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**Government
of South Australia**

**PHYLLOXERA AND GRAPE INDUSTRY BOARD
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
(trading as VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA)
2021-22 Annual Report**

**PHYLLOXERA AND GRAPE INDUSTRY BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
(trading as VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA)**

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2021-22 ANNUAL REPORT for the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of SA (t/a Vinehealth Australia)

To:

Hon. Clare Scriven (MLC)

Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development

Minister for Forest Industries

This annual report will be presented to Parliament to meet the statutory reporting requirements of the *Phylloxera and Grape industry Act 1995* 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 PHYLLOXERA AND GRAPE INDUSTRY BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (trading as VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA) by:

Inca Lee

CEO

Date: 29 July 2022

Signature:

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From the Chief Executive

In the past year, the grape and wine industry has admirably navigated challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical forces, seasonal weather conditions and rising cost pressures.

It is within this operating environment that Vinehealth Australia has worked tirelessly in 2021-22 to ensure that the South Australian grape and wine industry doesn't encounter another significant burden; being a biosecurity shock of a significant pest or disease that devastates the health of vines.

A year into our current strategic agenda, significant work continues to nurture existing and forge new partnerships with industry and government to deliver biosecurity expertise aligned with our statutory functions. These include:

- Deepening our support for grape and wine businesses to implement on farm biosecurity practices,
- Ongoing counsel and support to PIRSA in managing biosecurity outbreaks and incidents, including significant resources directed to the fruit fly outbreaks,
- Engagement with State and regional grape and wine associations,
- Strengthening links with the South Australian Vine Improvement Association (SAVIA) through priority areas to support production of high health propagation material.

On behalf of the South Australia grape and wine industry, we have invested considerable time into shaping regulatory issues that are of significant importance to the health and operation of vineyards. These include providing advice to PIRSA regarding the gazettal of the Mornington Peninsula as a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone, the deregulation of Grapevine Pinot gris virus, establishing with PIRSA a pause-point system for biosecurity accreditations, and defining the scope for improved national phylloxera management. We take a scientific, risk-based, practical approach to these matters which serves the interests of South Australian grape and wine businesses, and that of the broader wine industry.

Our dedication to influencing these regulatory matters, despite acknowledged headwinds, is unwavering.

As required under our governing Act, significant time and resources continue to be devoted to maintaining the Register of all vineyards 0.5 hectares or larger in South Australia – which includes maps of vineyards, planting, location, and owner information. A unique asset of the State, and admired by other sectors, the Register was deployed in 2021-22 for key biosecurity preparedness, prevention and response activities. It also provided key foundational information to support government activities, including storm response, prescribed burns, bushfire response and water allocation planning.

Looking ahead, it is vital that the opportunity to transform the Register and unlock and accelerate the use of information held, is realised. With funds set aside to invest in this digital transformation initiative, we will be actively seeking co-investment in 2022-23.

Mindful of the operating landscape for the wine industry, sustainable funding for Vinehealth to perform our statutory functions to the level expected by industry and government, remains unresolved. A considered conversation is required in 2022-23, reflective of the rising biosecurity risk facing the South Australian grape and wine industry.

This risk was noted in Vinehealth's 2021 Vineyard Owner Survey, with 72% of respondents being concerned about the exposure of their business to a biosecurity risk. Pleasingly however, on average a 12% increase (2021 cf. 2018) was reported in the adoption levels of nine out of ten important farm-gate hygiene practices by respondents. This trend is significant.

We were also thrilled that vineyard owners see the value in the work that Vinehealth is doing, with 94% of respondents to the survey agreeing that Vinehealth's activities are vital in protecting South Australia's vineyards and the wine industry against significant pests and diseases. Our communication, singular focus on grape and wine biosecurity and independence are highly regarded.

I am privileged to work alongside the Vinehealth team; their expert advice to myself, industry and government drives exceptional biosecurity outcomes. I also thank the Chair and Board of Vinehealth for their strategic oversight and counsel. It is with an immense sense of responsibility and accountability to growers and winemakers, that I am proud to close out 2021-22 for Vinehealth, and embrace 2022-23.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Inca Lee', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Inca Lee
CEO

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Overview: about the agency

Our strategic focus

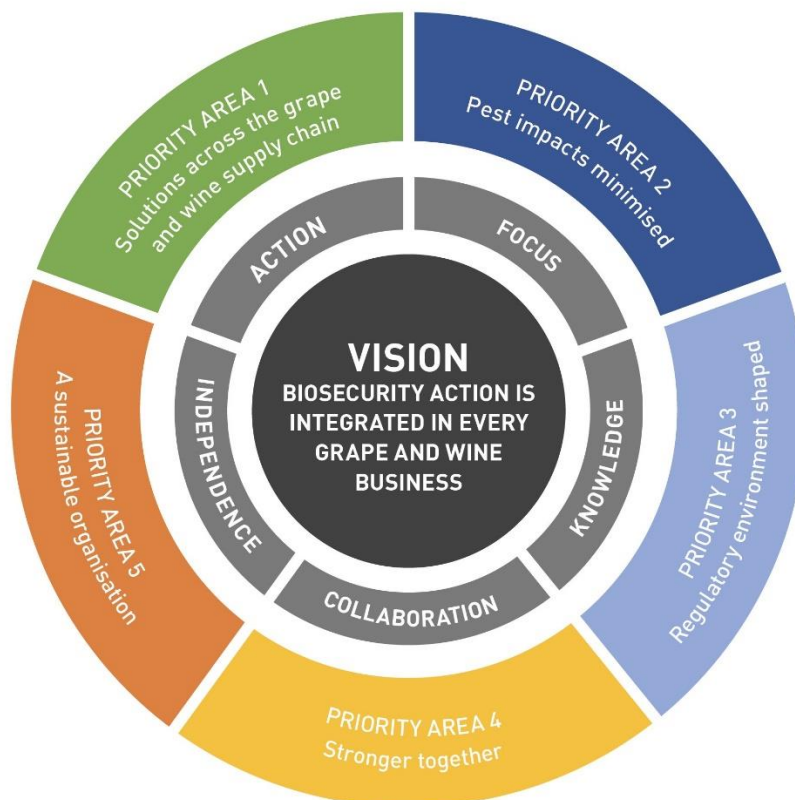
Our Purpose	<p>To foster a profitable, sustainable, and reputable grape and wine industry, by working alongside growers, winemakers, propagation specialists and government to protect vines from biosecurity risk and to advance vine health.</p> <p>As stated in the <i>Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995</i> (Act), Vinehealth Australia's role is: 'To provide for the protection of vineyards from disease and to assist and support the grape industry in South Australia.'</p>
Our Vision	Biosecurity action is integrated in every grape and wine business.
Our Values	<p>Our values drive how we behave and deliver benefits to the grape and wine industry:</p> <p>Knowledge</p> <p>Pursuing new knowledge to empower evidence-based decision making by industry and government.</p> <p>Action</p> <p>Completing targeted, high impact biosecurity activities that deliver measurable change in biosecurity practices by industry, government, and other priority stakeholders.</p> <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Partnering with grape and wine businesses, government, researchers, and industry bodies to drive accountability for biosecurity and to leverage resources.</p> <p>Focus</p> <p>Investing in biosecurity initiatives that support the state's growth agenda and the industry's enviable reputation for quality and heritage.</p> <p>Independence</p> <p>Honouring our status as an independent statutory authority, as defined by our governing Act, and working to create enduring value for industry through ongoing strategic review and performance monitoring.</p>
Our functions, objectives and deliverables	<p>Legislative functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten primary functions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to identify and assess — <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the relative threat to the State's vineyards posed by phylloxera and other diseases; and b. the risk of spreading diseases through the movement

	<p>of machinery, equipment, vines and other vectors into and within the State;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. to develop policies in relation to — <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; and b. the quarantine of vines that are or may be affected by disease; and c. appropriate measures for the control of outbreaks of disease in the State; 3. to develop plans for the eradication of disease in the State's vineyards; 4. to support and encourage the conduct and evaluation of research into — <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. disease resistance and tolerance of rootstocks and scions; and b. diseases that affect or may affect vines, and any matter relating to such diseases, including their control; 5. to publish the results of relevant research; 6. to promote awareness of the dangers of disease (as defined in the Act) among the public and people involved in grape growing or winemaking; 7. to 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. to 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 13(3) of the Act, to collect and, on request by an interested person, supply data relating to vineyards and vine health in South Australia; 10. to perform the other functions assigned to the Board by or under this Act or by the Minister. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a Register of all vineyards planted in South Australia. • Manage a system to levy, collect and recover contributions owing to Vinehealth Australia, pursuant to section 23 of the Act. • Inspectors under the Plant Health Act 2009 <i>ex officio</i>.
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- Determine the appropriate action to take in the event of an outbreak, jointly managing the outbreak and providing ongoing advice to the Minister regarding the outbreak.

Vinehealth Australia's Strategic Agenda 2021-2026

Pursuant to section 18 of the Act, Vinehealth Australia's five-year Strategic Agenda sets out five priority areas, with a target articulated for each as depicted below:



Target: Priority Area 1

A stronger, active defence against vineyard pest threats, with biosecurity practices integrated into everyday operations and access to high-health planting material.

Target: Priority Area 2

The impact of an incursion on assets, people and profitability is minimised, providing business continuity for growers, winemakers and other entities along the supply chain.

Target: Priority Area 3

A responsive and robust biosecurity regulatory system, respected and complied with by industry.

Target: Priority Area 4

An active and connected network across the South Australian grape and wine supply chain, with impact and results extending across the country.

Target: Priority Area 5

A sustainable organisation with expertise, systems and resources, that delivers exceptional outcomes.

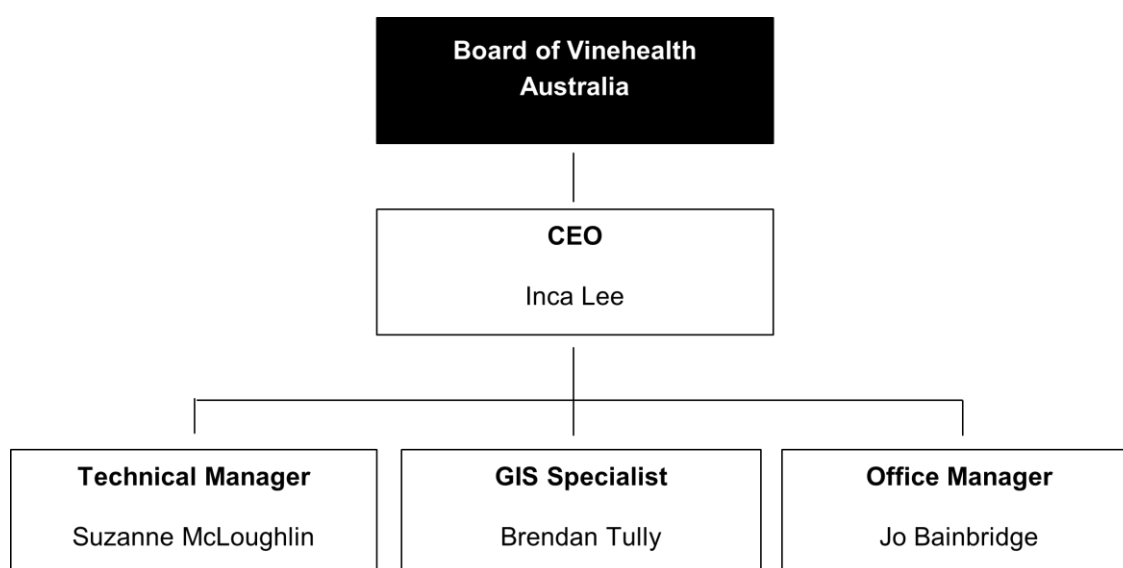
Our organisational structure

Management

Vinehealth Australia is a small agency with four employees at 30 April 2022. Vinehealth Australia has a mix of full time and part time staff, with 3.6 full time equivalents in 2021-22.

Organisational chart

Vinehealth Australia's organisational structure is such that there are no divisions – simply a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) with three direct reports, Suzanne McLoughlin Technical Manager, Jo Bainbridge Office Manager and Brendan Tully as GIS Specialist.



The Chief Executive Officer reports to the Board of Vinehealth Australia.

[Click here](#) for profiles on current staff.

Board

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Act, the Board of Vinehealth Australia has up to eight members appointed by the Minister, and an additional member being the Chief Inspector for South Australia.

Of those appointed by the Minister, one member must have expertise in viticultural research and up to seven are nominated to the Minister by one or more organisations or bodies that, in the opinion of the Minister, have significant involvement in grape growing or winemaking. 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, the board members elect one of their number to be Chair (Presiding Member) for a term of one year.

The Board deals with all matters relating to the strategic oversight and management of Vinehealth Australia, and as such there are no committees of the Board.

Board members

Current board members are:

- Dr Prue McMichael (appointed 1 July 2016, elected Presiding Member 14 August 2021)
- Mr Richard Barrett (appointed 18 July 2019, elected Deputy Presiding Member 14 August 2021)
- Dr Jo Luck (appointed 18 July 2019)
- Mr Alex Sas (appointed 18 July 2019)
- Dr Sally Troy (appointed 18 July 2019)
- Mr Alec Gilbert (appointed 18 July 2019)
- Dr Ross Meffin (ongoing as Chief Inspector)

Note post reporting period: The current three-year board term for all board members, except the Chief Inspector, concluded on 30 June 2022. The Minister reappointed Dr McMichael, Mr Gilbert, and Mr Barrett for a further term of one year, and Dr Troy, Mr Sas and Dr Luck for a further term of two years.

[Click here](#) for profiles on current board members and Chair.

Changes to the agency

During 2021-22 there were no changes to Vinehealth's structure and objectives as a result of internal reviews or machinery of government changes.

Our Minister

The Hon. Clare Scriven MLC, Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development and Minister for Forest Industries is responsible for the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*.

Our Executive team

Inca Lee, Chief Executive Officer

Inca is responsible for ensuring the delivery of Vinehealth Australia's strategic plan and annual operating plan.

Suzanne McLoughlin, Technical Manager

Suzanne is responsible for the provision of technical specialist biosecurity advice to industry and government. For industry, this includes the development, analysis and communication of technical knowledge, policies and initiatives relating to biosecurity and general vine health. For government, this includes providing technical advice on all industry biosecurity-related matters under the SA Plant Quarantine Standard and providing technical expertise into response activities, quarantine-related incidents, incident tracing and vineyard surveillance.

Legislation administered by the agency

Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995

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

Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA), incorporating Biosecurity SA.

The agency's performance

Performance at a glance

Overall

- 94% of respondents to the 2021 Vinehealth Vineyard Owner survey agreed that Vinehealth Australia's activities are vital in protecting South Australia's vineyards and the wine industry against significant pests and diseases.
- Deep and broad support for all key activities and functions of Vinehealth Australia was reported by survey respondents: 95% or more reported a level of importance for all Vinehealth Australia functions, with the exception of 'Supporting other government agencies' having 83% support.

Priority area 1: Solutions across the grape and wine supply chain

- Measured South Australian vineyard owners' thoughts on biosecurity threats, adoption of farm-gate hygiene practices, and barriers to improving the implementation of these practices, through completion of the 2021 Vineyard Owner Survey. An increase in the adoption of farm-gate hygiene practices by vineyard owners was a key finding.
- Hosted a field day/workshop at the Coonawarra Rootstock Trial site focused on educating growers on grapevine rootstocks to combat climate change and biosecurity risk.
- Commenced stage 2 of a project to quantify grapevine rootstock supply and demand and identify key factors that influence the grafted vine supply chain.
- Continued work on a footwear solution for the wine industry with project partners Small Design Co.

Priority area 2: Pest impacts minimised

- Provided support to PIRSA to respond to 8 plant pest biosecurity incidents, including completion of 3 Ministerial briefings and a Pest Information Data Sheet.
- Provided significant biosecurity expertise and response support to PIRSA for the Riverland and Adelaide metropolitan fruit fly outbreaks.

Priority area 3: Regulatory environment shaped

- Continued to encourage state governments and national industry bodies to develop a National Phylloxera Management Strategy to ensure the grape and wine industry is protected through a robust national system.
- Key actions communicated to industry as a result of Agriculture Victoria's three-year phylloxera research project findings.
- Completed a comprehensive review of the Agriculture Victoria's Mornington Peninsula Phylloxera Rezoning Project final report July 2021 and statistical assessments, and PIRSA's risk assessment, with final advice and considerations to PIRSA being drafted.

- Implemented a pause-point system for biosecurity accreditations with PIRSA in response to industry feedback during the fruit fly outbreaks.

Priority area 4: Stronger together

- Continued to lead the conversation about wine biosecurity in Australia through news articles, feature articles, videos and case studies in the media, on industry platforms, in our monthly newsletter and on our website.
- Continued to support vineyard owners, regional associations and the Department for Environment and Water during the autumn prescribed burns season in the Adelaide & Mount Lofty Ranges Region.
- Assisted industry and government on quarantine-related enquiries.
- Continued to use Vinehealth's Register to provide aggregated, deidentified planting data to vineyard owners, regional and state wine industry associations, and national wine RDC and to government for storm and bushfire response upon request.
- Provided aggregated, deidentified data from Vinehealth's Register for the 2022 SA Winegrape Crush Survey.

Priority area 5: A sustainable organisation

- Continued to maintain the State's unique Register of vineyard plantings. This core asset is used by Vinehealth for all preparedness, prevention and response activities.
- Management of levy collection and recovery system.
- Continued to liaise with the Minister on new rules and rates for contributions payable under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*, to ensure adequate funding for Vinehealth to perform its statutory functions.
- Continued to liaise with PIRSA and the Minister on funding sources for the Digital Biosecurity Platform to replace the current Register.

Board attendance

Six board meetings were held between 1 May 2021 – 30 April 2022, all in hybrid face-to face/virtual format to accommodate COVID requirements. The number of meetings attended by each board member was as follows:

- Dr Prue McMichael (6/6)
- Mr Richard Barrett (6/6)
- Dr Sally Troy (6/6)
- Mr Alec Gilbert (6/6)
- Dr Jo Luck (5/6)
- Dr Ross Meffin (5/6)
- Mr Alex Sas (4/6)

Agency contribution to whole of Government objectives

Vinehealth's contribution to South Australia

- Supporting a strong and successful South Australian grape and wine industry by preventing a biosecurity shock through the entry of significant pests and diseases which would result in substantial financial, social and environmental costs to industry, regions, government and supply chains servicing the industry.
- Partnering with industry and government to ensure delivery of relevant and valued services to support grape and wine production.
- Effectively containing or eradicating pests during an incursion minimises financial impacts on grape and wine businesses and regional economies.
- Enabling a prosperous grape and wine industry which provides employment in regional areas and supports employment in related industries such as tourism and hospitality, and supply chain services.
- Facilitating a strong South Australian biosecurity sector which provides career and investment options for innovative individuals and businesses.
- Delivering digital transformation initiatives that will enable investment in and delivery of innovative AgTech solutions for industry and informed on farm decision-making.
- Providing a mechanism for industry to demonstrate its shared responsibility for biosecurity through investment in biosecurity activities delivered by Vinehealth.

Agency specific objectives and performance

Refer to tables on the following pages.

Agency objectives	Indicators	Performance
<p>Priority area 1</p> <p>A stronger, active defence against vineyard pest threats, with biosecurity practices integrated into everyday operations and access to high-health planting material.</p>	<p>Target projects that promote enhanced biosecurity practices by key risk creators.</p>	<p>Biosecurity for contractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rollout of 'Biosecurity for vineyard contractors and their customers' training package delayed due to COVID. Pilot training scheduled for August 2022. <p>Coonawarra Rootstock Trial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully hosted a field day/workshop for the Rootstock Trial supported by a Limestone Coast Landscape Board's Grassroots Grant, focussing on grapevine rootstock rooting patterns. 23 people attended, 9 videos produced, 3 presentations given, report written and radio and print media coverage. This educational event increased growers' knowledge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different rootstocks' inherent genetics and ability to access and use soil moisture Applying variable management strategies to rootstocks to achieve yield and quality outcomes Rootstocks to combat climate change and biosecurity risk Videos and presentations from the event and trial learnings to date, were consolidated into a new webpage. <p>Shoe covers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued collaborative project with an external party to produce a fit-for-purpose disposable shoe cover that will provide a simple, rapid alternative to footwear disinfestation for SA to minimise the risk of pest, disease and weed introduction and spread by footwear in vineyards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location for production facility identified by collaborator. Building of production facility and sourcing of input materials to be completed in 2022-23.

	<p>Biosecurity signage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued production of industry-specific biosecurity signage and disinfestation kits on request by industry, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 130 farm-gate hygiene signs (188% increase on previous year) 62 consumer-facing signs (45% decrease on previous year) <p>National Viticulture Biosecurity Reference Panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing viticulture industry member. Provided comprehensive feedback on Viticulture Biosecurity Manual content and format in an attempt to influence the final version and thus ensure technical accuracy and relevance for industry. Provided input into Viticulture Biosecurity Plan to ensure high priority pests and ratings are reflective of industry concerns.
Quantify the adoption of farm-gate hygiene practices by vineyard owners biennially to direct future investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 Vineyard Owner Survey undertaken to measure SA vineyard owners' thoughts on biosecurity threats, adoption of farm-gate hygiene practices, and barriers to improving the implementation of these practices. A Topline Report was published with key results and shared with industry. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On average there was a 12% improvement (2021 cf. 2018) in adoption level of nine out of ten farm-gate hygiene practices. Time and cost continue to be the greatest barriers to adoption. 72% of vineyard owners remain concerned about the exposure of their business to a biosecurity risk. Phylloxera is of greatest concern with 66% of vineyard owners reporting a level of concern (potentially reflective of greater awareness of phylloxera over other significant pests).
Optimise biosecurity value delivered by the Naracoorte Heat Shed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of Heat Shed maintained. Preventative maintenance schedule ongoing. Utilised by PIRSA during vintage as part of incident management.

Drive improved virus management by the propagation sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing member of the national Virus Reference Committee tasked with improving grapevine virus diagnostic testing. Comprehensive review of Wine Australia funded Grapevine Virus Best Management Practice Guide. Feedback on guide provided to Wine Australia ensure relevance and applicability for industry. Ongoing discussions with the South Australian Vine Improvement Association (SAVIA), regarding knowledge gaps in relation to virus management. Prioritised list developed by SAVIA.
Review accreditation schemes for grapevine propagation in consultation with the sector to improve the availability of high-health planting material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing discussions with SAVIA and Wine Australia as to how Vinehealth can support the development of standards and accreditation schemes for the propagation sector.
Quantify rootstock supply demand balance and identify key levers to adjust supply, cost and quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 2 commenced of 'Addressing rootstock shortages for the wine industry' project to deliver a roadmap to efficiently increase production of high-health rootstocks. Survey design completed and introduced to survey participants. Completion in 2022-23.

Agency objectives	Indicators	Performance
Priority area 2 The impact of an incursion on assets, people and profitability is minimised, providing business continuity for growers, winemakers, and other entities along the supply chain.	Profile biosecurity risks to South Australian vineyards to drive preparedness and prevention activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of, and discussions with a third party to undertake an 'Impact of an outbreak' assessment for phylloxera. Completion in 2022-23.
	Transform South Australia's Phylloxera Response Plan, in partnership with PIRSA, to meet current operating environment and challenges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final review of new Phylloxera Response Plan for South Australia and Phylloxera Industry Preparedness and Response Repository delayed. To be completed along with Implementation Plan in 2022-23.
	Challenge the SA industry's readiness for a pest incursion through simulations and evaluating the integration of preparedness measures by grape and wine businesses and government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simulations to be considered as part of the implementation of the Phylloxera Response Plan in 2023.

	<p>Invest in Vinehealth Australia's ability to support PIRSA respond to an incursion that impacts the grape and wine industry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed 3 Ministerial briefings for PIRSA on quarantine pests affecting grapevines.• Completed literature review and Pest Information Data Sheet for 5 new grapevine viruses.• Provided support to PIRSA to respond to 8 plant pest biosecurity incidents:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 6 fruit fly incidents.○ 1 piece of advice to PIRSA on potential quarantine pest and implications for industry.○ 1 piece of advice to PIRSA on quarantine import issue on machinery.
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	<p>Invest in Vinehealth Australia's ability to support PIRSA respond to an incursion that impacts the grape and wine industry (cont.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit fly response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7 fruit fly outbreaks (Renmark, Monash, metro Adelaide Medfly, Ridleyton, Cooltong, Berri, Pike River). ○ Fruit fly affected area maps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 22 maps produced for changes to the Riverland and metropolitan Adelaide fruit fly affected area boundaries transposed over Vinehealth Australia's SA vineyard layer. ○ 4 notifications to Riverland growers via SMS to advise of changes to fruit fly boundaries and movement requirements. ○ 5 provisions of Riverland grower contact details to PIRSA to assist in calling affected growers to communicate quarantine requirements related to fruit fly outbreaks. ○ Weekly government/industry teleconferences attended for briefings on current outbreak situation. ○ 1 industry meeting jointly facilitated with PIRSA in the Adelaide Hills. ○ Development of 1 Biosecurity Bulletin outlining operational and movement requirements in the event of a fruit fly outbreak in the state. ○ Assistance provided to PIRSA on refining fruit fly-related certification and accreditation documentation for industry. • Response activated within 24 hours of notification of a suspected or confirmed exotic or significant endemic pest. • 100% completion of incident management reporting requirements.
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Agency objectives	Indicators	Performance
<p>Priority area 3</p> <p>A responsive and robust biosecurity regulatory system, respected and complied with by industry.</p>	<p>Address high priority regulatory risks through policy action and advocacy.</p>	<p>Mornington Peninsula rezoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive evaluation of risk to SA of phylloxera introduction due to proposed rezoning of Mornington Peninsula from a Phylloxera Risk Zone to a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone. Included full review of Agriculture Victoria's Mornington Peninsula Phylloxera Rezoning Project final report July 2021 and statistical assessment, and PIRSA's risk assessments. • Final advice and considerations to be provided to PIRSA August 2022. <p>Deregulation of Grapevine Pinot gris virus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successfully consulted with industry regarding the proposed deregulation of GPGV from South Australia's <i>Plant Health Act 2009</i>. Industry support received and briefings prepared for PIRSA and the Minister in support of GPGV deregulation. <p>Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vinehealth Australia CEO continues as Australia's industry expert delegate to the OIV (Intergovernmental Organisation of Vine and Wine) working group titled 'Xylella in Viticulture'.
	<p>Assist the South Australian government to ensure regulatory management of phylloxera is based on up-to-date risk profiling, scientific knowledge, and industry insights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicated key actions for industry as a result of findings from Agriculture Victoria's three-year phylloxera research project via an Industry Notice and joint industry webinar.

Influence the development of a national strategy for the management of phylloxera.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing member of the national working group tasked with developing a national strategy for the management of phylloxera. There is optimism that work may soon commence on this strategy following years of discussion. Pending endorsement by the Plant Health Committee, ongoing engagement by all stakeholders and effective dispute resolution processes will be key to achieving the objective.
Educate entities across the supply chain on their biosecurity regulatory obligations.	<p>Quarantine-related enquiries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests from industry and government on compliance with state plant quarantine standards responded to within 24 hours and represent 42% of service request enquiries to Vinehealth Australia – this proportion represented a 10% decrease on previous year, but a 10% increase from 2019-20. <p>Maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing maintenance of the Phylloxera Management Zones in Australia map for the national grape and wine industry.
Review key operational procedures for biosecurity accreditation schemes and provide recommendations for improvement to PIRSA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a pause point system for biosecurity accreditations for the wine industry to minimise cost and time for both industry and PIRSA in situations where businesses pre-emptively apply for accreditations in fruit fly outbreak situations. Worked with PIRSA to ensure feasibility and implementation in 2021-22. Results were incorporated into the fruit fly Biosecurity Bulletin.

Agency objectives	Indicators	Performance
Priority area 4 An active and connected network across the South Australian grape and wine supply chain, with impact and results extending across the country.	Critique the maturity of the wine industry to manage current and emerging biosecurity risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active member of the Wine Biosecurity Committee, continuing to bring biosecurity issues to the attention of the national Committee for discussion.
	Deliver influential multi-channel communications campaigns focused on biosecurity behaviour change for key risk creators across the supply chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued delivery of Vinehealth Australia's Communications Strategy 2020-2022 which targets behaviour change and covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects and campaigns Content Industry engagement Media and PR Development and delivery of the 2021-2022 Vinehealth Australia Content Plan, which guides content creation and flow. Continued use of multiple communications platforms, particularly digital channels. Continued creation of compelling content that is widely shared.
	Elevate partnerships with state and regional wine associations to create regional biosecurity champions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly email updates to South Australian wine industry regional and state associations, sharing biosecurity tips, alerts, resources and news. Presentations on biosecurity and activities at a range of industry and government forums.

	<p>Drive digital communication in the wine industry, achieving industry-leading results with newsletter open rates and website users.</p>	<p>Website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and launch of the new Vinehealth Australia website in September 2021, enabling an improved digital experience for website users, particularly mobile users. Continued focus on engaging with our website users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 27,000 website users (Sept 21 to May 2022) ○ 36,000 website sessions (Sept 21 to May 2022) • 107 news articles and case studies focused on biosecurity written and published on our website. • 10 Biosecurity Alerts published to warn of immediate threats. • 7 Industry Notices published on high priority biosecurity topics relevant to industry. • 1 Biosecurity Bulletin published for specific members of the wine supply chain. <p>E-News</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 issues published. • 52% average open rate (industry average 21%), a 2% increase on 2020-21. • 11% click through rate (agriculture & food services industry average 3%).
	<p>Elevate partnerships with media to underpin our status as the wine biosecurity expert.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Biosecurity Tips written and provided weekly to Daily Wine News and to all SA regional wine industry associations for their weekly regional newsletters. • Close relationships with key wine, rural and news media maintained. • 29 conversations with media about biosecurity. • 6 feature articles written and published in a wide variety of industry journals, papers, magazines.

	<p>Deliver on-demand services to the South Australian government and industry using Vinehealth Australia's expertise and assets.</p>	<p>Vineyard Register outputs (Note: data provided under strict privacy conditions and in aggregated deidentified form)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of vineyard plantings in South Australia on Vinehealth's Register by variety, area, year planted completed as at 30 April 2022. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of aggregated and deidentified data to Wine Australia for the 2022 South Australian Winegrape Crush Survey. ○ For snapshot of data contained in the Register, refer section in this annual report titled, 'Reporting required under any other act or regulation'. • Provision of planting information to the Australian Wine Research Institute for updating the 'Unearthing Viticulture in the Limestone Coast' report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aggregated and deidentified area by rootstock, and area by age bracket for each Limestone Coast wine region. • Provision to South Australian Wine Industry Association of vineyard number within the Barossa Character Preservation Zone and Adelaide Hills Geographical Indication (GI). • Provision of Barossa vineyard layer to Department of Environment and Water (DEW) for water strategy planning. • Provision to PIRSA of deidentified information on size of vineyard holdings relating to a new GI proposal. • Provision to Wine Australia of proportion of vineyard plantings as red or white by rootstock. • Provision to vineyard owner of aggregated and deidentified planting area by decade. • Provision to McLaren Vale Grape Wine & Tourism of aggregated and deidentified planting area by decade. <p>Bushfire response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided grower contact details to PIRSA for vineyards impacted by the Coles bushfire in the Limestone Coast in January 2022 to assist ongoing recovery activities.
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		<p>Storm response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided grower contact details (across Adelaide Hills, Adelaide Plains, Barossa, Mount Lofty Ranges, Lower Murray) to PIRSA for vineyards impacted by the Nov 2021 storm path to assist ongoing recovery activities. <p>Prescribed burns with DEW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acted as a key conduit between DEW and growers during the autumn prescribed burn season in the Adelaide Hills and Mount Lofty Ranges Region. • Contacted growers to advise of proposed prescribed burns by DEW, and to request harvest status. Worked with Adelaide Hills, McLaren Vale and Barossa wine associations and DEW to ensure the timing of these burns minimised the risk of smoke taint to unharvested grapes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For about 33 prescribed burns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notified approximately 100 growers prior to vintage that their vineyard(s) were within a 3km radius of a proposed burn. • Approximately 260 calls were made to growers immediately prior to a burn to determine vineyard harvest status. • 40 hours of fee for service activity by Vinehealth staff was invested into this activity. <p>General enquiries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 253 general requests from industry and government responded to within 48 hours. The number of requests addressed in 2021-22 was 30% lower than previous year and 3% lower than in 2019-20. The higher number of requests in 2020-21 was directly related to fruit fly management in vintage 2021. • The top 4 service request topics made up 84% of all requests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 42% – quarantine matters ○ 18% – request for materials, workshops, presentations, interviews and reviews ○ 14% – Register information ○ 10% – strengthening interstate ties
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<p>Priority area 5</p> <p>A sustainable organisation with expertise, systems, and resources, that delivers exceptional outcomes.</p>	<p>Build a new Digital Biosecurity Platform that is powered by geospatial data to drive a relationship-rich digital biosecurity ecosystem.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts have continued to secure funding for the Digital Biosecurity Platform (DBP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposal submitted to the Minister in 2021 for co-investment → advised by Minister in May 2021 that funding not available from the government. ○ Met with PIRSA CE in June and September 2021 to discuss investment required → Vinehealth advised that sector specific digital tools such as the DBP did not align with PIRSA's digital strategy. ○ Documentation provided to PIRSA in February 2022 for inclusion in request to DPC for digital innovation funding → unsuccessful.
	<p>Increase the approved rate of contributions and change the investor mix to better reflect biosecurity risk creators and beneficiaries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refined proposal for industry consultation on new rules and rates for contributions payable under the <i>Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995</i>. • Industry consultation was planned for the second half of 2021, however in July 2021 the Minister indicated that it would not be prudent for Vinehealth to conduct such consultation. Vinehealth therefore had to postpone industry consultation.

	<p>Efficiently manage contributions payable under the Act and in accordance with rules approved by the Minister.</p>	<p>Phylloxera and Grape Industry Levy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed the levy collection and recovery system for more than 3,200 vineyard owners. <p>The Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing accuracy of vineyard owner land parcel information and planting details for all SA vineyards of 0.5 hectares and above, enabled through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Vineyard record returns sent to all registered owners in December 2021 to capture changes. Ongoing validation of vineyard owners' requests for changes to their records via the online kiosk or by phone. Re-digitisation of Barossa, Clare and Eden Valley vineyard planted area and identification of new vineyard plantings completed. Continued involvement in the conveyancing process during land sale to ensure current owner and planting details are maintained. This included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 280 Section 7 letters generated (8% higher than previous year) 252 sale transactions completed (42% higher than previous year) <p>Notice of Assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed in early June 2021 following approval and gazettal of contribution rates. <p>Debt management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing work to contact growers with outstanding debts.
	<p>Influence the development of a new Biosecurity Act for South Australia and the strengthening of Vinehealth Australia's governing Act to ensure it remains fit for purpose.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to maintain contact with PIRSA on progress with the drafting of the Biosecurity Bill. No significant industry consultation with Vinehealth or the wine industry occurred in 2021-22.

	Continue to optimise organisational strategies, policies, and procedures to meet obligations to investors, employees, and government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 board meetings held in the reporting period. • Ongoing review of all organisational policies with registers developed to track. • Organisational Risk Management Framework and Risk Register completed and approved by the Board. • Board minute policy completed and approved by Board. • Ongoing work by the Board and management to assess and build the culture and resilience of the organisation.
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Corporate performance summary

Items for this section are included in Agency specific objectives and performance (above).

Employment opportunity programs

Program name
In 2021-22 Vinehealth Australia did not recruit any new employees, therefore no employees were recruited through a public sector wide employment opportunity program.

Agency performance management and development systems

Performance management and development system	Performance
Employee Performance and Development Review (EPDR)	<p>Mid-year and end-year performance reviews were completed for 100% of employees.</p> <p>This formal process was complemented by regular informal discussions with all employees to track performance and identify any challenges/barriers to achieving objectives.</p>
Discipline Policy (Poor Performance & Serious Misconduct)	There was no need to deploy this policy during the 2021-22 reporting period for employees of Vinehealth Australia.

Work health, safety and return to work programs

Program name	Performance
<p>During the 2021-22 reporting period, all Work Health and Safety policies were maintained. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Health and Safety policy • Emergency Plan • Office Security Policy • Working Alone on Premises Policy (outside of normal office hours) • Remote Work – Field Work Policy • Travelling for Work Policy (by motor vehicle or other means) • Bullying and Harassment Policy • Incident Reporting and Investigation Policy 	<p>All policies remain effective in providing a rigorous framework for the safety of Vinehealth Australia employees. In addition, at staff meetings, Work, Health & Safety is the first agenda item, providing the opportunity for staff to raise any concerns and for management to action and resolve.</p>
<p>Ongoing program to ensure the safe and effective operation of the Naracoorte Heat Shed.</p>	<p>Preventative maintenance schedule implemented to ensure the safe operating environment of the heat shed.</p>
<p>COVID safe program implemented</p>	<p>Key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work from home (WFH) arrangements successfully implemented throughout the reporting period, with two periods where all staff worked from home to align with government policy to reduce the spread of COVID in South Australia. • COVID hygiene practices implemented in the workplace.

Workplace injury claims	Current year 2021-22	Past year 2020-21	% Change (+ / -)
Total new workplace injury claims	0	0	0%
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)	0	0	0%

*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	Current year 2021-22	Past year 2020-21	% Change (+ / -)
Number of notifiable incidents (<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012, Part 3</i>)	0	0	0%
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**	Current year 2021-22	Past year 2020-21	% Change (+ / -)
Total gross workers compensation expenditure (\$)	0	0	0%
Income support payments – gross (\$)	0	0	0%

**before third party recovery

Data for previous years is available at: [Vinehealth Australia's website](#)

Executive employment in the agency

Executive classification	Number of executives
Term un-tenured	2

Data for previous years is available at: [Vinehealth Australia's website](#)

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 Vinehealth Australia. The information below is unaudited. Full audited financial statements for 2021-22 are attached (Appendix A) to this report.

Total income for Vinehealth Australia in 2021-22 was \$825,977, down 2% from 2020-21, driven by a 38% decrease in other income. Income from contributions payable per current rates approved by the Minister (registered persons (vineyard owners) at \$9.50/hectare with a \$50 minimum) under section 23 of the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*, remained relatively stable at \$758,807 given insignificant changes in the total registered vineyard area.

Expenditure increased by 3% as compared to 2020-21, yielding an overall deficit position of \$127,533 for 2021-22.

This resulted in a 7% decrease in total equity of Vinehealth Australia from \$1,746,390 in 2020-21 to \$1,618,857 in 2021-22. It is important to note that current year levies are invoiced yearly in arrears at the end of the financial year (30 April), therefore, \$725,360 of total equity has yet to be received as at 30 April 2022.

Vinehealth Australia has assets worth \$1,844,846 in 2021-22, a reduction of 13% as compared to 2020-21, and is made up primarily of cash and cash equivalents \$986,847 and \$848,002 in receivables (the largest portion of which are current year levies payable yet to be received).

Liabilities as at 30 April 2022 total \$225,989 being current payables (principally creditors, employee on-costs), employee benefits and non-current financial liabilities relating to employee benefits.

Statement of Comprehensive Income	2021-22 Budget	2021-22 Actual	Variation	2020-21 Actual
Total Income	787,114	825,977	38,863	844,965
Total Expenses	961,605	953,510	(8,095)	924,044
Net Result	(174,491)	(127,533)	46,958	(79,079)
Total Comprehensive Result	(174,491)	(127,533)	46,958	(79,079)

Statement of Financial Position	2021-22 Budget	2021-22 Actual	Variation	2020-21 Actual
Current assets		1,834,849		1,899,722
Non-current assets		9,997		219,756
Total assets		1,844,846		2,119,478
Current liabilities		207,516		204,414
Non-current liabilities		18,473		168,674
Total liabilities		225,989		373,088
Net assets		1,618,857		1,746,390
Equity		1,618,857		1,746,390

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	Legal counsel + external financial audit	\$17,214

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

In 2021-22 no consultancies with a contract value above \$10,000 were contracted by Vinehealth Australia.

Consultancies	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
		\$0

Data for previous years is available at: [Vinehealth Australia's website](#)

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 Vinehealth Australia, 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	\$35,792

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

Contractors	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
Perks & Associates	Integrity audit of levies, monthly accounting services (including, payroll, management accounts, government data provision)	\$33,950
Cindie Smart Consulting	Communications adviser	\$73,685
Biz Hub Australia	Provision of IT services to maintain Register	\$21,574
Logic Plus	Provision of monthly IT service and help desk (includes license subscriptions that LP facilitate for Vinehealth)	\$26,328
Hamuck	Website redevelopment and maintenance	\$10,100
	Total	\$165,637

Data for previous years is available at: [Vinehealth Australia's website](#)

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 information

Significant issues affecting Vinehealth Australia

Delivery of statutory functions

As an independent statutory authority Vinehealth Australia must perform its statutory functions to a level required by government and industry to mitigate biosecurity risk to South Australia vineyards. Funding constraints are impacting Vinehealth Australia's ability to discharge its statutory functions. These constraints have been raised and noted in annual reports since 2018.

The value proposition that Vinehealth Australia offers is unique and acknowledged by the grape and wine industry.

Vinehealth Australia is currently funded by contributions payable by vineyard owners.

The Minister approves the rate of contributions payable by (1) registered persons (vineyard owners), (2) winemakers, and (3) distillers.

The Minister has not approved any change to the rate per hectare of contributions payable since 1995.

In this time, inflation alone has diminished the purchasing power of contributions paid to Vinehealth Australia by over 20%. Simply, Vinehealth Australia has a diminishing amount of funds each year to protect South Australian vineyards in a rapidly intensifying and complex biosecurity landscape.

To address this, over the last 5 years, the Vinehealth Board has undertaken a very considered and deep review of Vinehealth Australia's funding position. The intention being in 2020 to discuss adjustments to contribution rates with industry before making a final recommendation to the Minister for approval.

Following a delay in industry consultation given the pandemic, the Minister advised in early July 2021 that it would not be prudent for Vinehealth Australia, at this time, to add to financial uncertainty in the industry by consulting on proposals to change the rate of contributions payable.

This advice halted conversations planned with industry in the second half of 2021 regarding funding requirements for Vinehealth Australia.

The remit of Vinehealth Australia is to prevent a biosecurity shock to grape and wine businesses in South Australia which would in turn cause significant financial hardship and ripple effects through regional communities.

A request was made to the South Australian Government in 2021 to provide top up operational funding of \$200,000 for each of 2021-22 and 2022-23, and co-invest in the build of the Digital Biosecurity Platform. This request was declined.

Importantly, discussions with the South Australian government and industry to ensure adequate funding to protect the South Australian grape and wine industry must be realised in 2022-23.

Digital transformation

A new Platform approach to unlock and accelerate the value delivered to industry and government from the Register that Vinehealth is required to maintain under the Act, has been developed.

The value proposition of this new Platform is outlined in the document titled '[Digital Biosecurity Platform: Value Proposition](#)'.

This is an innovative digital transformation project that drives a leadership position for South Australia, and is a tangible asset that can be customised by other South Australian plant industry sectors to elevate their biosecurity capabilities. It also provides a vital link between primary producers and AgTech providers, which in turn enables informed decision making on farm.

The Register is the core asset of Vinehealth Australia, and without its transformation, the ability of Vinehealth Australia to firstly maintain the Register, and to then leverage its

content will significantly impact the efficiency and effectiveness of biosecurity operations, and delivery of information to PIRSA, DEW, and other government departments.

In 2021, PIRSA executive advised that the transformation of the Register was not in alignment with its digital strategy, and they would not support funding for a sector specific platform. The Minister also advised in 2021 that the government did not have funds to co-invest in the build of the new Platform.

Vinehealth Australia will re-engage with the South Australian government in 2022-23 to seek co-investment and deliver the new Platform.

Risk management

Fraud detected in the agency

No cases of actual or suspected fraud were detected in 2021-22.

Strategies implemented to control and prevent fraud

Vinehealth Australia continues to implement key strategies to control and prevent fraud throughout the organisation. This is particularly important given the delegated authority from the Commissioner of State Taxation to the Presiding Member of Vinehealth Australia to levy, collect and recover contributions payable under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*. These strategies include:

- Provision of Code of Ethics for the SA Public Sector and *Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act 1995* to all employees and Board members through their induction program.
- Ongoing promotion to employees during staff meetings regarding the prevention, identification, and reporting of actual or suspected instances of fraud.
- Delegations of Authority Policy reviewed and approved by the Board annually.
- The external auditor of Vinehealth Australia reports directly to the Board of Vinehealth Australia on its findings and recommendations.
- Policies and procedures are developed and annually reviewed for all financial operations.
- Information regarding conditions of employment and organisational policies are provided in the Vinehealth Australia Employee Handbook, which is provided during induction.
- Policies and procedures are developed and implemented for the maintenance of vineyard owner records in the Register (pursuant to Section 19 of the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*).
- Vinehealth Australia utilises the services of an external accounting expert to manage payroll and internal financial reporting to management and to the Board, thus providing an additional independent review and verification of accounts and payroll.
- Month end review of management accounts by CEO and external accounting expert.
- Two signatories required on all expenditure (except credit cards), with CEO being the second and final authority.
- Limits on employee purchasing cards reviewed annually and monthly reconciliations completed.
- Annual integrity audit completed by external provider of contributions payable under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*, to ensure accuracy and to resolve any issues identified.

- A conflict of interest register for Board members is maintained and is a standing agenda item at the beginning of all Board meetings.
- Confidentially agreements are entered into with contractors and consultants to Vinehealth Australia.

Data for previous years is available at: [Vinehealth Australia's website](#)

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*:

There have been no occasions.

Data for previous years is available at: [Vinehealth Australia's website](#)

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

Reporting required under any other act or regulation

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<i>Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995</i>	<p>Section 26(1)</p> <p><i>‘The Board must, no later than 31 July each year, submit to the Minister a report on its operations during the financial year of the Board ending on the preceding 30 April.’</i></p>

Section 26(1)

Reporting on the operations of Vinehealth Australia is contained within this Annual Report in prior sections.

A snapshot of information contained in the Register is provided below.

Snapshot of the Register information for 2021-22

Pursuant to Section 19 of the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*, Vinehealth Australia maintains a Register of persons who own vineyards comprising 0.5 hectares or more of planted vines. The Register contains owner details, parcel and land titles information, vineyard area, grape variety, rootstock, and age of vines.

During 2021-22 there was a net decrease of 24 hectares to the total registered vineyard area in South Australia, totalling 76,153 hectares. There was, however, an increase of 6 registered owners to 3,252. Total vineyard area in South Australia has remained relatively static in the range of 75,000 to 79,000 hectares since 2006. The largest area of plantings in 2021-22 was undertaken in the Riverland wine region, followed by the Barossa Valley.

Of new plantings in 2021-22, Shiraz was the most planted red variety by area and Riesling, Fiano, Chardonnay, and Pinot Gris the most planted white varieties by area.

Approximately 60% of South Australia’s registered vineyard owners have vineyards that are less than 10 hectares in size, with only 4% owning vineyards above 100 hectares in size (Figure 1). However, the 130 vineyard owners with greater than 100 hectares account for 42% of the vineyard area in South Australia. By comparison the 1,935 vineyard owners with less than 10 hectares of vineyard account for only 11% of total vineyard plantings in the state.

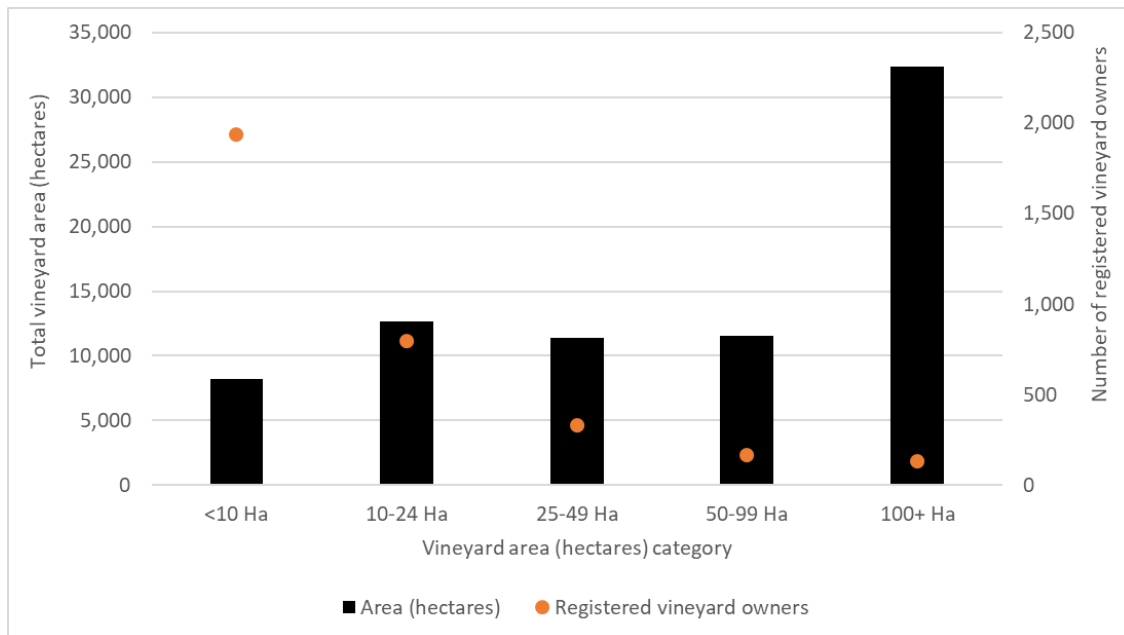


Figure 1. Number of registered vineyard owners and total area per vineyard size category in South Australia for 2021-22.

Figure 2 shows the split of the total 76,153 hectares of vineyards in South Australia by major grape variety, with the top three varieties, Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay accounting for 72% of the total area planted to vineyards. This is unchanged from 2020-21.

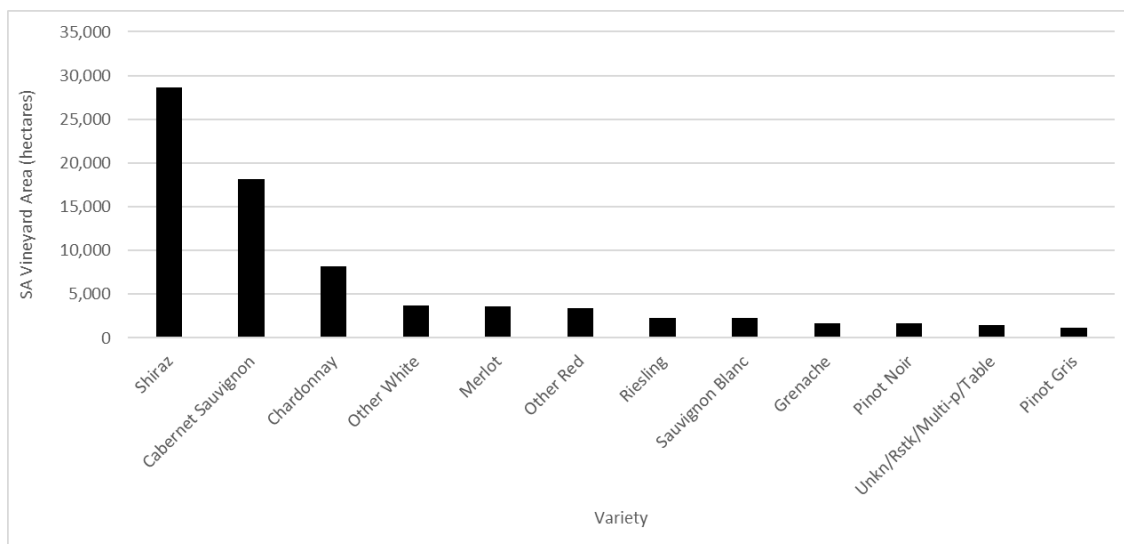


Figure 2. Split of area (hectares) under vine planted in South Australia to major grape varieties in 2021-22.

It is important to continue to highlight the vulnerability of South Australian vineyards to phylloxera. Data for 2021-22 in the Register shows that 76% of area under vine in South Australia is planted to vines on own roots, which are susceptible to attack by phylloxera (Figure 3). This represents a 2% increase in plantings to rootstock from the previous year. The top four rootstocks planted by area in the state are Ramsey, Paulsen 1103, 101-14 and Ruggeri 140 (Figure 3).

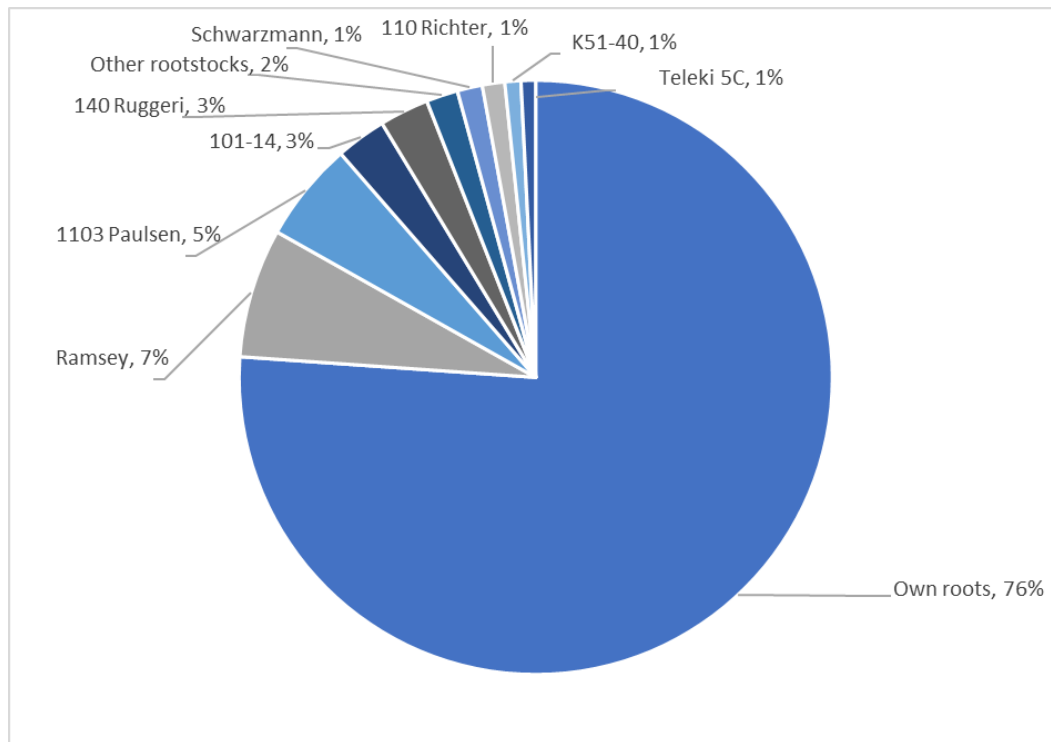


Figure 3. South Australian vineyard plantings by rootstock type in 2021-22.

An additional 2.97 hectares of vineyards reached 100 years of age in 2021-22, with South Australia proudly holding some of the oldest vineyards in the world (Figure 4).

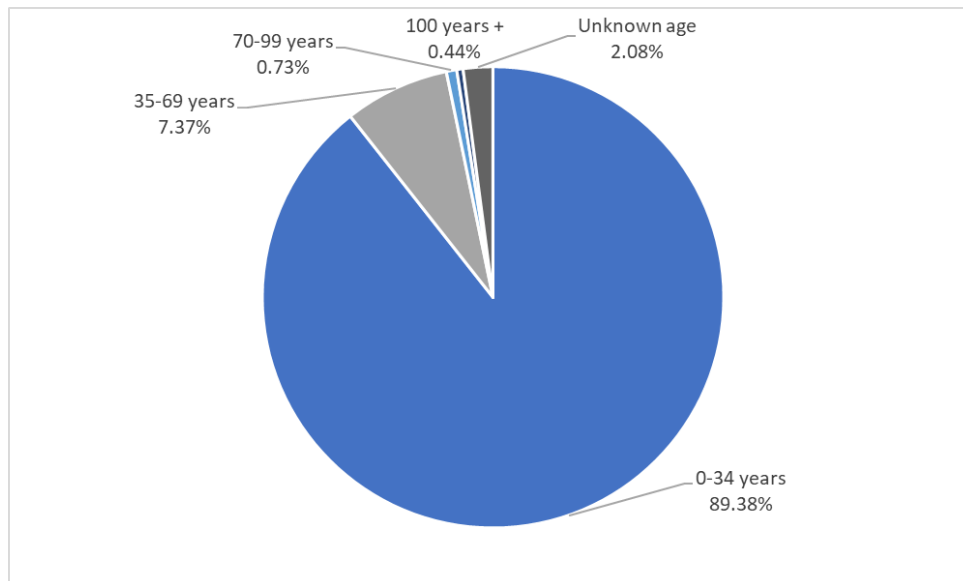


Figure 4. South Australian vineyard plantings by vine age in 2021-22.

Information from the Vineyard Register in 2021-22 was analysed internally and provided to Wine Australia as source information for the [South Australian Winegrape Crush Survey](#).

Act or Regulation	Requirement
<i>Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995</i>	Section 26(2) <i>‘The report must incorporate – (a) The audited statement of accounts of the Board for the period to which the report relates; and The five-year plan prepared or revised by the Board under this Act.’</i>

Section 26(2)

Audited statements of accounts are provided as part of this Annual Report (Appendix A).

Vinehealth Australia’s [Strategic Agenda 2021 to 2026](#) is hosted on Vinehealth Australia’s website and is attached in Appendix B.

Reporting required under the *Carers’ Recognition Act 2005*

Not applicable to Vinehealth Australia.

Public complaints

Number of public complaints reported

Complaint categories	Sub-categories	Example	Number of Complaints 2021-22
Professional behaviour	Staff attitude	Failure to demonstrate values such as empathy, respect, fairness, courtesy, extra mile; cultural competency	0
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	0
Communication	Confidentiality	Customer's confidentiality or privacy not respected; information shared incorrectly	0
Service delivery	Systems/technology	System offline; inaccessible to customer; incorrect result/information provided; poor system design	0* (*refer to service improvements)
Service delivery	Access to services	Service difficult to find; location poor; facilities/ environment poor standard; not accessible to customers with disabilities	0
Service delivery	Process	Processing error; incorrect process used; delay in processing application; process not customer responsive	0
Policy	Policy application	Incorrect policy interpretation; incorrect policy applied; conflicting policy advice given	0
Policy	Policy content	Policy content difficult to understand; policy unreasonable or disadvantages customer	0

Complaint categories	Sub-categories	Example	Number of Complaints 2021-22
Service quality	Information	Incorrect, incomplete, out dated or inadequate information; not fit for purpose	0
Service quality	Access to information	Information difficult to understand, hard to find or difficult to use; not plain English	0
Service quality	Timeliness	Lack of staff punctuality; excessive waiting times (outside of service standard); timelines not met	0
Service quality	Safety	Maintenance; personal or family safety; duty of care not shown; poor security service/ premises; poor cleanliness	0
Service quality	Service responsiveness	Service design doesn't meet customer needs; poor service fit with customer expectations	0
No case to answer	No case to answer	Third party; customer misunderstanding; redirected to another agency; insufficient information to investigate	0
		Total	0

Additional Metrics	Total
Number of positive feedback comments	26
Number of negative feedback comments	0
Total number of feedback comments	26
% complaints resolved within policy timeframes	Not applicable

Data for previous years is available at: [Vinehealth Australia's website](#)

Service Improvements

Vinehealth Australia acknowledges that the customer interface for the Register and resulting user experience is compromised due to the age of the technology stack deployed. Improvement is required and is reflected by informal feedback from vineyard owners who seek a more streamlined, efficient manner by which to communicate and interact with Vinehealth Australia and maintain their vineyard and personal information.

A new Platform has been scoped, with the technical and functional specifications developed. This Platform will address vineyard owner frustrations with the current system. It presents an exciting opportunity to propel South Australia's grape and wine industry into next generation technology. Build of this new Platform is pending co-investment.

In the interim, Vinehealth Australia continues to provide vineyard owners the option to provide changes to their vineyard records directly to the Office Manager to action.

Compliance Statement

Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia (t/a Vinehealth Australia) is compliant with Premier and Cabinet Circular 039 – complaint management in the South Australian public sector	Y
Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia (t/a Vinehealth Australia) has communicated the content of PC 039 and the agency's related complaints policies and procedures to employees.	Y

Appendix A: Audited financial statements 2021-22

**PHYLLOXERA & GRAPE INDUSTRY BOARD OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

TRADING AS

“VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA”

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Vinehealth Australia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Vinehealth Australia, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 April 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the certification of the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Vinehealth Australia is in accordance with the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of Vinehealth Australia's financial position as at 30 April 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of Vinehealth Australia in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Vinehealth Australia's annual report for the year ended 30 April 2022, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board for the Financial Report

The Board of Vinehealth Australia is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995* and Australian Accounting Standards (Reduced Disclosure Requirements) and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Board is responsible for assessing Vinehealth Australia's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board either intend to liquidate Vinehealth Australia or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our 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 our 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 the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our 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 Vinehealth Australia's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board'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 Vinehealth Australia's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Vinehealth Australia 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.

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



PERKS AUDIT PTY LTD
8/81 Flinders Street
Adelaide
South Australia 5000



Peter J Hill
Director
Registered Company Auditor
Dated this 29th day of July 2022

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for Vinehealth Australia:

- have made reference to the Treasurer's Instructions issued under section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of Vinehealth Australia; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of Vinehealth Australia as at 30 April 2022 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by Vinehealth Australia for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Inca Lee
Chief Executive Officer

Dated this 29 day of July 2022



Prue McMichael
Presiding Officer

Dated this 29 day of July 2022

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income			
Fees and charges	3.1	758,807	743,290
Grants	3.2	22,163	27,877
Interest	3.3	-	771
Other income	3.4	45,007	73,027
Total income		825,977	844,965
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	4.3	532,399	457,271
Supplies and services	5.1	280,818	307,951
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5.2	40,779	51,454
Borrowing costs	5.3	3,425	3,784
Other expenses	5.4	96,089	102,584
Total expenses		953,510	924,044
Net result		(127,533)	(79,079)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive result		(127,533)	(79,079)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.1	986,847	1,049,950
Trade and other receivables	7.2	848,002	849,772
Total current assets		1,834,849	1,899,722
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	6.1	9,997	219,756
Intangible assets	6.3	-	-
Total non-current assets		9,997	219,756
Total assets		1,844,846	2,119,478
Current liabilities			
Payables	8.1	73,549	55,517
Financial liabilities	8.2	-	41,368
Employee benefits	4.4	133,967	107,529
Total current liabilities		207,516	204,414
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	8.2	-	168,674
Employee benefits	4.4	18,473	-
Total non-current liabilities		18,473	168,674
Total liabilities		225,989	373,088
Net Assets		1,618,857	1,746,390
Equity			
Equity	9.1	1,618,857	1,746,390
Total Equity		1,618,857	1,746,390

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 April 2022

		Equity	Total Equity
	Note	\$	\$
Balance at 30 April 2020		1,825,469	1,825,469
Total comprehensive result for 2020-21		(79,079)	(79,079)
Balance at 30 April 2021		1,746,390	1,746,390
Balance at 30 April 2021		1,746,390	1,746,390
Total comprehensive result for 2021-22		(127,533)	(118,500)
Balance at 30 April 2022		1,618,857	1,627,888

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Grower levies and charges		765,759	733,688
Receipts from grants		22,163	27,877
Interest received		-	771
GST recovered from the ATO		36,395	36,574
Other receipts		39,825	73,027
Cash generated from operations		864,142	871,937
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits payments		(486,990)	(450,337)
Payments for supplies and services		(395,766)	(485,337)
Payments of grants and subsidies		-	-
Interest paid		(3,425)	(3,784)
Cash used in operations		(886,181)	(939,458)
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(22,039)	(67,521)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash outflows			
Repayments of lease liabilities		(41,064)	(40,700)
Cash used in financing activities		(41,064)	(40,700)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(41,064)	(40,700)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(63,103)	(108,221)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		1,049,950	1,158,171
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	7.1	986,847	1,049,950

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1. ABOUT VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

The Phylloxera & Grape Industry Board of South Australia, trading as Vinehealth Australia ("Vinehealth"), is a statutory authority of the State of South Australia, established pursuant to the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995* ("Act").

The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of Vinehealth.

Vinehealth does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities.

Vinehealth has not entered into any contractual arrangements which involve the sharing of control or significant influence over another entity.

Vinehealth does not have any transactions and balances relating to administered resources.

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards (Reduced Disclosure Requirements) and the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*.

These financial statements have been prepared with reference to section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and therefore do not include all disclosures and presentations required under that section.

Vinehealth has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as Vinehealth is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month 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 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.

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

1.2. TAXATION

Vinehealth is not subject to income tax. Vinehealth is liable for fringe benefits tax and goods and services tax (GST).

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, in which case the 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.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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 Australian Taxation Office is classified as part of operating cash flows.

1.3. IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON VINEHEALTH

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted on the operations of Vinehealth and the impacts are included under the relevant disclosure notes. The key impacts in 2021-22 were:

- Reduced travel expenditure
- Deferral of some project expenses

The wine industry has been impacted by COVID-19, however levy recovery was not impacted in 2022.

1.4. BUDGET PERFORMANCE

Vinehealth does not have an obligation to provide Parliament with an annual budget and therefore the Board have adopted to not include a budget versus actual analysis for inclusion within this financial report. Management and the Board undertake appropriate monitoring of actual results against budget on a monthly basis and also report against budget in the annual report.

2. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

2.1. OBJECTIVES OF VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

Vinehealth will carry out the role and functions outlined in the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995* to provide for the protection of vineyards from disease and to assist and support the grape industry in South Australia.

2.2. ACTIVITIES OF VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

Vinehealth is committed to minimising the risk of pests and diseases (in particular phylloxera) in vineyards, by investing in biosecurity training and awareness, policy and procedures, research and development priority setting, and preparedness, prevention and response activities, to the benefit of the South Australian and national wine industry.

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

3. INCOME

3.1. FEES AND CHARGES

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Grower levies	755,827	738,124
Penalties	2,980	5,166
Total fees and charges	758,807	743,290

3.2. GRANTS

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other grants	22,163	27,877
Total grant income	22,163	27,877

Grant income in its entirety relates to that received from the Limestone Coast Landscape Board Grassroots Grant 2021-22, for the project titled 'Improving wine industry resilience to climate change'.

3.3. INTEREST

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Interest received	-	771
Total interest revenues	-	771

Department of Treasury and Finance have advised that the interest rate for the 2022 financial year was 0%.

3.4. OTHER INCOME

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other fee for service	7,440	23,573
Sale of goods	19,466	20,485
Heat Shed income	10,123	8,436
Covid-19 rental waiver	-	16,684
Other	7,978	3,849
Total other income	45,007	73,027

The Covid-19 rental waiver represents the non-cash reduction in the lease liability as a result of rental payments waived by the lessor to lessen the economic effects of COVID-19.

4. BOARD, COMMITTEES AND EMPLOYEES

4.1. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

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

The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$357,134 (2021: \$340,055)

4.2. BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Board members during the 2022 financial year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Board of Directors	
Dr Prue McMichael (appointed 1 July 2016, elected Presiding Member 14 August 2021)	Dr Sally Troy (appointed 18 July 2019)
Mr Richard Barrett (appointed 18 July 2019, elected Deputy Presiding Member 14 August 2021)	Mr Alec Gilbert (appointed 18 July 2019)
Mr Alex Sas (appointed 18 July 2019)	Dr Ross Meffin (ongoing Board appointment as Chief Plant Inspector)
Dr Jo Luck (appointed 18 July 2019)	

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

	2022	2021
\$0 - \$9,999	6	6
Total number of members	6	6

Remuneration of Board members reflects all costs of performing board duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$9,277 (2021: \$9,512).

In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 016, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board duties during the financial year.

There are no related party transactions for the year ended 30 April 2022 (2021: nil).

4.3. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Salaries and wages		421,204	400,317
Employee on-costs-superannuation*		41,798	38,504
Board fees		9,277	9,512
Long service leave		29,653	5,840
Workers compensation		1,577	1,631
Annual leave		15,256	1,093
Other employee related expenses		13,634	374
Total employee benefits expenses		532,399	457,271

*The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the compulsory superannuation contribution made to staff and board superannuation plans by Vinehealth in respect of services by current Vinehealth staff.

4.4. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current		
Annual leave	76,598	61,341
Long service leave	57,369	46,188
Total current employee benefits	133,967	107,529
Non-current		
Long service leave	18,473	-
Total non-current employee benefits	18,473	-
Total employee benefits	152,440	107,529

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 salary and wages is measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at the reporting date.

The annual leave liability 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 for sick leave.

Long service leave

Employee entitlements relating to long service leave are calculated and provided for as per the *Long Service Leave Act 1987*. In summary, employees are entitled to 13 weeks long service leave after the completion of 10 continuous years of service, we highlight a pro-rata payment is payable on termination after 7 years of continuous service. Management have agreed upon the accounting policy in respect to long service leave being to record the full entitlement (including on-costs) upon each employee satisfying the requirement of 5 years continuous service. This is an acceptable 'short-hand' method under *AASB 119 Employee Benefits*.

5. EXPENSES

Employee benefit expenses are disclosed in Note 4.3.

5.1. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Stakeholder communications and engagement	105,831	130,019
Project expenses *	36,888	71,536
Information technology	80,195	53,732
Operating lease payments	23,758	24,422
Board expenses	7,221	9,493
Heat shed expenses	9,711	8,192
Consultants	17,214	11,557
Total supplies and services	280,818	308,951

* Includes \$22,163 of expenses attributed to the Limestone Coast Landscape Board Grassroots Grant 2021-22 titled 'Improving wine industry resilience to climate change'.

Consultants

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

	NO.	2022 \$	NO.	2021 \$
Below \$10 000	3	17,214	3	11,557
Above \$10 000	-	-	-	-
Total paid /payable to the consultants engaged	3	17,214	3	11,557

2021 Consultants has been restated to include \$7,000 of expenditure previously included in Other Expenses

5.2. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Plant and equipment	3,057	3,055
Right-of-use buildings	37,722	42,041
Intangible assets	-	6,358
Total depreciation and amortisation	40,779	51,454

All non-current assets, with 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)
Plant and equipment	3 – 8 years
Right-of-use buildings	Lease term
Intangibles	3 years

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

Revision 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 useful 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 the method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

During the year Vinehealth did not re-assess the useful lives of its class of assets.

5.3. BORROWING COSTS

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,425	3,784
Total borrowing costs	3,425	3,784

5.4. OTHER EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Accounting	33,949	41,456
FBT and bank charges	14,747	19,054
Tourism RVC	6,769	10,113
Telephone & Internet	8,840	7,158
Office amenities	3,020	3,151
Travel	159	405
Other	28,605	21,247
Total other expenses	96,089	102,584

6. NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

6.1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT BY ASSET CLASS

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<u>Plant and equipment</u>		
Plant and equipment at cost	74,414	74,414
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period	(64,417)	(61,360)
Total plant and equipment	9,997	13,054
<u>Right-of-use property</u>		
Right-of-use property	-	290,784
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period	-	(84,082)
Total right-of-use property	-	206,702
Total property, plant and equipment	9,997	219,756

6.2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT LEASED BY VINEHEALTH

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 associated lease payments are recognised as an expense and are disclosed in note 5.1.

Vinehealth leases office space on the first floor of Industry House located in the National Wine Centre precinct. As at 30 April 2022 the lease for the existing office was under negotiation and subsequently signed in July 2022, covering a period of 3 years from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2024.

Acquisition and 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. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at cost after allowing for accumulated depreciation.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at impairment in the Statement of Financial Position.

All non-current tangible assets with a value equal to or in excess of \$5,000 are capitalised.

The lease liabilities related to the right-of-use assets are disclosed in note 8.2. Vinehealth's maturity analysis of its lease liabilities is disclosed in note 11.3. Expenses related to leases, including depreciation and interest expenses, are disclosed in note 5. Cash outflows related to leases are disclosed in note 9.2.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of tangible assets at 30 April 2022.

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

Reconciliation of property, plant, and equipment during 2021-22

	Plant and equipment \$	Right-of-use asset \$	Total \$
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	13,054	206,702	219,756
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Disposal e.g. sales, write off	-	(168,980)	(168,980)
Depreciation	(3,057)	(37,722)	(40,779)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	9,997	-	9,997

Reconciliation of property, plant, and equipment during 2020-21

	Plant and equipment \$	Right-of-use asset \$	Total \$
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	16,109	248,743	264,852
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Disposal e.g. sales, write off	-	-	-
Depreciation	(3,055)	(42,041)	(45,096)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	13,054	206,702	219,756

6.3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Computer Software		
Computer software at cost	50,628	50,628
Accumulated amortisation at the end of the period	(50,628)	(50,628)
Total intangible assets	-	-

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost and are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are recorded 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. Vinehealth Australia only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition and recognition criteria and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10,000.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of intangible assets at 30 April 2022.

Reconciliation of intangible assets during 2021-22

	Computer Software \$	Total \$
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	-	-

Reconciliation of intangible assets during 2020-21

	Computer Software \$	Total \$
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	6,358	6,358
Acquisitions	-	-
Amortisation	(6,358)	(6,358)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	-	-

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS

7.1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	986,847	1,049,950
Total cash and cash equivalents	986,847	1,049,950

7.2. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current		
Receivables		
- Trade debtors	21,728	7,585
- Balance of current year levies unpaid*	725,360	729,805
- Previous years' levies and penalties not received	90,041	89,886
Total receivables	837,129	827,276
Less allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Prepayments	5,963	10,465
Accrued Income	-	-
GST input tax recoverable	4,911	12,031
Total current trade and other receivables	848,002	849,772

*The split between the current year levies and previous years' levies and penalties not received has been updated for the comparative figures to represent the levies unpaid at year end.

Receivables in relation to current year levies are invoiced yearly in arrears at the end of the financial year (30 April 2022), and therefore have not been received at 30 April 2022.

At the date of signing the financial statements \$217,118 of the levies and penalties have not been received.

No provision for doubtful debts is recorded due to provisions under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995* stating that the fees due and payable remain a charge on the land upon which the vineyard, winery or distillery is situated until payment.

Contributions (levy) payable under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995* are subject to the same penalties for delay or default in payment as land tax.

Administration of land tax falls under the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, which allows for a flat penalty tax of 75% of the unpaid tax to be imposed in the instances of the deliberate non-payment of tax, or 25% for any other situation. The *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, also allows for interest to be imposed on unpaid tax on a daily basis from the due date until the date the tax is paid.

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

For the purposes of levies payable under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*, a penalty tax of 5% of the annual levy outstanding will be applied in a Final Notice if the original Notice of Assessment is not paid by the due date. A further default on a Final Notice, will result in a 25% penalty tax of the annual levy outstanding being applied and a Demand Notice issued. Default on a Demand Notice will be referred to a debt recovery provider.

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables are held with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and they are measured at amortised cost.

Receivables, prepayments, and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing.

8. LIABILITIES

8.1. PAYABLES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current		
Trade payables	25,499	11,084
Employee on-costs*	12,016	33,065
Levies in advance	5,373	4,773
Accrued expenses	31,217	7,101
Suspense	(556)	(506)
Total current payables	73,549	55,517

*Employee on-costs include Work Cover levies and superannuation contributions.

Vinehealth contributes 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 a superannuation fund.

Payables are measured at nominal amounts. 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. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

8.2. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current		
Lease liabilities	-	41,368
Total current lease liabilities	-	41,368
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	-	168,674
Total non-current lease liabilities	-	168,674
Total lease liabilities	-	210,042

All material cash outflows are reflected in the lease liabilities disclosed above.

As at 30 April 2022 the lease for the existing office was under negotiation and subsequently signed in June 2022, covering a period of 3 years from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2024.

9. OTHER DISCLOSURES

9.1. EQUITY

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Total equity	1,618,857	1,746,390

The Board notes that levies are invoiced in arrears each year on 30 April. The current year levies (\$725,360) constitute 45% of total equity and are yet to be received by Vinehealth Australia. Therefore, cash and cash equivalents of \$986,847 represent the largest portion of total equity for Vinehealth Australia.

The Board has highlighted the purpose of maintaining equity is to:

- Support communications, administration and technical activities consistent with the functions described under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*, during the initial stages of an outbreak.
- To allow the Board to exploit opportunities outside the normal annual operating plan / strategic agenda and to cover fluctuations in income.
- To cover forward contracted commitments – reviewed at the end of each financial year.

9.2. 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.

LEASES

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Buildings	41,064	40,700
Total cash outflow for leases	41,064	40,700

10. OUTLOOK

10.1. UNRECOGNISED COMMITMENTS

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

Unrecognised contractual commitments are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from, the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

10.2. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Operating lease commitments		
Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:		
Within one year	18,155	18,155
Later than one year but not longer than five years	31,772	49,927
Later than five years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	49,927	68,082
Representing:		
Cancellable operating leases	-	-
Non-cancellable operating leases	49,927	68,082
Total operating lease commitments	49,927	68,082

Future operating lease commitments for Vinehealth include two motor vehicle leases with a term of 4 years, both commencing February 2021.

10.3. 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.

Unrecognised contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from, the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

At the date of signing these financial statements, the Board is not aware of any contingent assets or contingent liabilities of Vinehealth.

10.4. COVID-19 PANDEMIC OUTLOOK FOR VINEHEALTH

Public authorities to include summary information on any expected on-going impact of COVID-19 on the department and its financial impacts:

- Expected / ongoing impacts of COVID-19 – wine industry is deemed an essential service so operations can continue in line with government guidelines.

Operational

- Delay in project implementation due to travel and other restrictions associated with COVID-19;
- Ongoing flexibility and agility of workforce to work from office and home as required;
- Requirement to change method of interaction (face to face gatherings, meetings, forums) with industry in line with government restrictions for COVID-19; and
- Creating an adaptable organisation to ensure continuity of services provided to industry and government.

Financial

- Potential increase in default rate on levy notices by vineyard owners; and
- Reduced grant income received for biosecurity projects.

10.5. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 April 2022 and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 April 2022.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 April 2022 and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 April 2022 and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

A review has been undertaken by Vinehealth of contributions payable under section 23 of the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*. Implementation of the review is pending consultation with government and industry.

An agreement for the lease of Vinehealth's offices was signed in July 2022, covering a period of 3 years from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2024.

11. MEASUREMENT AND RISK

11.1. LONG SERVICE LEAVE LIABILITY – MEASUREMENT

Please refer to note 4.4.

11.2. FAIR VALUE

Please refer to note 6.

11.3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management

Risk management is overseen by Vinehealth's Board.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Please refer to note 6.

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/liability note.

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

Classification of financial instruments

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	2022	2022 Contractual maturities		
		Carrying amount / Fair value	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial assets					
Cash and equivalent					
Cash and cash equivalent	7.1	986,847	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Receivables	7.2	848,002	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total financial assets		1,834,849	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Payables	8.1	73,549	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	8.2	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		73,549	-	-	-

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	2021	2021 Contractual maturities		
		Carrying amount / Fair value	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial assets					
Cash and equivalent					
Cash and cash equivalent	7.1	1,049,950	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Receivables	7.2	849,772	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other financial assets					
Total financial assets		1,899,722	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Payables	8.1	55,517	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	8.2	210,042	41,368	168,674	-
Total financial liabilities		265,559	41,368	168,674	-

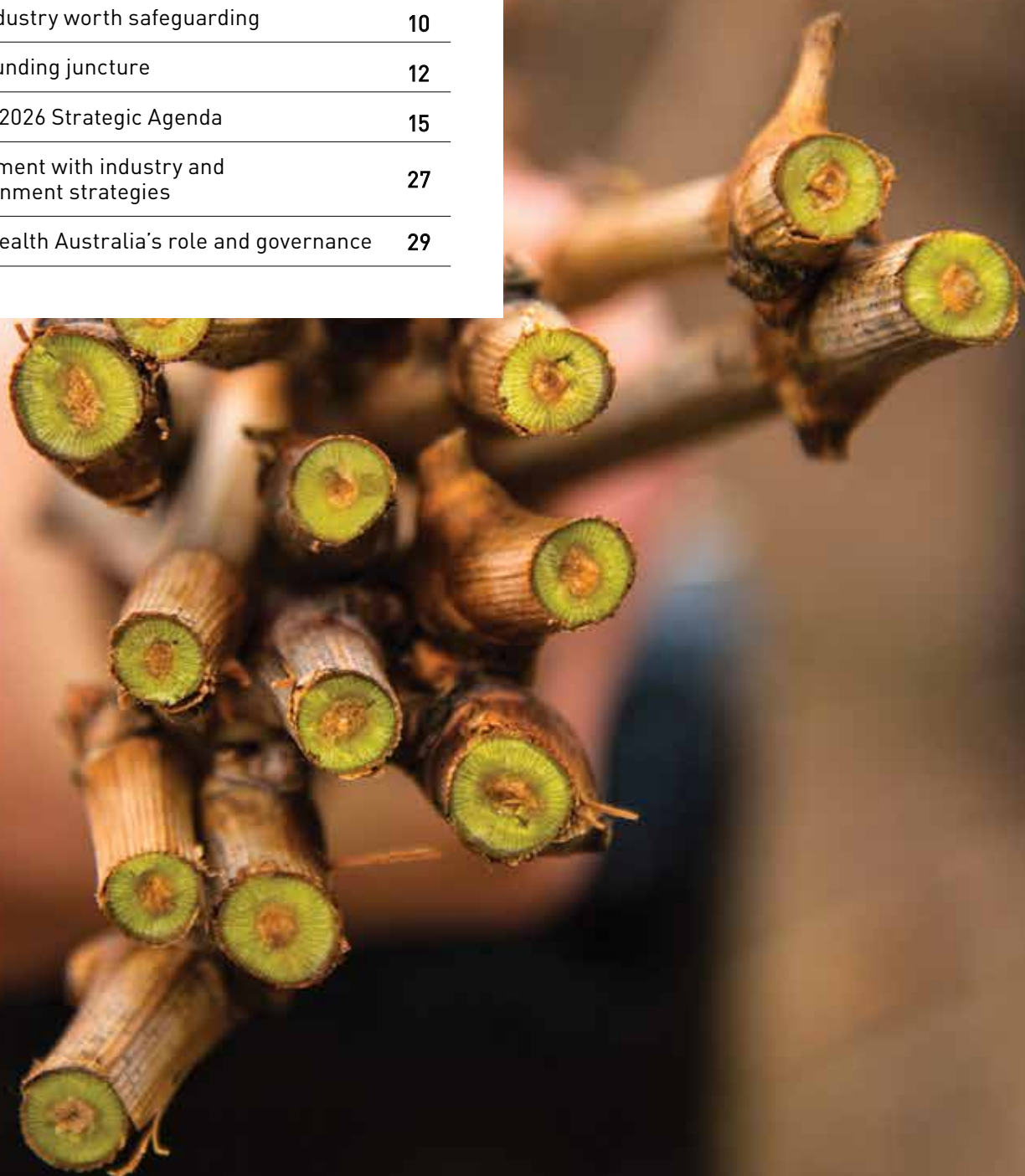
Appendix B: Vinehealth Australia's Strategic Agenda 2021-2026

VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

STRATEGIC AGENDA 2021 TO 2026

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CHAIR'S STATEMENT

The grape and wine industry is critical to South Australia's future prosperity.

Generating \$1.92 billion in wine exports and directly employing 8,440 people in grapegrowing and winemaking roles, the South Australian wine industry is a powerhouse.

But South Australia's biosecurity status is under significant pressure. Over the past three years, Vinehealth Australia has set a clear vision for biosecurity management across the grape and wine industry in Australia.

Vinehealth Australia's strategic plan Towards 2020, launched in July 2017, was a whole of industry plan created to raise the profile of our biosecurity status as a key enabler to the future success of the grape and wine industry in Australia.

This goal was achieved, and the biosecurity language used in Towards 2020 is now commonly used in the general vernacular among regional, state and national wine industry organisations and by industry personnel.

Towards 2020 also cemented Vinehealth Australia as a biosecurity expert for the grape and wine industry. It reinforced the key role that Vinehealth Australia commands as the anchor to the wine industry's biosecurity preparedness.

Our new Strategic Agenda 2021-2026 continues that biosecurity momentum, with five priority areas essential to making the industry more resilient and future focused.

We will create solutions across the supply chain, we will minimise pest impacts, we will shape the regulatory environment, we will continue to work closely with all stakeholders and we will cement our capacity and capability to lead.

We look forward to working with industry on delivery of this plan, and continuing to evolve and set the biosecurity agenda for the industry.



Prue McMichael
Chair



VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA

Vinehealth Australia is an independent statutory authority in South Australia. We obtain our powers and functions from our governing legislation, the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*. The overriding aim of the Act is to provide for the protection of vineyards from pests, and to assist and support the grape and wine industry in South Australia.

The impact of Vinehealth Australia on the grape and wine biosecurity landscape is powerful.

With a single-minded focus on biosecurity and deep understanding of the supply chain and industry dynamics, Vinehealth Australia partners with growers, winemakers, suppliers and industry stakeholders to empower them with tools, information and expertise to safeguard their vineyards and wines from pests. In the event of an incursion, Vinehealth Australia uses its biosecurity expertise and assets to provide counsel to government and support industry to manage and recover.

Vinehealth Australia is viewed as an honest broker between government and industry on biosecurity matters and holds the enviable position of being everyone's informed advocate.

The enduring and strong working relationship Vinehealth Australia has with the South Australia government, and particularly the Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA), enables strategic and operational biosecurity work for industry. PIRSA continues to rely on Vinehealth Australia for counsel, operational activities and consultation with industry on various matters.

Grapevine phylloxera is a global destructive vine killer pest.

Prevention of the entry of phylloxera into South Australia is, and will always be, at our core. The absence of phylloxera in South Australia drives the organisation.

The modern Vinehealth Australia plays a broad and critical role for all pests that are a threat to the health of our vines. Our scope of pests includes any bacterium, fungus, insect, mite or other arthropod, protozoan, virus, other organism or pathogen, or any other condition that may affect vines.

PURPOSE

To foster a profitable, sustainable and reputable grape and wine industry, by working alongside growers, winemakers, propagation specialists and government to protect vines from biosecurity risk and to advance vine health.

VISION

Biosecurity action is integrated in every grape and wine business.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES


Knowledge: Pursuing new knowledge to empower evidence-based decision making by industry and government.

Action: Completing targeted, high impact biosecurity activities that deliver measurable change in biosecurity practices by industry, government and other priority stakeholders.

Collaboration: Partnering with grape and wine businesses, government, researchers and industry bodies to drive accountability for biosecurity and to leverage resources.

Focus: Investing in biosecurity initiatives that support the state's growth agenda and the industry's enviable reputation for quality and heritage.

Independence: Honouring our status as an independent statutory authority, as defined by our governing Act, and working to create enduring value for industry through ongoing strategic review and performance monitoring.

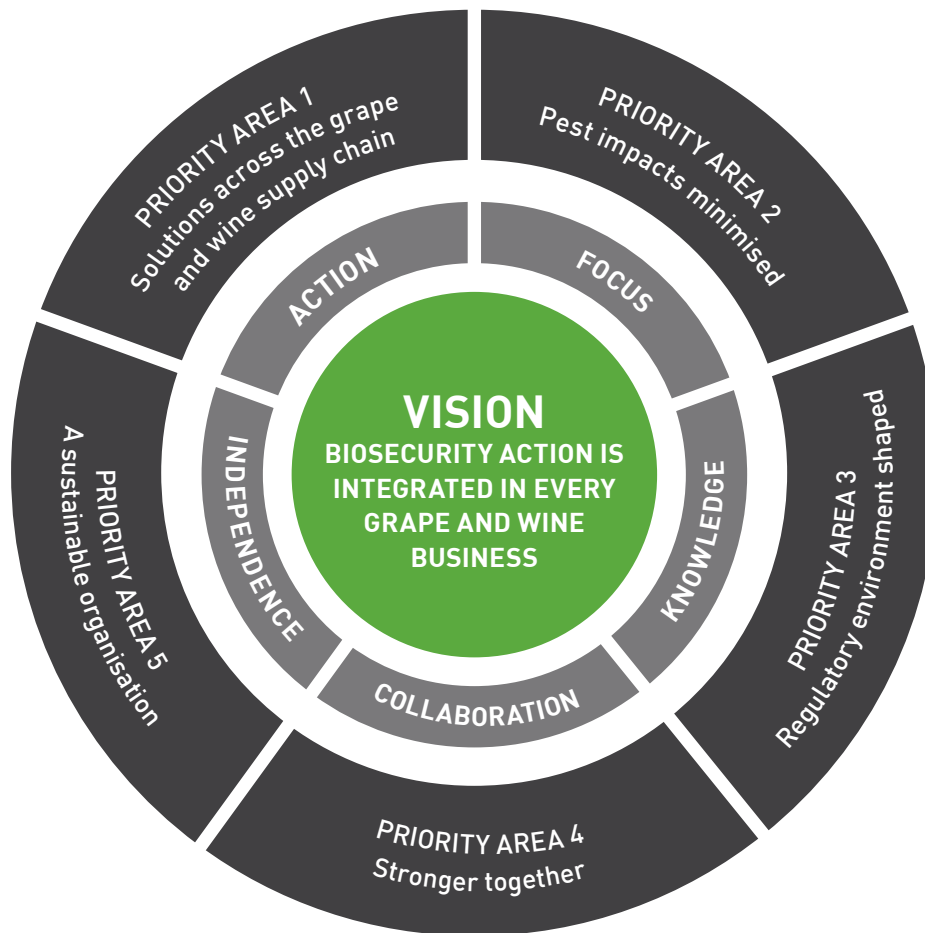
A close-up photograph of a tree trunk with a deeply textured, weathered bark. The bark is dark brown with prominent vertical ridges and grooves. A white-bordered box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing a testimonial. The background is a soft, out-of-focus warm light.

“Following the discovery of unusual leaf symptoms in a young vineyard, we called Vinehealth. The quick response and fantastic service was invaluable and helped us solve the problem.”

Sue Trott, Vineyard Owner

STRATEGIC AGENDA 2021 TO 2026 AT A GLANCE

Vinehealth Australia is an independent statutory authority in South Australia. Our purpose is to foster a profitable, sustainable and reputable grape and wine industry, by working alongside growers, winemakers, propagation specialists and government to protect vines from biosecurity risk and to advance vine health.



Target: Priority Area 1

A stronger, active defence against vineyard pest threats, with biosecurity practices integrated into everyday operations and access to high-health planting material.

Target: Priority Area 2

The impact of an incursion on assets, people and profitability is minimised, providing business continuity for growers, winemakers and other entities along the supply chain.

Target: Priority Area 3

A responsive and robust biosecurity regulatory system, respected and complied with by industry.

Target: Priority Area 4

An active and connected network across the South Australian grape and wine supply chain, with impact and results extending across the country.

Target: Priority Area 5

A sustainable organisation with expertise, systems and resources, that delivers exceptional outcomes.



OUR INVESTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Our Act enables contributions to be levied from investors, being (1) registered owners of vineyards that are equal to or greater than 0.5 hectares, (2) winemakers, and (3) distillers, in accordance with rules approved by the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development.

We have a broad group of stakeholders whom we influence and collaborate with to champion biosecurity to ensure collective long-term industry success.

	INDUSTRY		GOVERNMENT
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Grape and Wine • Vine Industry Nursery Association and Australian Vine Improvement Association • Australian Table Grape Association • Dried Fruits Australia • Greenlife Industry Australia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vineyard owners (wine, table, dried) • Winemakers • Nurseries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (including AQIS) • Plant Health Australia • Wine Australia • Horticulture Innovation Australia
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Australian Wine Industry Association • Wine Grape Council of South Australia • South Australian Vine Improvement Association • Interstate wine associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development South Australia • The Department of Primary Industries and Regions (including Biosecurity SA) • State government jurisdictions
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Australian regional wine associations • Vine improvement groups • Interstate regional wine associations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Development Boards • Regional tourism associations • Local councils
	<p>Community</p> <p>Research and extension providers (including The Australian Wine Research Institute, Agriculture Victoria Research, SARDI, CSIRO)</p>		



OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Vineyards and wine businesses face many threats to their sustainability. Our vines are under pressure from multiple sources including:

- Drought, bushfires and other natural disasters that damage vineyards and businesses
- Global pandemics, that lead to financial hardship
- Pest movements, including phylloxera in Victoria and *Xylella fastidiosa* species all over the world
- International trade disputes that put our wine exports at risk
- Changes to regulations that govern import and movement rules
- Changing consumer preferences and trends

Added to this, increased consolidation in the wine industry is contributing to the risk of a biosecurity incursion, with large processing facilities importing higher volumes of grapes across regional and state boundaries.

Increased international ownership of Australian wineries and vineyards adds complexity to the system, with 'absent owners' removing a layer of accountability for best practice farm-gate hygiene.

The wine industry is also seeing increased specialisation, with more contract vineyard management, pruning and harvesting, increasing the risk of cross-state, cross-regional and cross-vineyard contamination.

And increased international trade provides opportunities for the movement of pests between countries, states, regions and vineyards.

Coupled with this, margins for grapegrowers continue to be tight, resulting in sub-standard investment in farm-gate hygiene activities.

The risk of a biosecurity incursion has never been greater.

Vinehealth Australia's role is to implement policies, practices, tools and systems to assist the wine industry to better manage these risks.

The opportunity to create meaningful behaviour change has been heightened in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. The community now has a far greater understanding of biosecurity terminology and the impacts of outbreaks.

BIOSECURITY LEGISLATION IN SA

The State Government is developing a new Biosecurity Act for South Australia, through PIRSA. The new Biosecurity Act will merge several existing pieces of biosecurity legislation into one, with the aim of creating a simpler and more effective legal framework for the management of pests, diseases and weeds, and biosecurity emergencies.

It's critical that the wine industry participates in the creation of the new Biosecurity Act, to ensure our systems remain strong and that the new Biosecurity Act aligns with our governing Act, the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*.

AN INDUSTRY WORTH SAFEGUARDING

Vineyards in South Australia have several end uses; for wine, as table grapes or dried fruit. Vineyards also supply propagation material for new plantings.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VITICULTURE INDUSTRY



**76,008 HECTARES
OF GRAPEVINES**



3,271

registered
vineyard owners

99%

of vineyards planted to
winegrape varieties



A propagation sector with a state vine improvement association, 6 regional vine improvement associations and a network of commercial nurseries

OUR HERITAGE

South Australia requires healthy, productive vineyards to supply our wine markets and to keep pace with growth ambitions.

The oldest vineyards of 150 years plus can be found in the Barossa Valley, Eden Valley, McLaren Vale, Clare Valley, Coonawarra, Langhorne Creek and the Riverland.

This rich tapestry of old and young vine material, due to the absence of phylloxera and other pests, makes us unique compared to the rest of the world and helps create some of Australia's most iconic wines.

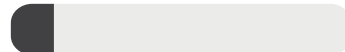
But 70% of grapevines in South Australia are planted on their own roots, making them susceptible to phylloxera. And with phylloxera on our doorstep in Victoria, we must be vigilant.

Of the vines planted in South Australia:

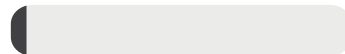
90.96% of vines are aged 0-34 years



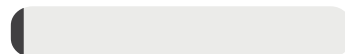
7.80% of vines are aged 35-69 years



0.79% of vines are aged 70-99 years



0.45% of vines are aged 100 plus years



70%

of vines in SA are
susceptible to phylloxera

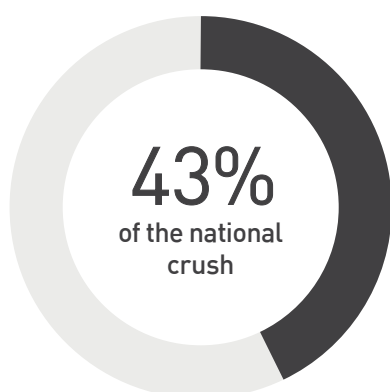
THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINE INDUSTRY IS A POWERHOUSE



651,195 TONNES

of winegrapes crushed
in 2020 vintage

550 million litres of
wine produced in
2019 (equivalent to
734 million bottles)



\$1.92 billion in wine exports (2019)

**\$3.6 BILLION IN REGIONAL
VISITOR EXPENDITURE (2019)**

8,440 PEOPLE
directly employed in
grapegrowing and
winemaking, and
many more indirectly
employed



\$2.28 billion in
wine production
(2019)



**More than
340 cellar
doors**



**More than
680 wineries**



34%

of international visitors travel to a
wine region while in South Australia

OUR FUNDING JUNCTURE

Vinehealth Australia has a clear remit outlined in its governing Act. However, with a diminishing pool of funds we are unable to perform our functions to the level required and expected by industry to confront intensifying and evolving biosecurity challenges.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR GROWERS AND WINEMAKERS?

An increased likelihood that a devastating grapevine pest is introduced, spread and established in South Australia, with significant financial, social and environmental consequences to grape and wine businesses, suppliers, regional communities and supporting businesses.



**CONSTRAINED
FUNDING MEANS A
GREATER RISK OF PEST
INTRODUCTION INTO SA**

It will disrupt continuity of grape and wine supply, constraining the South Australian wine industry's growth ambitions and compromising wine tourism.

\$23 BILLION BY 2030

**SA'S FOOD, WINE AND
AGRIBUSINESS PLAN
FOR GROWTH**

WHAT IS THE COST OF A PEST INCURSION?

There are many pests that could cause a serious negative impact to the wine industry. The spread of Pierce's Disease (caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*) and phylloxera globally demonstrates the extent and severity of impacts.

The cost of a Pierce's Disease incursion on the Australian wine industry is predicted to be up to \$7.9 billion over a 50-year period.¹ In California, this disease causes more than \$100 million in yearly losses to the grape industry.

\$7.9 BILLION

**THE PREDICTED COST OF A PIERCE'S
DISEASE INCURSION OVER 50 YEARS**

Similarly, with phylloxera continuing to spread in Victoria in recent years, the cost to regions and grape and wine businesses is evident. Replanting infested vineyards with grafted vines tolerant to phylloxera costs approximately \$60,000 per hectare. Add to this loss of production while new plantings mature, loss of brand continuity and value, and the cost of ongoing quarantine controls.



\$60,000 PER HECTARE

**The cost of replanting infested
vineyards on phylloxera tolerant
rootstock**

With fewer than 30% of South Australia's vineyards on rootstock tolerant to phylloxera, the reliance on old vines for some brands and with limited supply of high-health grafted propagation material to replant infested vineyards, the cost of a phylloxera incursion in South Australia has the potential to be immense, and for some grape and wine businesses, catastrophic. And the threat is real with the closest phylloxera infested zone only 300 kms from the state border.

¹ <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/biosecurity/biosecurity-economics/xyella-impact-report>

FUNDING SITUATION

Our current investors, being owners of 0.5 hectares or more of planted vines, contribute \$9.50 per hectare (minimum \$50) each year to fund the activities of Vinehealth Australia. This equates to approximately \$740,000 per year.

\$740,000

Vinehealth Australia's total funding from the levy

\$9.50/ha
(minimum \$50) = the current levy

The area of vineyards has remained relatively stable over the last 10 years and is expected to change little over the next five year period. Combined with the approved levy rate of \$9.50 per hectare remaining unchanged since 1996, the total funds available for Vinehealth Australia to perform its functions has remained static.



1996

THE LAST TIME THE LEVY WAS ADJUSTED

Given this, inflation alone has eroded the purchasing power of Vinehealth Australia's funds by around 20% since 1996.

~20% reduction

in purchasing power of funds since 1996

Put simply, we are needing to do more with less to protect the state's vineyards and a new approach to funding Vinehealth Australia is needed.

A REVISED FUNDING APPROACH

A strategic review of funding of Vinehealth Australia was completed in the last strategic plan period (2017-2020) by an independent consultant. This review identified and mapped biosecurity risk creators and beneficiaries and proposed a new equitable approach to increase funding available for Vinehealth Australia.

For the next three years and through conversations with industry and government, a key priority for Vinehealth Australia will be to realise this new funding approach.

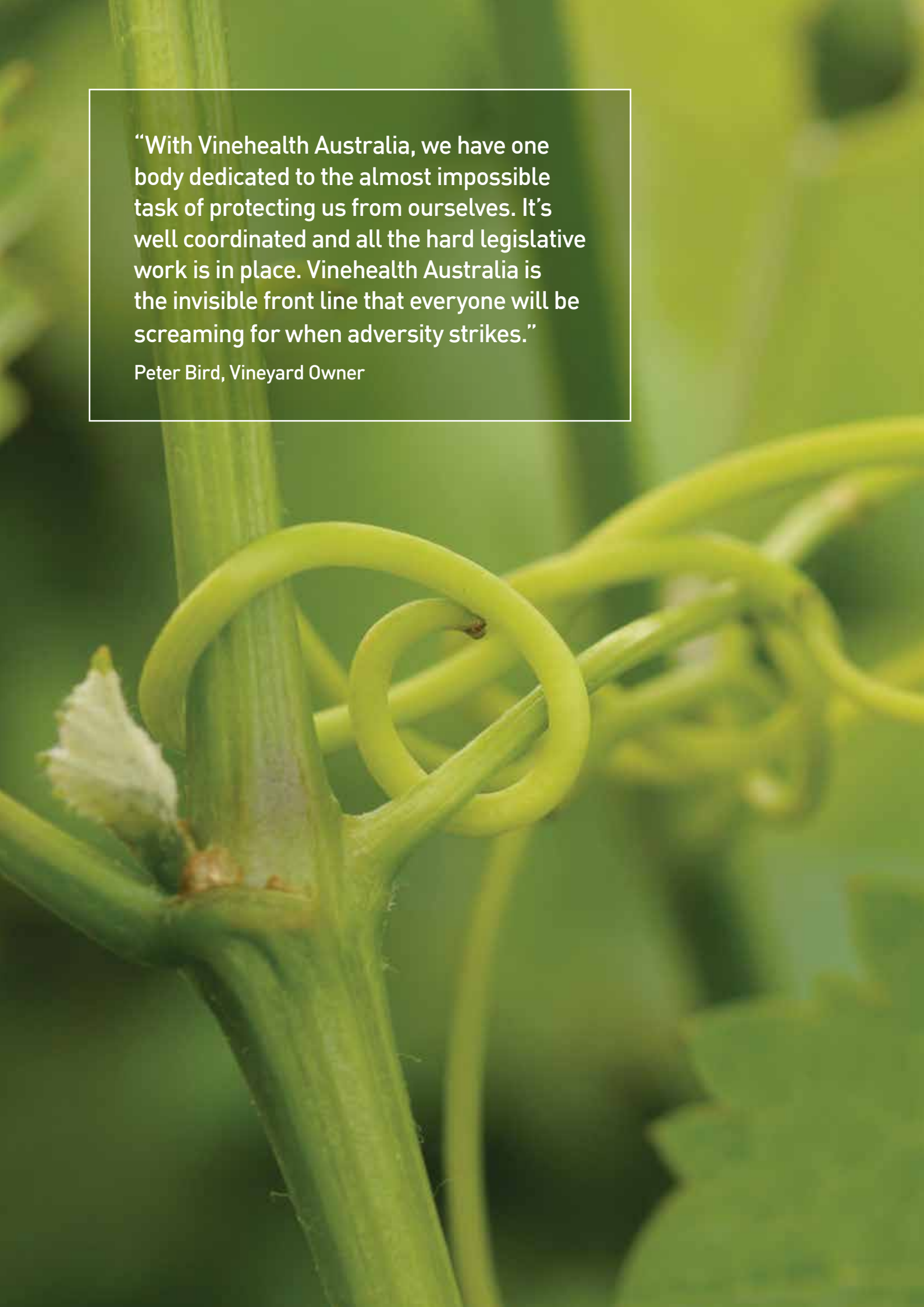
Concurrently, Vinehealth Australia will also seek to attract investment for its new Digital Biosecurity Platform by leveraging synergies with South Australia's AgTech Strategic Plan, released in October 2020.

3 YEARS

The timeline to deliver a new funding model


This Digital Biosecurity Platform provides an opportunity to vastly improve the value of information captured in the Register to enhance biosecurity management for the grape and wine industry in South Australia, while enabling vineyard owners to explore the benefits that digital technology can offer.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \$740,000 & : & \$2.28 \text{ billion} & = & 0.032\% \\ \text{current Vinehealth Australia funding} & & \text{SA wine industry value} & & \text{investment} \end{array}$$



“With Vinehealth Australia, we have one body dedicated to the almost impossible task of protecting us from ourselves. It’s well coordinated and all the hard legislative work is in place. Vinehealth Australia is the invisible front line that everyone will be screaming for when adversity strikes.”

Peter Bird, Vineyard Owner



STRATEGIC AGENDA: 2021-2026

Our Strategic Agenda 2021-2026 will guide our operations for the next five years, with specific focus on five priority areas:

1. Solutions across the grape and wine supply chain
2. Pest impacts minimised
3. Regulatory environment shaped
4. Stronger together
5. A sustainable organisation

For each priority area, we articulate what it means, why it is essential, our targets and how we plan to achieve success.

Each year an Annual Operational Plan is developed, with activities for each priority area guided by available funds. Vinehealth Australia's Annual Report will outline our performance against the Annual Operational Plan and delivery against our Strategic Agenda.

PRIORITY AREA 1

SOLUTIONS ACROSS THE GRAPE AND WINE SUPPLY CHAIN

The grape and wine industry continues to face new and rapidly changing biosecurity threats. We must elevate industry's maturity and capability to respond to these threats. Growers, winemakers and other entities along the supply chain need ready access to user friendly, cost effective and practical biosecurity solutions that can be easily integrated into their operations. These solutions are driven by industry needs and are fit for purpose.

Importantly, this also includes access to high-health status planting material and timely access to preferred rootstocks to improve tolerance to pests and adaptation to abiotic stresses.

This priority area addresses the pressing need to develop solutions for industry to enable widespread adoption of farm gate-hygiene practices aimed at preventing the introduction and spread of pests to our vineyards. Vinehealth Australia will listen to industry's issues and provide solutions, where possible. This priority area also embraces the propagation sector as the foundation of the long-term health of our vineyards.

Critical to the success of this priority area will be the ability of Vinehealth Australia's collective network of stakeholders and influencers to foster sustained behaviour change across the supply chain.

Target:

A stronger, active defence against vineyard pest threats, with biosecurity practices integrated into everyday operations and access to high-health planting material.



KEY THEMES

- Invest in practical solutions for industry to improve adoption of biosecurity practices.
- Partner with technical experts and industry to drive improved value from all preparedness and prevention activities.
- Advance the supply of high-health planting material to enable productive and healthy vineyards for the long term.
- Improve industry's understanding of the attributes offered by rootstocks for new plantings.

HOW WE GET THERE

1. Target projects that promote enhanced biosecurity practices by key risk creators.
2. Quantify the adoption of farm-gate hygiene practices by vineyard owners biennially to direct future investment.
3. Optimise biosecurity value delivered by the Naracoorte Heat Shed.
4. Drive improved virus management by the propagation sector.
5. Review accreditation schemes for grapevine propagation in consultation with the sector to improve the availability of high-health planting material.
6. Quantify rootstock supply demand balance and identify key levers to adjust supply, cost and quality.

PRIORITY AREA 2

PEST IMPACTS MINIMISED

The impacts of a pest incursion on people, businesses and communities are devastating. We must constantly scan the horizon to identify and assess pest threats, get industry and businesses ready, deploy prevention strategies, and ensure that we have capabilities and resources primed to respond with speed, power and efficacy.

This priority area sharpens Vinehealth Australia's activities on supporting industry preparedness for an exotic or regulated endemic pest outbreak.

For an exotic incursion that is managed under the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD), we are the South Australian wine industry's voice.

If incursions occur, growers and winemakers must be armed with the tools and knowledge to minimise the impacts on their businesses. Vinehealth Australia, together with PIRSA, must also be ready to act swiftly and confidently to eradicate, or contain the spread of the pest.

Target:

The impact of an incursion on assets, people and profitability is minimised, providing business continuity for growers, winemakers and other entities along the supply chain.

KEY THEMES

- Scan the operating landscape globally and locally for new and emerging threats to South Australian vineyards.
- Build industry preparedness for pest incursions.
- Rapid and effective response to suspected or confirmed pest incursions in partnership with PIRSA.
- Support research, development and adoption of early field detection and surveillance methods for phylloxera and rapid, accurate diagnostic capability.

HOW WE GET THERE

1. Profile biosecurity risks to South Australian vineyards to drive preparedness and prevention activities.
2. Transform South Australia's Phylloxera Outbreak Plan, in partnership with PIRSA, into an effective response plan.
3. Challenge the South Australian industry's readiness for a pest incursion through simulations and evaluating the integration of preparedness measures by grape and wine businesses and government.
4. Evaluate the impact of selected exotic pest incursions in South Australia to drive biosecurity action by federal and state government and industry.
5. Invest in Vinehealth Australia's ability to respond to an incursion.

PRIORITY AREA 3

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT SHAPED

A strong regulatory system provides a vital layer of defence against the entry and spread of pests into Australia and across state borders. Government is responsible for adequately resourcing and managing this regulatory environment; the federal government at the national border and state governments for their respective jurisdictions. The governing Act of Vinehealth Australia builds on this core investment by government, providing the unique ability to work with the South Australian Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development and PIRSA to ensure that our state regulatory environment is effective and protects industry from serious pest threats.

Dependent on risk, a balance of regulatory controls, industry accreditation and best practice code of conducts are needed. Industry's role in complying with these are critical for the system to work.

This priority area sees Vinehealth Australia actively shaping the biosecurity regulatory environment in partnership with federal and state government. We will achieve this by developing policy positions, pest-specific management strategies (including surveillance), operational activities that enable industry compliance with regulatory requirements, and ongoing Ministerial counsel. Vinehealth Australia will support strong mechanisms to encourage compliance with South Australian biosecurity legislation and regulations, and action against those who are non-compliant.

Target:

A responsive and robust biosecurity regulatory system, respected and complied with by industry.



KEY THEMES

- Pursue policy positions on key biosecurity matters.
- Improve the effectiveness of regulations targeting known threats such as phylloxera.
- Elevate industry compliance with South Australian biosecurity legislation.
- Modernise biosecurity accreditation schemes in partnership with PIRSA that support the grape and wine industry.
- Provide independent counsel to PIRSA and the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development.

HOW WE GET THERE

1. Address high priority regulatory risks through policy action and advocacy.
2. Assist the South Australian government to ensure regulatory management of phylloxera is based on up-to-date risk profiling, scientific knowledge and industry insights.
3. Influence the development of a national strategy for the management of phylloxera.
4. Educate entities across the supply chain on their biosecurity regulatory obligations.
5. Review key operational procedures for biosecurity accreditation schemes and provide recommendations for improvement to PIRSA.

PRIORITY AREA 4

STRONGER TOGETHER

Successful biosecurity programs rely on excellent communication and collaboration across the supply chain. A close connection with grape and wine businesses, suppliers to industry, industry organisations, federal and state government and media is critical, to gauge industry needs, share insights, deliver project outcomes and perform our primary functions. We are a collective that is much stronger when we work together.

Leveraging the power of the Register, we will deliver smart, free flowing information, to stimulate action in the grape and wine industry in relation to farm-gate hygiene and biosecurity preparedness activities.

This priority area sees Vinehealth Australia using a range of communication and engagement vehicles, including regional and business visits, strategic partnerships, digital strategies, tools, data and media work, to enable meaningful behaviour change across the network. We are driven by the aspiration for positive biosecurity practices to be demanded and driven by industry members.

Vinehealth Australia will continue to be responsive to requests received from the South Australian government and industry, seeking to leverage our expertise and assets to inform activities for the greater benefit of the industry.

Target:

An active and connected network across the South Australian grape and wine supply chain, with impact and results extending across the country.

KEY THEMES

- Influence strategic investment in biosecurity by supply chain participants.
- Strengthen networks across the grape and wine supply chain.
- Fortify relationships with South Australian state and regional wine associations and federal and state governments.
- Lead the style and tone of biosecurity communications for the wine industry.
- Support federal and state governments and industry to achieve their ambitions for the sector.

HOW WE GET THERE

1. Critique the maturity of the wine industry to manage current and emerging biosecurity risks.
2. Deliver influential multi-channel communications campaigns focused on biosecurity behaviour change for key risk creators across the supply chain.
3. Elevate partnerships with state and regional wine associations to create regional biosecurity champions.
4. Drive digital communication in the wine industry, achieving industry-leading results with newsletter open rates and website users.
5. Elevate partnerships with media to underpin our status as the wine biosecurity expert.
6. Deliver on-demand services to the South Australian government and industry using Vinehealth Australia's expertise and assets.

PRIORITY AREA 5

A SUSTAINABLE ORGANISATION

Vinehealth Australia's strength is forged in its governing Act and implemented through its deep connections with industry and government. To lead the biosecurity agenda and deliver enduring value for the grape and wine industry, Vinehealth Australia must continue to develop its people and evolve its systems and processes to deliver its statutory functions with improved efficiency and customer experience.

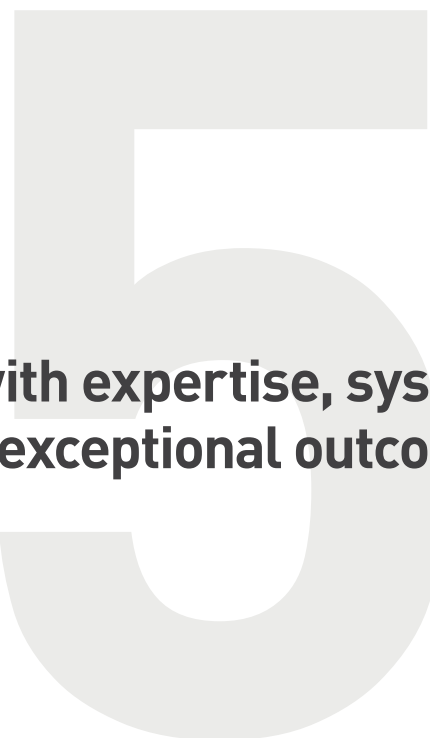
For over 120 years, details of ownership, location and plantings for all vineyards of 0.5 hectares or more in South Australia have been recorded in the Vinehealth Australia Register. This unique Register is an extraordinary asset and enables Vinehealth Australia to execute activities across the biosecurity continuum. It has also been crucial in supporting the South Australian government to manage potential smoke taint from prescribed burns, bushfire recovery, police investigations, water allocation planning and fruit fly outbreaks. However,

for the Register to meet the changing nature and intensity of biosecurity challenges faced by industry, the functionality and flexibility offered by next generation technology must be urgently adopted.

With the South Australian government developing a new Biosecurity Act during this strategic plan period, the industry, as it did back in the late 1800s when our founding Act was established, again has the opportunity to be visionary. This involves articulating a clear picture of the biosecurity arrangements required to ensure a prosperous grape and wine industry now and well into the future. Vinehealth Australia will provide an essential supporting role to industry and the South Australian government through this process.

Target:

A sustainable organisation with expertise, systems and resources, that delivers exceptional outcomes.



KEY THEMES

- Modernise the Register to provide the functionality and flexibility needed to respond to a changing biosecurity landscape and customer demands.
- Transform the funding model for Vinehealth Australia to advance vine health and improve protection of grape and wine assets from biosecurity risk and impact.
- Enhance South Australia's biosecurity legislation to protect the grape and wine industry.
- Strong financial management, governance and systems, with transparency to the South Australian government and investors.
- Strengthen organisational culture to deliver outstanding value to industry.

HOW WE GET THERE

1. Build a new Digital Biosecurity Platform that is powered by geospatial data to drive a relationship-rich digital biosecurity ecosystem.
2. Increase the approved rate of contributions and change the investor mix to better reflect biosecurity risk creators and beneficiaries.
3. Efficiently manage contributions payable under the Act and in accordance with rules approved by the Minister.
4. Influence the development of a new Biosecurity Act for South Australia and the strengthening of Vinehealth Australia's governing Act to ensure it remains fit for purpose.
5. Continue to optimise organisational strategies, policies and procedures to meet obligations to investors, employees and government.
6. Invest in Vinehealth Australia's systems to enhance our employee performance, productivity and motivation.



Image courtesy of
Coonawarra Vignerons.

ALIGNMENT WITH INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES

Vinehealth Australia's Strategic Agenda has been developed to support the industry achieve its ambitions as described in the South Australian Wine Industry Plan, and the recently released Vision 2050 for the Australian wine industry. It also aligns with South Australian government priorities for growth and biosecurity, and national plant biosecurity strategies.

Vinehealth Australia is an active contributor to the Wine Biosecurity Committee, which is chaired and managed by Australian Grape & Wine. This Committee oversees the National Wine Biosecurity Strategy and provides advice on setting wine sector biosecurity policy that minimises the negative effects of pests on the Australian wine sector. The Committee is a collaboration of grape and wine producers, nursery and vine improvement organisations, wine sector supply chain participants, biosecurity and technical experts and Wine Australia.

Through this Committee, Vinehealth Australia has played an active role in shaping the National Wine Biosecurity Strategy 2019-2023 (National

Strategy) for which the Committee has oversight. The priorities of Vinehealth Australia's Strategic Agenda closely align with the six strategic objectives of the National Strategy, and collectively these two strategies will build a stronger biosecurity system for industry.

Ultimately, a stronger biosecurity system will ensure:

- Exotic pests are prevented from entering vineyards in Australia
- Phylloxera is contained within the existing Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ) in Australia
- In the event of an exotic or regulated endemic pest incursion, the pest is eradicated or contained and the impact on grape and wine assets minimised
- Effective management of high priority endemic pests of vineyards

Such a rigorous biosecurity system will enable market access, export growth and inbound wine tourism, and will protect the value and profitability of grape and wine assets.

INDUSTRY		GOVERNMENT
Vision 2050 (Australian Grape & Wine)	Vinehealth Australia Strategic Agenda 2021-2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food, Wine and Agribusiness Plan for Growth • South Australia's AgTech Strategic Plan (South Australian government)
National Wine Biosecurity Strategy 2019-2023 (Wine Biosecurity Committee - Australian Grape & Wine)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Australia's Biosecurity Policy 2020-2023 (PIRSA)
South Australian Wine Industry Plan (South Australian Wine Industry Association and Wine Grape Council SA)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National plant biosecurity strategies (Plant Health Australia) • Strategic Plan 2020-2025 (Wine Australia)



VINEHEALTH AUSTRALIA'S ROLE AND GOVERNANCE

BOARD

The Board of Vinehealth Australia maintains oversight over strategy, finances, operations, culture and reporting obligations.

The Board has up to seven members nominated to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development by an industry Board Nominations Committee, an expert in viticultural research and is complemented with the ex officio appointment of the Chief Inspector for South Australia. This skills-based board functions according to contemporary board governance principles, with accountability to industry and the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development. The Chair of the Board is elected each year by the Board.

FUNCTIONS

Vinehealth Australia carries out activities across the four phases of biosecurity; preparedness, prevention, response and recovery.

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.

The primary functions of Vinehealth Australia as detailed in the Act are to:

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

- Develop plans for the eradication of diseases in the state's vineyards
- Support and encourage the conduct and evaluation of research into diseases including their control and management and to publish the results of relevant research
- Promote awareness of the dangers of disease among the public and people involved in grape growing or winemaking
- Prepare and disseminate information on diseases, codes of conduct and work practices that minimise the risk of disease, or its spread, to people involved in grape growing or winemaking
- 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
- Collect and supply data relating to vineyards and vine health in South Australia

Other core functions of Vinehealth Australia include:

- Assisting and supporting the grape industry in its initiatives
- Acting as inspectors under the *Plant Health Act 2009* ex officio
- In conjunction with the Chief Inspector, determining the appropriate action to be taken to control an outbreak and providing ongoing advice to the Minister regarding the outbreak and the action being taken to control it
- Maintaining a Register of all vineyards of 0.5 hectares or greater planted in South Australia, which includes owner and location details and planting information
- Managing a system to levy, collect and recover contributions (levies) payable under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*

**For the purposes of this strategic agenda the word 'pest' is used to refer to the defined term 'disease' in our Act.*



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Government
of South Australia