



2014-2015 ANNUAL REPORT



Vinehealth
AUSTRALIA

Safeguarding our wine industry



Safeguarding our wine industry

The Hon Leon Bignell MP
Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
25 Grenfell St
Adelaide SA 5000

14 December 2015

Dear Minister,

I am pleased to present the Annual Report for Vinehealth Australia for the year ended 30 April 2015.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Section 26 of the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act (1995)* which requires you to table the report to each House of Parliament within 12 sitting days after receipt.

The 2014-15 year is the second year of a three-year term for the current Board of Vinehealth Australia, which will be completed on 30 June 2016.

On 24 September 2015, the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia changed its name to Vinehealth Australia. Despite this change occurring in the next reporting period, for the purposes of consistency, this annual report references this new name and branding.

Yours sincerely,



Ben Gibson
Presiding Officer

PRESIDING OFFICER'S REVIEW

The past 12 months will be remembered as another milestone in our long and proud history as we implemented key features of our new five-year strategic plan. For more than a century members of the viticulture and wine community in South Australia have kept our vineyards phylloxera free. But that does not mean we can afford to be complacent.



Ensuring our vines are safe from exotic and endemic pests and diseases is arguably more challenging now than it has ever been. Increased global mobility means we must be ever more alert and vigilant.

Our five-year strategic plan is designed to support and strengthen these efforts through a whole-of-industry program. To reflect the significance and direction of this strategy we have changed our name from the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia to Vinehealth Australia.

Our aim is to integrate biosecurity practices into standard operating procedures for all vineyards and to share this knowledge across Australia for the benefit of local vineyard owners and winemakers. Such a strategy is necessary because the risks transcend state borders.

When we operate in such a difficult economic environment vineyard owners and producers may be tempted to let biosecurity and good hygiene practices slip. This is not an option. We must work together to support and empower growers and producers with new knowledge and tools so that they can continue to protect their investments.

Safeguarding the integrity of our industry is also a key component of the State Government's strategic priority: 'Premium food and wine from our clean environment'. Our collaboration on this important initiative must remain at the centre of our thinking.

Biosecurity is an interconnected system of pest and disease management, preparedness, border security, outbreak management and recovery and market access. There are inherent challenges in managing such a complex system and Vinehealth Australia is working closely with other organisations to deliver coordinated and robust solutions.

Our extensive 2014-2019 strategic plan is designed to strengthen this process. Various elements of the plan were implemented during 2014-15 together with other key initiatives. Here are some of the highlights:

- research to develop an early detection and surveillance method for phylloxera using quantitative polymerase chain reaction
- outbreak simulations in grape growing regions
- aerial surveillance of South Australia's grape growing regions
- improvements to the Grape Industry Kiosk which provides vineyard owners with direct access to their records
- legislative changes to the selection of board members
- an extensive review of the branding of our organisation to support the strategic plan
- establishment of strong networks to drive biosecurity as an integrated business practice
- investigation and monitoring of reported incidents.

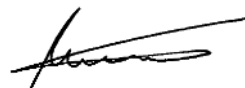
Vinehealth's vineyard register shows that at 30 April 2015 there were 76,175 hectares planted to vines in South Australia, which is 0.02% less than the previous year. The number of registered growers was down 1.2% to 3,403. More information can be found in the 2015 South Australian Winegrape Crush Survey which contains detailed vineyard planting data provided by Vinehealth Australia.

This is my first three-year term on the board of Vinehealth Australia and I was honoured to be re-elected Presiding Officer by my fellow board members for a second year. As a result of their diligence and commitment we have made significant progress to Vinehealth Australia's strategic plan – work that has required considerable time and effort on their part.

I personally thank each board member for their contribution over the past year and look forward to working with them as we implement our strategic plan and build a sustainable, healthy industry for the future.

Finally, thanks to Vinehealth Australia CEO Alan Nankivell and his team for their ongoing contribution in helping to deliver a successful grape industry in South Australia.

We want Vinehealth Australia to be recognised as the nation's leader in grape and wine biosecurity and, as a result of the drive and passion of everyone involved, we are well on the way to achieving that vision.



Ben Gibson
Presiding Officer



VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

Rigorous biosecurity to keep vines healthy is the foundation for a sustainable and prosperous wine industry. The importance of this approach was recognised very early by South Australia's winemaking pioneers who convinced state legislators to establish our organisation through an Act of Parliament in 1899.

While vineyards in other parts of Australia and around the world were ravaged by phylloxera, South Australia's wine industry thrived. Today the continued presence of our organisation is a testament to the commitment of South Australia's vineyard owners to the importance of strict biosecurity control.

During our rich 116-year history we have succeeded in protecting South Australia's iconic vineyards from pest and disease incursions. The current five-year strategic plan builds on this success. As part of the plan, in early 2015 our board undertook a review of how we communicate and engage with our diverse range of stakeholders.

This resulted in a rebranding of the organisation on 24 September 2015 when we launched our new name, Vinehealth Australia. For the purpose of consistency, Vinehealth Australia will be used in this annual report, even though the change falls outside the report's timeframe.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act (1995)* provides the legislative foundation for Vinehealth Australia, detailing the governance, powers, functions and obligations for the organisation. Vinehealth Australia is responsible to the South Australian Parliament through the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.

The overriding purpose of the *Act* is to provide for the protection of vineyards from disease and to assist and support the grape industry in South Australia. In the *Act* disease means, (a) any bacterium, fungus, insect, mite or other arthropod, protozoan, virus or other organism or pathogen; or (b) any other condition, that may affect vines.

FUNCTIONS

The primary functions of Vinehealth Australia, as set out in the *Act*, are to:

1. Identify and assess:
 - a. the relative threat to the State's vineyards posed by phylloxera and other diseases
 - b. the risk of spreading diseases through the movement of machinery, equipment, vines and other vectors into and within the State.
2. Develop policies in relation to:
 - a. appropriate restrictions on, or conditions for, the movement of machinery, equipment, vines and other vectors into and within the State to prevent the spread of disease
 - b. the quarantine of vines that are or may be affected by disease
 - c. appropriate measures for the control of outbreaks of disease in the State.

3. Develop plans for the eradication of disease in the State's vineyards.
4. Support and encourage the conduct and evaluation of research into:
 - a. disease resistance and tolerance of root stocks and scions
 - b. diseases that affect or may affect vines, and any matter relating to such diseases, including their control.
5. Publish the results of relevant research.
6. Promote awareness of the dangers of disease among the public and people involved in grape growing or winemaking.
7. Disseminate information on disease and work practices or industry codes of practice that would minimise the risk of disease, or its spread, to people involved in grape growing or winemaking.
8. Approve nurseries (whether within or outside the State) that are capable of producing propagative material that is free of specified diseases or industry-based accreditation schemes for such nurseries.
9. Subject to subsection (3), to collect and, on request by an interested person, supply data relating to vineyards and vine health in South Australia.
10. Perform the other functions assigned to the board by or under this *Act* or by the minister.

Vinehealth Australia has the additional function of assisting and supporting the grape industry in its initiatives.



STRATEGY

VISION

In 2020, Vinehealth Australia is recognised as the leader in grape and wine biosecurity knowledge across Australia.

MISSION

Lead in the protection of vineyards from pest and disease. Assist and support the grape industry in its initiatives.

VALUES

- *biosecurity action*
- *industry success*
- *collaboration, inclusion and accessibility*
- *creative and critical thinking*
- *our reputation*
- *science and evidence-based decisions*

Demonstrate positive biosecurity actions

OUTCOMES:

- *national wine sector biosecurity roles and responsibilities are appropriately assigned and duplication minimised*
- *biosecurity policy and protocols are updated to reflect latest research outcomes and industry circumstances.*

SUCCESS:

- *Area freedom standard in place with no Phylloxera Risk Zones by 2019.*
-

DEVELOPING A BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Vinehealth Australia identified in its risk assessment analysis in 2012 that the absence of a national structure for sound biosecurity policy management for the wine industry was a high risk to the ongoing health of Australian vineyards.

To address this risk we initiated discussions with Wine Grape Growers Australia (WGGA) to develop a biosecurity collaborative framework which will bring together industry stakeholders. Discussions will continue during 2015-16.

BUILDING STRONG RELATIONSHIPS

A network of collaborative partnerships and strong relationships ensures that we leverage our resources and capabilities to deliver improved solutions and outcomes for South Australian viticulture. Such partnerships foster knowledge sharing, innovative thinking and a unified approach to biosecurity management. As part of this process, Vinehealth Australia is:

- Collaborating with the Plant Biosecurity Collaborative Research Centre (PBCRC) which has enriched our learning and knowledge in the biosecurity field by giving us access to a range of biosecurity experts and research projects across Australia and overseas. This has added to our capacity to think laterally on local issues, and to drive effective and efficient preparedness, response and recovery strategies.
- Implementing a cross-government approach to the coordination of spatial imagery as a member of Government Spatial Information Committee (GSIC). Other members include SA government agencies and utilities, Natural Resources Management Boards, statutory bodies and tertiary institutions.
- Developing 'game-changing' methodology for the detection and surveillance of phylloxera, the only regulated pest in Australian vineyards. Vinehealth Australia is the lead agency with various local and interstate partners.
- Exploring innovative ways of managing phylloxera within a Phylloxera Infested Zone as a member of the Yarra Valley Phylloxera Management Working Group, a sub-committee of the Yarra Valley Wine Growers Association.
- Sharing records with the SA Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure - Land Services to facilitate a seamless transfer of ownership of properties at the point of sale.
- Providing the Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) with wine spatial data for its AgInsight tool (www.aginsight.sa.gov.au).
- Holding regular policy meetings with Plant Health Australia, Australian Department of Agriculture, and state government agencies responsible for biosecurity in Tasmania, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria.
- Liaising with Wine Grape Council of South Australia (WGCSA) and the South Australian

STRATEGIC PRIORITY ONE

Wine Industry Association (SAWIA) to deliver improved outcomes for the South Australian wine industry.

- Collaborating with national bodies, including Wine Australia, Winemakers' Federation of Australia (WFA) and WGGA, to identify and leverage synergies to improve value to industry.
- Working alongside Biosecurity SA (PIRSA) to evaluate requests for the movement of items from interstate into SA, and also reviewing its cost recovery policy on the potential impact on stakeholders.

CONDUCTING AERIAL SURVEILLANCE

Vinehealth Australia maintains an aerial surveillance program for South Australian vineyards through our membership of GSIC. Each grape growing region is surveyed every three to five years depending on imagery availability.

This year we surveyed the Clare Valley and sites of low vigour were identified by comparing false colour imagery to archived image sets. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) maps are produced for specific sites that require further investigation.

In the coming year we intend to obtain imagery for the McLaren Vale region.

INCIDENT REPORTING

Incident reporting is an effective tool for managing potential incursions of notifiable pests. Stakeholders are encouraged to report any incident which they consider may be a risk to vine health in South Australia and the information is treated in confidence.

In respect to regulated pests, the investigation is undertaken in collaboration with Biosecurity SA. Where a pest is not regulated Vinehealth Australia, in collaboration with other parties as appropriate, will investigate to determine the impact and develop a mitigation plan.

During the reporting period two incidents were reported. Investigations were undertaken and policy, education and monitoring strategies were developed and implemented.

ASSESSING RISK

Vinehealth Australia's Risk Assessment Tool is being continuously reviewed with modifications made based on feedback from stakeholders and lessons learnt from the investigation of incidents.

A series of regional presentations demonstrating the effectiveness of the assessment tool were completed during 2014-15 in Clare and the Limestone Coast regions. More information on the Risk Assessment Tool can be found under the biosecurity tab at www.vinehealth.com.au

HEAT SHED USAGE

Vinehealth Australia manages the operation of the heat shed at Naracoorte in partnership with Naracoorte Lucindale Council and in consultation with the Limestone Coast Grape and Wine Council. The facility plays an important role in the awareness and implementation of biosecurity practices in the Limestone Coast and, more broadly, across South Australia.

During 2014-15 there was a 27% increase in both the number of unique users and also the number of times the heat shed was used compared to the previous year. Harvesters accounted for more than half the usage.

USAGE	2013-14	2014-15
Harvester	8	17
Tractor +/- attachment (excl. harvester)	1	4
Vehicle	4	6
Trench digger / backhoe	10	4
Other	1	2
NUMBER OF TIMES USED	24	33
NUMBER OF UNIQUE USERS	11	15

STRATEGIC PRIORITY TWO

National provider of grape and wine industry biosecurity knowledge

OUTCOME:

- *Industry has access to critical and timely information to implement on-ground biosecurity management practices to protect vineyards from disease, pest incursions and improve productivity at an enterprise, state and national level.*

SUCCESS:

- *Integrated online information system used by 100% of industry users.*
-

MAINTAINING A VINEYARD REGISTER

Vinehealth Australia is required under the *Act* to maintain a vineyard register of persons who own a vineyard comprising 0.5 hectares or more of planted vines. This is the most comprehensive database of any horticultural industry in Australia and covers wine grapes, table grapes and grapes for dried fruit.

It includes owner details, vineyard location, area for each variety, age of vines and any other information required by Vinehealth Australia that is appropriate to its functions under the *Act*. This is a critical biosecurity tool for prevention and containment of phylloxera and also provides the industry with access to valuable statistical information for planning purposes.

To ensure the ongoing accuracy of the register, Vinehealth Australia:

- records cadastral parcel information for SA, including planning information
- provides Section 7 records for the South Australia Integrated Land Information System (SAILIS)
- assists in facilitating property settlements regarding levy monies owing.

Ongoing investment in the IT hardware and proprietary software for this register and associated Kiosk, which enables vineyard owners to update their records online, is focused on ensuring a reliable, user friendly system.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY TWO

KEY FIGURES FROM THE VINEYARD REGISTER AS AT 30 APRIL 2015

YEAR	TOTAL REGISTERED VINEYARD AREA (HA)	NUMBER OF REGISTERED VINEYARD OWNERS
2014-2015	76,175	3,403
2013-2014	76,187	3,443
2012-2013	76,543	3,488
2011-2012	76,589	3,626
2010-2011	76,495	3,649
2009-2010	77,052	3,697

VARIETY	TOTAL AREA (HA)	% OF TOTAL AREA
Shiraz	26,491	34.8
Cabernet Sauvignon	17,223	22.6
Chardonnay	9,434	12.4
Merlot	4,131	5.4
Riesling	2,669	3.5
Sauvignon Blanc	2,544	3.3
Grenache	1,707	2.2
Other white	5,928	7.8
Other red	4,886	6.4
Unknown / non winegrape	1,162	1.5
TOTAL	76,175	

DELIVERING KEY INFORMATION

The vineyard register plays a critical role in delivering up-to-date information to support biosecurity, industry and individual business requirements.

The system proved invaluable during the January 2015 Sampson Flat bushfire which significantly impacted grape growing, destroying infrastructure and exposing grapes to smoke taint in the Adelaide Hills. Affected growers were identified by overlaying Vinehealth Australia's Geographical Information System (GIS) vineyard block dataset over fire scar maps provided by PIRSA. This allowed us to assist PIRSA and the Department of Communities and Social Inclusion to contact and support affected vineyard owners during the recovery phase.

Using our GIS capabilities, register data is a powerful tool which was used in various ways in 2014-2015:

- Providing all planting data and maps for the state and regions for inclusion in the South Australian Winegrape Crush Survey.
- Helping PIRSA identify and contact vineyard owners after a quarantine zone was declared in the northern suburb of Hillcrest following a fruit fly outbreak.
- Notifying vineyard owners on the route of the Tour Down Under so they could be extra vigilant to protect their vines as a result of increased tourist activity.
- Providing summary data to Wine Australia for regional and national projects.
- Supplying aggregated vineyard data requested by business owners and consultants, including NDVI maps for vineyard owners.

NEW PHYLLOXERA EARLY DETECTION AND SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Exciting research into a molecular technique for the early detection of phylloxera is delivering promising results. First developed in 2008, the technique relies on a quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) assay specific to phylloxera. This qPCR assay combined with DNA extraction from soil samples, has been developed and commercialised by the Molecular Diagnostics Centre of the South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI), and offers a rapid and sensitive method for phylloxera detection.

Vinehealth Australia is the lead agency in a collaborative research project established in 2013 to develop a protocol for the collection of soil samples that can be analysed using the qPCR technique. Other partners include the University of Adelaide, SARDI, Victorian Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources, NSW Department of Primary Industries and Rho Environmetrics. The three-year research project is funded by PBCRC, Wine Australia and Vinehealth Australia.

The aim is to develop a cost-effective, sensitive and simple protocol for the collection and analysis of soil samples to determine the amount of phylloxera present. This will lead to improved surveillance and management strategies for phylloxera.

To date the research has been very encouraging and has resulted in the:

- qPCR assay being validated as a sensitive technique for the detection of phylloxera in soil samples
- establishment of optimal soil sample handling and storage parameters
- confirmation of the most appropriate type of soil corer tool for collecting soil samples from vineyards
- verification of the location and depth of soil to be collected
- identification of the impact of time of year on the frequency of phylloxera detection and amount of phylloxera present.

A presentation on the project was given to the annual PBCRC Science Exchange which was a good opportunity to engage other researchers in biosecurity and to seek their feedback and input.

With just over 18 months remaining, the project will focus on:

- determining the number of soil samples needed to deliver an appropriate level of confidence in the results
- a comparative study of the new technique with established methods for phylloxera detection using ground surveying and emergence traps
- endorsement of the protocol and integration into national protocols
- extension and education for the new method.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THREE

Monitor and measure the adoption of research and development outcomes

OUTCOME:

- *Global research partnerships and investments advance the industry's economic position and provide industry with readily available cost-effective tools to innovate as part of their biosecurity programs.*

SUCCESS:

- *100% of research outcomes adopted by industry (baseline 20%)*
-

RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS

Vinehealth Australia places a high priority on developing alliances and partnerships to access sources of funding to address identified research needs.

In early 2015, Vinehealth Australia moved to offices at the National Wine Centre in Adelaide so that it could more effectively work alongside other key wine industry bodies, including Wine Australia, WFA, WGGA and SAWIA.

ROOTSTOCK RESEARCH

Vinehealth Australia is managing a rootstock trial at Coonawarra in partnership with Treasury Wine Estates and Coonawarra Grape and Wine Incorporated. The aim is to compare the performance of Cabernet Sauvignon (CW44) on eight low-moderate vigour rootstocks and own-roots on the principle terra rossa soil type.

With the vines now in the ground for six years, the focus during the 2014-15 season was the development and implementation of a rigorous sampling design to ensure statistical validity of results. We were able to determine the effect of rootstock on maturity parameters, including total soluble solids (°Brix), titratable acidity and pH, during ripening, as well as yield and pruning parameters.

Vinehealth Australia is also keeping up-to-date with other rootstock projects undertaken by various research providers with dedicated technical capabilities. Importantly, we continue to participate in forums that enable us to identify knowledge gaps and influence the nature of research, development and extension activities relating to rootstocks.

Communicate brilliantly and effectively

OUTCOME:

- *Industry engaged and has applied skills and knowledge to make informed decisions*

SUCCESS:

- *All regions have active outbreak and risk management plans*
-

KEEPING ALL STAKEHOLDERS INFORMED

Timely and effective communication is essential for Vinehealth Australia to deliver on its goal of keeping the South Australian viticulture sector free of disease. We achieve this on many levels through our website, forums and face-to-face meetings with our diverse stakeholder groups both within South Australia and interstate.

Highlights from 2014-15 include:

- Preparation for a review of the organisation's branding following the launch of the strategic plan.
- Participation in the National Vine Biosecurity Committee and input to the Horticultural and Regulatory Advisory Panels for the PBCRC.
- Involvement in regional network meetings in Clare Valley, Barossa Valley, Riverland, Limestone Coast, Langhorne Creek, McLaren Vale and Adelaide Hills.
- Provision of quarterly reports and six-monthly updates to all stakeholders.
- Success at the South Australia Spatial Excellence Awards with Vinehealth Australia named the Industry Award Winner in the Environmental

and Sustainability category for integrating spatial data to produce reports for the grape and wine community. As a result Vinehealth Australia was nominated as a finalist at the Asia – Pacific Spatial Excellence Awards.

- Presentation to Spatial Information Day 2014 on the topic 'Engaging with the community through online mapping'.
- Meeting with the Riverland Vine Improvement and Adelaide Hills Vine Improvement groups to discuss future plans and identify opportunities for collaboration.

DELIVERING RESPONSE PLANS

A major component in preparing for an incursion is to practice how it would be managed and to discuss the operational impact with grape and wine businesses. Over the past year Vinehealth Australia has undertaken two outbreak simulations in collaboration with Biosecurity SA and regional groups in Langhorne Creek and Barossa.

These simulations have helped participants identify the importance of trace back to understand the relationships between vineyards, machinery movements and the origin of planting material.

Each of these regions is in the process of developing an outbreak plan which, in the event of an incursion, will empower the regional representative to provide relevant local knowledge with confidence.

With all major regions having completed a simulation exercise, Vinehealth Australia has been able to identify opportunities to improve communications for incursion management. A series of industry consultations will be taking place during the first half of 2016 to reinforce the importance of timely and accurate record keeping, and to explore the opportunity of this information being collected through the Grape Industry Kiosk.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY FIVE

Operate efficiently in an ever
changing environment

OUTCOME:

- *The functions of the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act (1995) are effectively delivered*

SUCCESS:

- *Vinehealth Australia recognised as the leader in biosecurity by stakeholders*
-

STRATEGIC PLAN TARGETS NEW PRIORITIES

Implementation of Vinehealth Australia's new five-year strategic plan is now well underway.

The plan was developed after a rigorous consultative process undertaken in conjunction with WGCSA and SAWIA, and facilitated by local consultancy Governance Matters.

Launched in October 2014 by Hon. Leon Bignell, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, the plan sets a clear direction for Vinehealth Australia. The five strategic priorities identified in the plan contain a series of actions, key performance indicators and targets which we aim to deliver over the next five years.

SELECTION PROCESS FOR VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA BOARD

In 2014 changes to the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act (1995)* were drafted to remove the requirements for a government-appointed selection committee. Legislation allowing these changes has been before Parliament since February 2015. In the coming year a new process for selecting Vinehealth Australia board members will be developed in conjunction with PIRSA, SAWIA and WGCSA.

BOARD & STAFF



BOARD MEMBERSHIP

The Vinehealth Australia board currently comprises the Chief Plant Health Inspector for Biosecurity SA (PIRSA) and up to eight members appointed by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. Of those appointed by the Minister, one member must have expertise in viticultural research and the remaining seven are chosen by the selection committee in accordance with the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act (1995)*.

Board members serve a term of not more than three years and are eligible for reappointment at the end of their term. Each year in July board members elect an existing board member to be Presiding Officer for a term of one year.

The current board members were appointed in 2013 by the Hon. Gail Gago MP, the then Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. The term for all current board members ends on 30 June 2016.

PRESIDING OFFICER

Ben Gibson

BOARD MEMBERS

Roseanne Healy
Marc Allgrove
Ashley Chabrel

Suzanne McLoughlin
Geoff Raven
Cassandra Collins
Nigel Blieschke
Elise Heyes

RISK AND AUDIT SUB-COMMITTEE

Elise Heyes (Chair)
Geoff Raven
Marc Allgrove

MEETINGS

General meetings:

2014 – 2 June, 30 June, 18 August, 14 October,
8 December
2015 – 2 February

STAFF

The number of full-time, part-time and casual employees of Vinehealth Australia as at 30 April 2015 was four, making three full-time equivalents.

Alan Nankivell, Chief Executive Officer
Matthew Edge, Office Manager
Brendan Tully, Spatial Information Services
Administrator
Inca Pearce, Manager – Projects and Communications

Photo (L-R): Alan Nankivell, Cassandra Collins, Roseanne Healy, Marc Allgrove, Ben Gibson, Ashley Chabrel, Suzanne McLoughlin, Geoff Raven

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015

	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,421,200	1,366,613
Trade and other receivables ¹	864,073	898,139
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,285,273	2,264,752
TOTAL ASSETS	2,285,273	2,264,752
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Creditors and other accruals ²	89,579	44,442
Provisions ³	52,697	61,435
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	142,276	105,877
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Provisions	—	13,343
TOTAL LIABILITIES	142,276	119,220
NET ASSETS⁴	2,142,997	2,145,532

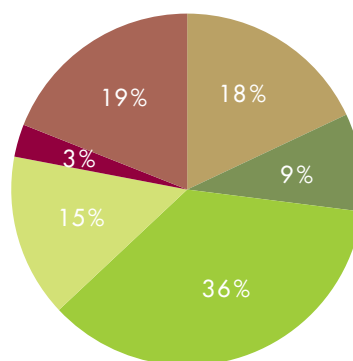
¹ Includes trade debtors and vineyard owner levies owing (raised on 30 April 2015) and outstanding.

² Includes trade creditors, accrued expenses and levies overpaid or received in advance.

³ Includes annual leave, sick leave and long service leave provisions.

⁴ These net assets are maintained in reserve. Vinehealth Australia's Reserves policy states that sufficient funds be maintained in reserve to cover (1) Vinehealth Australia's operational costs for 12 months, (2) contractual commitments beyond 12 months, (3) provisions, and (4) balance of current year's operational budget. It is important to note that of these net assets, the levies raised on 30 April 2015 are yet to be received.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY



Stakeholder communication & engagement 36%

DNA sampling project 19%

Office expenses 18%

Surveillance 15%

Board expenses 9%

Rootstock program 3%

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

In our opinion, the financial report of the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia (now known as Vinehealth Australia) presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia as of 30 April 2015 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements, and the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act (1995)*.

SJN Chartered Accountants

Stephen J Noble

1 Alexandra Avenue, Rose Park SA 5067

28th day of September 2015

Detailed financial statements, which include the signed Auditor's Report, are available from the office on request.



Safeguarding our wine industry

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