacting the economy. The *Parks 2025* plan and renewal works to replace bushfire damaged assets on Kangaroo Island will continue to provide economic stimulus to activate nature based tourism and fast-track the recovery of vital regional economies. Some project works have been delayed which is due to a number of factors including contractor availability due to an increased industry demand related to COVID-19.

Whole of state government initiatives will continue to support businesses in 2021-22 and DEW will work constructively with businesses experiencing financial difficulties managing debts owed to the department.

Department for Environment and Water
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9.5. Events after the reporting period

The department is not aware of any event occurring after balance date that would materially affect the financial statements.

10. Measurement and risk

10.1. Long service leave liability – measurement

AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave and is based on actuarial assumptions on expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA Government entities.

AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds has increased from 2020 (0.75%) to 2021 (1.25%).

This increase in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows results in a decrease in the reported long service leave liability.

Following the actuarial assessment performed by DTF the salary inflation rate remained unchanged from 2020 (2.5%) for long service leave liability. The salary inflation rate for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability remained unchanged from 2020 (2.0%).

The net financial effect of the changes to actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is a decrease in the long service leave liability of \$3.037 million. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of demographical and financial assumptions - including the long-term discount rate.

The unconditional portion of the long service leave provision is classified as current as DEW does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after reporting date. The unconditional portion of the long service leave relates to an unconditional legal entitlement to payment arising after 10 years of service.

10.2. Fair value

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

Initial recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal value as part of a restructure of administrative arrangements, then the assets are recognised at book value (that is the amount recorded by the transferor public authority immediately prior to the restructure).

Minor assets with an individual value of less than \$10 000 are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the time of acquisition, with the exception of network assets which includes Roads, Tracks and Trails (RTT) and Groundwater Monitoring Wells assets due to the significant number and long useful lives of these assets. These assets have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position regardless of their initial cost of acquisition.

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10.2. Fair value (continued)

Revaluation

Property, plant and equipment, other than right-of-use assets, is subsequently measured at fair value after allowing for accumulated depreciation.

The revaluation process is reviewed by the Chief Finance Officer each year.

Non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value and revaluation of non-current assets or a group of assets is only performed when the fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1.5 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

DEW revalues its land, buildings and improvements, and other infrastructure assets via a Certified Practising Valuer or internal estimates based on indices or recent transactions. A valuation appraisal by a Certified Practising Valuer is performed at least every six years.

If at any time, management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place.

For all property, plant and equipment assets that have been subject to an independent revaluation both the replacement cost and the associated accumulated depreciation have been presented on a gross basis.

An independent valuation was performed for the RTT asset class during the reporting period. RTT assets were revalued using a Data Dictionary approach. The Data Dictionary model calculates a value for an asset based on description, grade / composition, condition and size / quantity. The model value is adjusted by a locality factor to take into climatic conditions. The Data Dictionary model is contained within DEW's ARAMIS software system. The revaluation was undertaken from February - April 2021, and applied as at 1 July 2020. Asset useful lives were also reviewed. The revaluation was undertaken by a Certified Practising Valuer, Mr F Taormina, B.App.Sc (Val), AAPI, of Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd.

The following table lists details of asset classes subject to independent revaluations:

Class of asset	Date of last independent revaluation	Name of Valuer	Fair Value Input level	Fair Value Approach
Land	1 July 2019	State Valuation Office	3	Market
Buildings and improvements (data dictionary)	1 July 2016	Valcorp Aust. Pty Ltd	3	Cost
Buildings and improvements (unique assets)	1 July 2016	Herron Todd White and Maloney Field Services	3	Cost
Park infrastructure (data dictionary)	1 July 2016	Valcorp Aust. Pty Ltd	3	Cost
Park infrastructure (unique assets)	1 July 2016	Herron Todd White and Maloney Field Services	3	Cost
Roads, tracks and trails	1 July 2020	Valcorp Aust. Pty Ltd	3	Cost
Groundwater monitoring wells	30 June 2017	Jacobs Australia Ltd	3	Cost
Salinity disposal schemes	30 June 2020	Jones Lang LaSalle Inc.	3	Cost
Patawalonga seawater circulation and Barcoo outlet	30 June 2020	Public Private Property Pty Ltd	3	Cost
Sand pumping infrastructure	30 June 2018	Jones Lang LaSalle Inc.	3	Cost
Surface water monitoring network	30 June 2017	Valcorp Aust. Pty Ltd	3	Cost
Waste disposal stations	30 June 2018	Valcorp Aust. Pty Ltd	3	Cost
Regulators and embankments	30 June 2018	Public Private Property Pty Ltd	3	Cost

10.2. Fair value (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

DEW classifies fair value measurement using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent revaluation:

- Level 1 – traded in active markets and is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.
- Level 2 – not traded in an active market and are derived from inputs (inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – not traded in an active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. DEW categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value at level 3 which are all recurring. There are no non-recurring fair value measurements.

DEW's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period. During 2021, DEW had no valuations categorised into level 1 or level 2.

Heritage assets

In accordance with APS 101.H, heritage assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as part of the aggregate value of classes of assets to which they belong. Certain heritage assets and works of art that are unique due to their historical or cultural interest are not depreciated due to their long and indeterminate useful lives. Heritage assets that provide a functional service are recorded at depreciable fair value.

Land

Land primarily comprising National, Conservation and Recreation Parks and Wilderness Protection Areas and Reserves, generally has restrictions on use imposed by statute or regulation. These restrictions have been taken into account by the independent valuers.

DEW is also custodian of unallotted (unalienated) Crown Land, by virtue of its responsibilities under the *Crown Land Management Act 2009*. This land is considered to be an administered asset. Land dedicated to the Minister and land held by the Minister, either as freehold or reverted land is also recognised as administered land. Administered lands may be subject to third party perpetual leases and other leases and annual licenses.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

10.3. Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Risk management is managed by DEW's corporate services section. Departmental risk management policies are in accordance with the *SA Government Risk Management Guide* and the principles established in the Australian Standard *Risk Management Principles and Guidelines*.

DEW's exposure to financial risk (liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk) is low due to the nature of the financial instruments held.

Liquidity risk

DEW is funded principally from appropriations by the SA Government. DEW works with DTF to determine the cash flows associated with its government-approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows.

Refer to note 7.1 and 7.2 for further information.

Credit risk

DEW has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history.

No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by DEW.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowances for receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss using the simplified approach in AASB 9. The department uses an allowance matrix to measure the expected credit loss of receivables from non-government debtors which comprise a large number of small balances.

To measure the expected credit losses, receivables are grouped based on shared risks characteristics and the days past due. When estimating expected credit loss, the department considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the department's historical experience and informed credit assessment, including forward-looking information.

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the department is exposed to credit risk.

The expected credit loss of government debtors is considered to be nil based on the external credit ratings and nature of the counterparties.

Loss rates are calculated based on the probability of a receivable progressing through stages to write off based on the common risk characteristics of the transaction and debtor.

	Debtor gross carrying amount \$'000	Loss %	Lifetime expected losses \$'000
Current (not past due)	1 823	0%	4
1 - 30 days past due	26	0%	-
31 - 60 days past due	36	3%	1
61 - 90 days past due	38	3%	1
More than 90 days past due	138	46%	63
Loss allowance	2 061		69

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

10.3. Financial instruments

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Loss rates are based on actual history of credit loss, these rates have been adjusted to reflect differences between previous economic conditions, current conditions and DEW's view of the forecast economic conditions over the expected life of the receivables.

Invoices worth \$2.103 million have not been included in the ECL model. These invoices have unique circumstances and have been impaired separately. This amount is included in impairment of receivables in note 6.2 together with the ECL calculation above.

Impairment losses are presented as net impairment losses within net result, subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the failure of a debtor to enter into a payment plan with DEW and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days past due.

The allowance was recognised when there was objective evidence that a receivable was impaired. The allowance for impairment was recognised in other expenses for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence existed.

Impairment losses on the department's receivables arising from the department's contracts with customers were as follows. No impairment losses were recognised in relation to contract assets during the year.

Cash and debt investments

DEW considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties and therefore the expected credit loss is nil.

All of DEW's debt investments at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk and the consideration of expected credit loss was limited to 12 months expected losses. The expected credit loss is nil.

Market risk

DEW does not trade in foreign currency, nor enter into transactions for speculative purposes, nor for hedging. DEW does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest or foreign currency risk and manages its risk as per the government's risk management strategy articulated in TI 23 *Management of Foreign Currency Exposures*.

There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in the respective financial asset/financial liability note.

Classification of Financial Instruments

DEW measures all financial instruments at amortised cost.

Department for Environment and Water
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

10.3. Financial instruments (continued)

Categorisation of financial instruments (continued)

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	2021 Carrying amount / fair value \$'000	2021 Contractual maturities		
			Within 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents		203 666	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Receivables	(1), (2)	9 491	9 491	-	-
Total financial assets		213 157	9 491	-	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Payables	(1)	24 747	24 747	-	-
Lease liabilities		4 108	1 578	2 530	-
Total financial liabilities		28 855	26 325	2 530	-

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	2020 Carrying amount / fair value \$'000	2020 Contractual maturities		
			< 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	< 5 years \$'000
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents		184 843	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Receivables	(1), (2)	7 740	7 740	-	-
Total financial assets		192 583	7 740	-	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Financial liabilities at cost					
Payables	(1)	20 287	20 287	-	-
Lease liabilities		5 354	2 122	3 232	-
Total financial liabilities		25 641	22 409	3 232	-

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (for example, Commonwealth, State and Local Government taxes, fees and charges; Auditor-General's Department audit fees). In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levies, tax and equivalents, they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at amortised cost.

(2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments as they are not financial assets. Prepayments are presented in note 6.2.

Department of Environment and Water Administered (DEW)

Administered Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Certification of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2021

We certify that the:

- financial statements for the Department of Environment and Water Administered:
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the department;
- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the department at the end of the financial year and the result of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.
- internal controls employed by the Department of Environment and Water Administered for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of financial statements have been effective.



John Schutz
Chief Executive
20 September 2021



Shaun O'Brien
Chief Financial Officer
20 September 2021

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Administered income			
Appropriation	A2.1	31 002	20 442
Fees and charges	A2.2	69 717	29 347
Grants	A2.3	6 756	28 089
Income associated with joint operation	A5.2	1 444	5 544
Interest		4	37
Assets received free of charge	A2.4	2 534	5 705
Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets	A2.5	228	10 644
Intra-government transfers	A2.6	2 800	750
Other income		40	40
Total administered income		114 525	100 598
Administered expenses			
Employee benefits		368	368
Supplies and services		806	1 238
Grants and subsidies	A3.1	22 078	41 797
Intra-government transfers	A3.2	81 055	24 816
Expenses associated with joint operation	A5.2	12 254	12 222
Donated assets	A3.3	6 319	5 200
Payments to the Consolidated account		33 302	33 674
Impairment loss on receivables		1 163	2 757
Other expenses	A3.4	2 264	-
Total administered expenses		159 609	122 072
Net result		(45 084)	(21 474)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result:</i>			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus	A4.1	12 230	49 601
Total other comprehensive income		12 230	49 601
Total comprehensive result		(32 854)	28 127

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Statement of Administered Financial Position
as at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Administered current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	A7.1	48 148	46 415
Receivables	A5.1	4 734	7 012
Total current assets		52 882	53 427
Administered non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	A4.1	1 273 138	1 292 738
Intangibles	A5.2	163 240	163 531
Total non-current assets		1 436 378	1 456 269
Total assets		1 489 260	1 509 696
Administered current liabilities			
Payables	A6.1	34 112	33 573
Total current liabilities		34 112	33 573
Total liabilities		34 112	33 573
Net assets		1 455 148	1 476 123
Administered equity			
Asset revaluation surplus		253 612	241 382
Retained earnings		1 201 536	1 234 741
Total equity		1 455 148	1 476 123

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Statement of Administered Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
<u>Cash inflows</u>			
Appropriations		31 002	20 442
Fees and charges		68 715	22 164
Receipts from grants		6 609	28 089
Intra-government transfers		2 800	750
Interest received		4	37
Other receipts		40	40
Cash generated from operations		109 170	71 522
<u>Cash outflows</u>			
Employee benefits payments		(368)	(368)
Payments for supplies and services		(808)	(1 233)
Payments of grants and subsidies and intra-government transfers		(102 096)	(66 511)
Payments to the Consolidated account		(33 799)	(6 240)
Cash used in operations		(137 071)	(74 352)
Net cash used in operations	A7.1	(27 901)	(2 830)
Cash flows from investing activities			
<u>Cash inflows</u>			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	A2.5	33 667	35 271
Cash generated from investing activities		33 667	35 271
<u>Cash outflows</u>			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	A4.1	(4 033)	-
Cash used in investing activities		(4 033)	-
Net cash provided by investing activities		29 634	35 271
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1 733	32 441
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		46 415	13 974
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	A7.1	48 148	46 415

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Statement of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered Activities
for the year ended 30 June 2021

Activities - refer note A1	Crown Lands		Minister's Other Payments		Special Acts Allocation	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered income						
Appropriations	4 033	-	18 475	17 279	368	368
Fees and charges	29	8	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	149	74	-	-
Income associated with joint operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets received free of charge	2 534	5 705	-	-	-	-
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	228	10 644	-	-	-	-
Intra-government transfers	-	-	2 800	750	-	-
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total administered income	6 824	16 357	21 424	18 103	368	368
Administered expenses						
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	368	368
Supplies and services	804	1 238	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	16 798	13 757	-	-
Intra-government transfers	-	-	4 474	4 293	-	-
Expenses associated with joint operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	6 319	5 200	-	-	-	-
Payments to the Consolidated account	33 143	33 674	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss on receivables	13	(2)	-	(1)	-	-
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total administered expenses	40 279	40 110	21 272	18 049	368	368
Net Result	(33 455)	(23 753)	152	54	-	-

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Statement of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered Activities
for the year ended 30 June 2021

Activities - refer note A1	National Landcare					
	Program		Water for Fodder		NRM Fund	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Administered income						
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	2 755
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	25 385
Grants	-	15	2 000	28 000	-	-
Income associated with joint operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	2	-	-	-	36
Assets received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intra-government transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total administered income	-	17	2 000	28 000	-	28 176
Administered expenses						
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	2 000	28 000	-	-
Intra-government transfers	-	-	-	-	-	20 523
Expenses associated with joint operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to the Consolidated account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss on receivables	-	-	-	-	-	2 760
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total administered expenses	-	-	2 000	28 000	-	23 283
Net Result	-	17	-	-	-	4 893

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Statement of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered Activities
for the year ended 30 June 2021

Activities - refer note A1	Landscape Admin		Landscape		Qualco Sunlands	
	Fund		Priorities Fund			
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Administered income						
Appropriations	8 086	-	-	-	40	40
Fees and charges	69 702	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	4 266	-	-	-
Income associated with joint operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	3	-	-	-	-	-
Assets received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intra-government transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-	-	40	40
Total administered income	77 791	-	4 266	-	80	80
Administered expenses						
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	3 121	-	40	40
Intra-government transfers	76 581	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses associated with joint operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to the Consolidated account	-	-	-	-	159	-
Impairment loss on receivables	1 150	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	2 264	-	-	-	-	-
Total administered expenses	79 995	-	3 121	-	199	40
Net Result	(2 204)	-	1 145	-	(119)	40

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Statement of Expenses and Income attributable to Administered Activities
for the year ended 30 June 2021

Activities - refer note A1	SA Drought Resilience Fund		Consumer Advocacy Research Fund		DEW Corporate Admin Items		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered income								
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 002	20 442
Fees and charges	-	4 000	-	-	(14)	(46)	69 717	29 347
Grants	-	-	341	-	-	-	6 756	28 089
Income associated with joint operation	-	-	-	-	1 444	5 544	1 444	5 544
Interest	1	-	-	-	-	(1)	4	37
Assets received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 534	5 705
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	10 644
Intra-government transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 800	750
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
Total administered income	1	4 000	341	-	1 430	5 497	114 525	100 598
Administered expenses								
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	368	368
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	2	-	806	1 238
Grants and subsidies	-	-	119	-	-	-	22 078	41 797
Intra-government transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	81 055	24 816
Expenses associated with joint operation	-	-	-	-	12 254	12 222	12 254	12 222
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 319	5 200
Payments to the Consolidated account	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 302	33 674
Impairment loss on receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 163	2 757
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 264	-
Total administered expenses	-	-	119	-	12 256	12 222	159 609	122 072
Net Result	1	4 000	222	-	(10 826)	(6 725)	(45 084)	(21 474)

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

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

A1. About the Department of Environment and Water Administered

The activities of the administered items are:

Crown Lands

Crown Lands is comprised of an account established by the Treasurer of South Australia to record receipts and payments associated with the sale of Crown land and other surplus South Australian government land and property. The net revenues from these sales are returned to the Department of Treasury and Finance's (DTF) Consolidated Account.

Minister's Other Payments

The Department for Environment and Water receives appropriations for Administered Items that it transfers out as Grants and Subsidies and Intra-government transfers.

Grants and subsidies payments of \$16.798 million (2020: \$13.757 million) approved by the Minister for Environment and Water were made to community organisations, associations and local government. This includes grants made to Zoo SA \$6.734 million (2020: \$6.646 million); Adelaide City Council \$1.613 million (2020: \$1.598 million); Stormwater Management Authority \$8.451 million (2020: \$5.513 million).

Intra-government transfers of \$4.474 million (2020: \$4.293 million) approved by the Minister for Environment and Water were made to SA government entities. This includes transfers to South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board \$2.532 million (2020: \$2.470 million); Native Vegetation Fund \$1.227 million (2020: \$1.197 million); and Coast Protection Fund \$0.566 million (2020: \$0.552 million); The Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium \$0.149 million (2020: \$0.074 million).

Special Acts Allocation

This item comprises salary and allowance payments for the Minister for Environment and Water.

National Landcare Program

The National Landcare Program is administered by the Commonwealth and South Australia Governments pursuant to clause 19(2) of the *Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Act 1997* (Commonwealth) and section 5 of the *Natural Resources Management (Financial Assistance) Act 1992* (Commonwealth).

The program is fully Commonwealth funded and disbursed based on Commonwealth approval.

Natural Resources Management Fund

The Natural Resources Management Fund (NRM Fund) was established pursuant to subsection 117(1) of the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* (NRM Act). The Minister for Environment and Water administers the NRM Fund and may apply any part of the NRM Fund in making payments to the regional NRM Boards; in paying subsidies or making grants or other payments to NRM authorities or other persons or bodies for the purposes of the NRM Act. This may also include making any payment required or authorised by or under the NRM Act or any other law. The balance of the NRM Fund at 30 June 2021 was \$ nil (2020: \$4.022 million). The balance of this fund was transferred to the Landscape Administration Fund on 1 July 2020 when the NRM Act was repealed and replaced by the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* and the fund was abolished.

Landscape Administration Fund

On 1 July 2020, the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* replaced the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* as the primary basis for managing the state's landscapes.

The *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (Landscape SA Act) establishes the Landscape Administration Fund (LAF) under section 90 to receive and disburse fees, levies and other monies authorised by the Landscape SA Act. Under the legislative provisions, any money held in the NRM Fund immediately before 1 July 2020 was to be paid into the LAF.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

A1. About the Department of Environment and Water Administered (continued)

Further, any money payable to the NRM Fund under a provision of the repealed Act; or payable under, or relating to, the *Water Resources Act 1997*, will be payable to the LAF.

The balance of the Landscape Administration Fund at 30 June 2021 was \$4.235 million.

Regional Landscape Boards and Green Adelaide

The regional landscape Boards were established pursuant to subsection 13 (1) of the Landscape SA Act. The Green Adelaide board was established pursuant to subsection 12(1) of the Landscape SA Act.

DEW administers various revenues and expenses on account of the regional landscape Boards and Green Adelaide.

Specific provisions of the Landscape SA Act require that the following revenues be paid into the Landscape Administration Fund (LAF) prior to being applied for the purposes of the Landscape SA Act:

- government appropriations (controlled and administered funding allocated in respect of the regional landscape Boards and Green Adelaide)
- land levies
- water levies
- penalties relating to water levies
- expiation fees and other penalties.

(i) Government appropriations

DEW receives recurrent funding, which is administered through the LAF and provided to regional landscape Boards to support business operations and the administration of the Landscape SA Act. The funding is subsequently paid to regional landscape Boards pursuant to subsection 90(4) of the Landscape SA Act.

The prior year amounts related to recurrent funding received which was administered through the NRM Fund and provided to regional NRM Boards to support business operations and the administration of the NRM Act.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Regional NRM Board		
Kangaroo Island NRM Board	-	1 421
Alinytjara Wilurara NRM Board	-	1 171
Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board	-	450
South Australian Arid Lands NRM Board	-	363
Regional Landscape Board		
Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board	3 488	-
Kangaroo Island Landscape Board	3 026	-
Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board	1 200	-
South Australian Arid Lands Landscape Board	372	-
	8 086	3 405

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

A1. About the Department of Environment and Water Administered (continued)

(ii) Land levies

Inside Council Areas

Land Levies are collected from constituent councils under section 66 of the Landscape SA Act. The levies are subsequently paid to regional landscape Boards and Green Adelaide pursuant to subsection 90(4) of the Landscape SA Act.

Outside Council Areas

Land levies are collected from persons who occupy land outside of council areas under section 71 of the Landscape SA Act. The levies are subsequently paid to regional landscape Boards pursuant to subsection 90(4) of the Landscape SA Act.

(iii) Water levies

Water levies are collected for prescribed water resources under section 76 of the Landscapes SA Act. The levies are subsequently paid to the regional Landscape Boards and Green Adelaide pursuant to subsection 90(4) of the Landscape SA Act.

(iv) Penalties

Penalties declared in relation to the unauthorised or unlawful taking or use of water were raised pursuant to section 88 of the Landscape SA Act.

(v) Expiation fees and other penalties

Expiation fees and penalties are recovered in respect of offences against the Landscape SA Act (that is for unlawful possession of animals or plants).

Prior Year Land Levies, Water Levies, Penalties and Expiation fees and other penalties received

The prior year amounts were administered through the NRM Fund and provided to regional NRM Boards to support the administration of the NRM Act.

Landscape Priorities Fund

The Landscape Priorities Fund was established under section 93 of the Landscape SA Act and receives annual revenue from the Green Adelaide Board. The contribution from Green Adelaide board is determined under subsection 89(1) of the Landscape SA Act and is a gazetted percentage of the total land and water levies received by the board in a financial year (15% for 2020-21). Grants are paid from this fund to regional landscape Boards with successful applications on an annual basis.

National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality

The National Action Plan (NAP) was a bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth and SA Governments signed in 2001 providing funds to address issues associated with salinity and water quality in priority regions in South Australia. Funding for NAP ceased on 30 June 2008 with the majority of projects completed by 31 December 2009. The remaining funds relate to interest earned on the original South Australian Government contribution and DEW is currently seeking appropriate approvals to return the remaining funds to the Department of Treasury in accordance with clause 13.2c and 20.4 of the *'Transitional Arrangement and Financial Agreement between the Australian Government and state of South Australia for implementation of Caring for our Country'*.

No material income or expenditure transactions were incurred for the current or prior periods and has therefore not been disclosed as part of the Schedule of Expenses and Income.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

A1. About the Department of Environment and Water Administered (continued)

Qualco Sunlands

The Ground Water (Qualco-Sunlands) Control Act 2000 established a scheme managed by a Trust to prevent, and reverse, the salinisation and water logging of horticultural land due to irrigation induced factors. Upon request from the Trust, DEW provides a temporary grant, sourced from the DTF, to carry out the specified works. The Trust facilitates the required work, and recharges irrigators for the work undertaken. Once fully collected, the Trust returns the temporary funds to DEW for on-passing back to the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Water for Fodder

The Water for Fodder program formed part of the Australian Government's drought response package to improve the resilience of farmers and rural communities and support drought-affected farmers. An intergovernmental agreement between the Commonwealth and SA Governments provided for the production of up to 100 gigalitres of water from the Adelaide Desalination Plant in two rounds and the transfer of water allocations from entitlements held by the State to eligible irrigators in the Southern Murray-Darling Basin. Commonwealth revenue received under the agreement for Round 1 was disbursed by the Minister for Environment and Water to SA Water Corporation (2021 \$1.725 million; 2020: \$27.750 million) and the Department for Environment and Water (2021 \$0.275 million; 2020: \$0.250 million) in respect of milestone outputs under the agreement. Following the review of Round 1 and consultation with South Australia, the Commonwealth announced that there will not be a second round of the Water for Fodder program. While Round 1 was successful, improved seasonal conditions across the Murray-Darling Basin reduced the need for Round 2 as an emergency drought response. The Essential Services Commission of SA independently reviewed and verified the actual costs incurred by South Australia and a final reimbursement will be sought from the Commonwealth in 2021-22.

SA Drought Resilience Fund

The South Australian Drought Resilience Fund was established pursuant to the Commonwealth's Water for Fodder program. The Fund receives revenue from Southern Murray-Darling Basin irrigators in exchange for the transfer of South Australian water allocations in accordance with the Water for Fodder program. The Fund will be applied by the Minister towards programs and measures to build the resilience of River Murray water users and environment to withstand drought and longer term climate change, or improve the adequacy, security and quality of the State's water supply from the River Murray.

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Fund

The Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Fund was established under the *Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005* to:

- protect the dolphin population of the Port Adelaide River Estuary and Barker Inlet
- protect the natural habitat of the Dolphin population.

The Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Fund did not incur any material income or expenditure transactions for the current or prior periods and has therefore not been disclosed as part of the Schedule of Expenses and Income.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

A1. About the Department of Environment and Water Administered (continued)

Consumer Advocacy Research Fund

The Consumer Advocacy Research Fund (CARF) was established under section 87 of the *Water Industry Act 2012* (the Act). The purpose of the fund is to support research or advocacy projects that promote the interests of consumers with a disability, low income consumers or consumers who are located within a regional area of the state; or to support projects that advance the interests of consumers from an advocacy perspective.

The administration of the CARF transferred to DEW from the Department of Human Services (DHS) on 1 January 2021, following a request from the Minister for Human Services to the Minister for Environment and Water to return responsibility for the fund to the Minister for Environment and Water as the Minister responsible for the Act. Administration of this fund resides with DEW because the Minister for Environment and Water is responsible for administering the *Water Industry Act 2012*. The Minister's powers and functions under the Act, specifically associated with CARF, are set out in section 87 of the Act. The Minister has delegated funding expenditure approval to the Chief Executive of DEW. The CARF consists of \$250 000 (indexed), paid on an annual basis from licence fees payable by water entities under section 24 of the Act.

A1.1. Administered item's financial arrangements

The financial activities of the administered items are conducted through a number of deposit accounts with DTF pursuant to the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

DEW conducts a large number of activities directed towards meeting the administered items objectives and responsibilities as specified in the legislation and/or other authoritative documentation that establishes the administered items. Many of the administered items, in accordance with the Acts, have delegated certain functions to officers within DEW, who provide technical and administrative support including the use of plant and equipment, office accommodation and various administrative services. The cost of the services provided that can be identified with the activities of the administered items and can be measured reliably are met by the administered items. Other support services that are not identifiable and/or cannot be measured reliably are provided free of charge and have not been recognised in the Administered financial statements.

A1.2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

The basis of preparation for the administered financial statements is the same as the basis outlined in note 1.1. DEW applies the same accounting policies to the administered financial statements as set out in the notes to DEW's financial statements. Deviations from these policies are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment includes land. DEW is the custodian of unallotted (unalienated) Crown Land, by virtue of its responsibilities under the *Crown Land Management Act 2009*. This land is considered to be an administered asset. Land dedicated to the Minister and held by the Minister, either as freehold or reverted land, is also recognised as administered land. Administered lands may be subject to third party perpetual leases and other leases and annual licenses.

A1.2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

In general, administered items utilise the services of contractors or DEW employees rather than recruiting and appointing employees in their own right. In the majority of cases, the services provided by DEW employees are provided free of charge. If, however, the services provided by DEW employees are directly attributable to the activities of an administered item and can be reliably measured, the services are charged to the administered item on a fee for service (cost recovery) basis. The liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by DEW employees is not recognised in the administered financial statements as DEW is obligated to pay employees for services provided. Accordingly, employee benefits are recognised in DEW's financial statements. Employee benefits disclosed in the schedule of expenses and income relate to the Minister's salary.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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A1.3. Budget performance

The budget performance table compares DEW's outcomes against budget information presented to Parliament (2020-21 Budget Paper 4). The budget amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures. The budget process is not subject to audit.

Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income	Note	Original budget 2021 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Income				
Appropriation		31 098	31 002	(96)
Fees and charges		68 312	69 717	1 405
Grants		5 075	6 756	1 681
Income associated with joint operation		-	1 444	1 444
Interest		-	4	4
Assets received free of charge		-	2 534	2 534
Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets		-	228	228
Intra-government transfers		-	2 800	2 800
Other income		40	40	-
Total administered income		104 525	114 525	10 000
Expenses				
Employee benefits		368	368	-
Supplies and services	a	6 881	806	(6 075)
Grants and subsidies and intra-government transfers	b	90 374	103 133	12 759
Expenses associated with joint operation	c	-	12 254	12 254
Donated assets	d	-	6 319	6 319
Payments to the Consolidated account	e	20 019	33 302	13 283
Impairment loss on receivables		-	1 163	1 163
Other expenses		-	2 264	2 264
Total administered expenses		117 642	159 609	41 967
Net result		(13 117)	(45 084)	(31 967)

The following are brief explanations of variances between original budget and actual amounts. Explanations are required to be provided for variances where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of the original budgeted amount and 5 per cent of original budgeted total expenses.

- Lower actuals primarily reflect re-profile of expenditure associated with the Water for Fodder program, SA Drought Resilience Fund, and Landscape Administration Fund contribution to fire recovery
- Expenditure for the establishment of the Landscape Priorities Fund, and funding provided to the Hills & Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island Landscape Boards for replacement of fencing damaged by bushfires were not included in the original budget (see note A3.1)
- South Australia's share of expenses associated with the joint operation was not included in the original budget (see note A5.2)
- Crown land dedicated by the Minister for Environment and Water to entities external to the DEW Administered Items was not included in the original budget (see note A3.3)
- Re-profile of payments to SA Government primarily for the sales of Crown lands were not included in the original budget

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

A1.3. Budget performance (continued)

	Original budget 2021 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Investing expenditure summary			
Total new projects	-	3 740	3 740
Total existing projects	293	293	-
Total investing expenditure	293	4 033	3 740

A2. Income

A2.1. Appropriation

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Recurrent appropriations	30 634	20 074
Appropriations under other Acts	368	368
Total appropriations	31 002	20 442

Appropriations

Appropriations are recognised on receipt.

This table does not show appropriations in the form of a loan or an equity contribution.

A2.2. Revenues from fees and charges

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Land Levies received from Councils *	50 633	-
Water Levies received from licence holders	17 901	17 311
Crown Lands	29	8
Water sales	-	4 000
Penalties	1 168	8 074
DEW Corporate Administered Items	(14)	(46)
Total revenues from fees and charges	69 717	29 347

* From 1 July 2020, land levies from Councils are now paid into the Landscape Administration Fund prior to disbursement to the respective Landscape Boards. Refer to note A1.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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A2.3. Grant Revenues

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Contribution to Landscape Priorities Fund *	4 266	-
Water for Fodder	2 000	28 000
Consumer Advocacy Research Fund	341	-
Minister's Other Payments	149	74
National Landcare Program	-	15
Total grant revenues	6 756	28 089

* The Landscape Priorities Fund was established from 1 July 2020. Refer to note A1.

A2.4. Assets received free of charge

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Land	2 534	5 705
Total assets received free of charge	2 534	5 705

Assets received free of charge in 2020-21 comprised of land previously dedicated by the Minister for Environment and Water, pursuant to legislative powers vested to the Minister under the *Crown Lands Management Act 2009*, to entities external to the DEW Administered Items. Upon the revocation of dedication, the land has reverted to the Minister, and accounted for in the DEW Administered Items reporting entity.

A2.5. Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Crown land		
Proceeds from disposal	33 667	35 271
Less net book value of assets disposed	(33 439)	(24 627)
Net gain from disposal of Crown land	228	10 644

A2.6. Intra-government transfers

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance for Additional Expenditure	2 800	750
Total intra-government transfers	2 800	750

Intra-government transfers are recognised as income on receipt.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
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For the year ended 30 June 2021

A3. Expenses

A3.1. Grants and subsidies

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Minister's other payments *	16 798	13 757
Grants paid from Landscape Priorities Fund **	3 121	-
Water for Fodder	2 000	28 000
Consumer Advocacy Research Fund	119	-
Qualco Sunlands	40	40
Total grants and subsidies	22 078	41 797

* Refer note A1.

** Refer note A2.3.

A3.2. Intra-government transfers

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Land levy payments to Landscape Boards*	50 895	-
Water levy payments to Landscape Boards	17 600	-
Appropriation payments to Landscape Boards	8 086	-
Minister's other payments**	4 474	4 293
Water levy payments to Natural Resource Management Boards	-	16 855
Appropriation payments to Natural Resource Management Boards	-	3 405
Levy payments to Natural Resource Management Boards	-	263
Total intra-government transfers	81 055	24 816

* Refer note A2.2.

** Refer note A1.

A3.3. Donated Assets

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Donated assets	6 319	5 200
Total donated asset expenses	6 319	5 200

Donated assets expense in 2020-21 comprised of Crown land valued at \$6.319 million dedicated by the Minister for Environment and Water to entities external to the DEW Administered Items pursuant to legislative powers vested to the Minister under the *Crown Lands Management Act 2009*.

A3.4. Other expenses

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Debts written off	2 264	-
Total other expenses	2 264	-

Legal advice received in 2020-21, regarding the validity of Water penalties raised under the Landscape SA Act 2019 in 2019-20 (\$2.264 million) resulted in a debt write-off in 2020-21.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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A4. Non-financial assets

A4.1. Property, plant and equipment

Movement reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

2021	Joint operation		
	Crown land	PP&E	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the 1 July 2020	557 176	735 562	1 292 738
Error correction	(15 749)	-	(15 749)
Restated opening balance at 1 July 2020	541 427	735 562	1 276 989
Additions	4 033	-	4 033
Assets received for nil consideration	2 534	-	2 534
Transfers in - CLMA 2009	30 695	-	30 695
Transfers out - CLMA 2009	(3 067)	-	(3 067)
Donated assets	(6 319)	-	(6 319)
Disposals	(33 439)	-	(33 439)
Joint operations net additions, disposal, other movements	-	(10 518)	(10 518)
Subtotal	(5 563)	(10 518)	(16 081)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:			
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	-	12 230	12 230
Subtotal	-	12 230	12 230
Carrying amount at the 30 June 2021	535 864	737 274	1 273 138
Gross carrying amount			
Gross carrying amount	535 864	737 274	1 273 138
Carrying amount at the end of the period	535 864	737 274	1 273 138

2020	Joint operation		
	Crown land	PP&E	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the 1 July 2019	529 905	727 054	1 256 959
Assets received for nil consideration	5 705	-	5 705
Transfers in - CLMA 2009	19 054	-	19 054
Donated assets	(5 200)	-	(5 200)
Disposals	(24 627)	-	(24 627)
Joint operations net additions, disposal, other movements	-	(8 754)	(8 754)
Subtotal	(5 068)	(8 754)	(13 822)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:			
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	32 339	17 262	49 601
Subtotal	32 339	17 262	49 601
Carrying amount at the 30 June 2020	557 176	735 562	1 292 738
Gross carrying amount			
Gross carrying amount	557 176	735 562	1 292 738
Carrying amount at the end of the period	557 176	735 562	1 292 738

Department of Environment and Water Administered
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A4.1. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

A market based method was used when by comparing property data to that of similar sales with consideration of restrictions on use and/ or zoning, property size and shape, topography, location, sale date and market movement, if any, and other relevant factors specific to the land being valued.

Crown Lands Adjustment

Asset transferred in from SA Government under the *Crown Land Management Act 2009* (CLMA 2009) valued at \$30.695 million comprised land dedicated by the Minister for Environment and Water, pursuant to legislative powers vested to the Minister under section 18 of this Act. Upon revocation of dedication under section 19 of the Act the land has reverted to the Minister and are accounted for as an equity transfer. Assets to the value of \$3.067 million were transferred to the Department for Environment and Water (Controlled) reporting entity following proclamation of land parcel additions to existing National parks and reserves under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and accounted for through equity.

Crown Lands Error Correction

An error correction of (\$15.749 million) adjusted against retained earnings at 1 July 2020 has been disclosed in the above asset movements schedule. The error correction is in accordance with *AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, and resulted in a net decrease in the carrying value of Crown Land assets. Information relating to this administrative error was obtained during current financial year.

A5. Financial assets

A5.1. Receivables

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Water levies	622	854
Penalties	9 102	11 472
Grants	147	-
Other	1 475	179
Less impairment loss on receivables	(6 612)	(5 493)
Total current receivables	4 734	7 012
Total receivables	4 734	7 012

Department of Environment and Water Administered
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A5.2. Interest in joint operation

The Minister, on behalf of the state of South Australia, has an interest in a joint operation, the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) represented by the River Murray Operations and the Living Murray Initiative.

On 3 July 2008, the Commonwealth Government and the Government of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (the participants) entered into the Intergovernmental agreement for the *Murray-Darling Basin Reform* (the Reform IGA). The Reform involved the government participants entering into a new *Murray-Darling Basin Agreement* (MDB Agreement) and the Intergovernmental Agreement on *Murray-Darling Basin Reform - referral* (the Referral IGA).

The MDB Agreement essentially dissolved the Murray-Darling Basin Commission (MDBC) and established the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA), Ministerial Council, Basin Officials Committee and the Basin Community Committee. Under the revised arrangement, the participants have a joint interest in the infrastructure assets and water rights. The state of South Australia's interest in the arrangement is 26.67 percent.

The MDBA was established under the Commonwealth *Water Act 2007* as an independent, expertise based statutory agency and are responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring the Basin Plans. The MDBA undertakes activities that support the sustainable and integrated management of the water resources of the Murray-Darling Basin in a way that meets the social, economic and environmental needs of the Basin and its communities.

Two unincorporated joint arrangements were established under the MDBA to hold assets on behalf of the participants through separate agreements called the "Asset Agreement for River Murray Operations Assets" (RMO) and the "Further Agreement on Addressing Over Allocation and Achieving Environmental Objectives in the Murray-Darling Basin - Control and Management of Living Murray Assets" (LMI). The principal place of the operation is in Australia. The participants are obliged to provide funding to the MDBA for the management of the RMO and LMI assets and operations.

The agreements in relation to the Murray Darling Basin Agreement joint arrangement require unanimous consent from all parties for all relevant activities. The participants own the infrastructure assets and water rights of the joint arrangements, which are being managed through the RMO and LMI and there are no liabilities held for either RMO and LMI. The arrangement is therefore classified as a joint operation and DEW recognises, on behalf of the state, its direct right to the jointly held assets, revenues and expenses based on the percentage interest as described in the table below.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
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A5.2 Interest in joint operation (continued)

Name of entity	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
			2021	2020
Murray-Darling Basin Authority	To undertake activities that support the sustainable and integrated management of water resources of the Murray-Darling Basin	Australia	26.67%	26.67%

Joint operation assets, income and expenses accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method are detailed below:

Murray-Darling Basin Authority

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Non-current assets		
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Infrastructure Assets	712 761	708 464
Work in Progress	20 232	22 679
Other property, plant and equipment assets	4 281	4 419
<i>Intangibles - Water entitlements</i>	163 240	163 531
Total non-current assets	900 514	899 093
Total assets	900 514	899 093
Income	1 444	5 544
Expenses	12 254	12 222

Refer note 4.2 of the DEW Controlled financial statements for details of the State's grant payment made to the MDBA.

The 2021 and 2020 figures were based on the audited RMO and LMI financial statements.

Contingencies and commitments

There are no contingencies or commitments arising from DEW's interest in the joint operation.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
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For the year ended 30 June 2021

A6. Liabilities

A6.1. Payables

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Creditors	33 487	33 131
Accrued expenses	11	14
Other	614	428
Total current payables	34 112	33 573
Total payables	34 112	33 573

Payables and accruals are raised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry payables are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to their short-term nature.

Department of Environment and Water Administered
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A7. Other disclosures

A7.1. Administered cash flow reconciliation

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		
National Landcare Program	358	358
Crown Lands	34 757	35 453
SA Drought Resilience Fund	4 002	4 000
Natural Resource Management Fund	-	4 022
Landscape Administration Fund	4 235	-
Landscape Priorities Fund	1 145	-
Consumer Advocacy Research Fund	75	-
Qualco Sunlands	(4)	114
National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality	37	37
Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary	1	1
The Department's Corporate Administrative Items	3 542	2 430
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	48 148	46 415
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Reconciliation of net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities to net result		
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(27 901)	(2 830)
Add / (less) non-cash items		
Expenses associated with joint operation	(12 254)	(12 222)
Income associated with joint operation	1 444	5 544
Assets received free of charge	2 534	5 705
Donated assets	(6 319)	(5 200)
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	228	10 644
Movement in assets and liabilities		
(Decrease)/increase in receivables	(2 278)	4 425
(Increase)/decrease in payables	(538)	(27 540)
Net result	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(45 084)	(21 474)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

A8. Outlook

A8.1. Contingent assets and liabilities

On 27 April 2021, Cabinet approved the transfer of parcels of land to the value of \$3.604 million at Beetaloo Reservoir Reserve from SA Water to DEW. As at the reporting date, the legal requirements to fulfil this land transfer had not been finalised and will be brought to account as an asset in the 2021-22 financial year contingent on revocation of the dedication by the Minister for Environment and Water.

A contingent asset is acknowledged whereby the Minister for Environment and Water has an exclusive right to access 40ML per day from the Langhorne and Currency Creek pipeline. The Minister has not exercised this right.