



| Appendices



APPENDIX 1 – ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The following is a summary of the report by the Department of the Environment and Heritage for 2002–03 provided in accordance with section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The complete section 516A report is on the Department's web site at www.ea.gov.au.

1. How the activities of the organisation, and the administration of legislation by the organisation, accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (section 516A(6)(a))

The following activities of the Department accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) by generally recognising and promoting the concept of ESD:

- administering the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act and the *Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Act 1997*, both of which explicitly recognise these principles;
- working with other portfolios to reach positions for Australia to pursue within international multilateral forums and organisations. In 2002–03, international activities to promote ESD focused on:
 - the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
 - reform of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development arising from the World Summit;
 - working with trade policy officials in developing Australia's position for the trade and environment aspects of the Doha Development Mandate and the proposed Australia–US free trade agreement;
- enhancing the guidelines and assistance provided to Commonwealth agencies to comply with their annual ESD reporting requirements under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act;
- administering programs which facilitate the delivery of ESD outcomes at the local level, including facilitating the Local Leaders in Sustainability Forum and managing the Environmental Resource Officers Program; and
- raising awareness of the concept of ESD, influencing community attitudes and behaviour, and encouraging community participation through public relations activities, environmental education and capacity building for environmental action.

The following activities accord with the principles of ESD, in particular the principle of integrating environmental, social, economic and equitable considerations:

- integrating interests of all stakeholders in decision-making processes such as under the Natural Heritage Trust, the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality and as part of risk assessments and management frameworks in the Alligator Rivers region; and

- forming partnerships with Australian business and industry to improve their triple bottom line.

The following activities accord with the principles of ESD, especially by employing, or promoting the use of, the precautionary principle:

- consideration of the precautionary principle in making a number of decisions under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (as listed in section 391 of the Act);
- providing advice, through the Minister, to the Gene Technology Regulator on environmental issues related to the release of genetically modified organisms into the environment; and
- providing information for decision-making through research, assessment and communication, thus minimising the potential threat of serious or irreversible damage to the environment on a precautionary basis, e.g. through the Australian Biological Resources Study, the National Vegetation Information System, and the Australian Natural Resources Atlas.

The following activities accord with the principles of ESD by aiming to promote conservation of the environment for the benefit of future generations:

- protecting the environment from the long-term impacts of nuclear actions through:
 - the treatment of such actions as a matter of national environmental significance under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act. Approval with conditions was granted for the National Low Level Radioactive Waste Repository in South Australia; and
 - research conducted by the Supervising Scientist Division into the effects of uranium mining in the Alligator Rivers Region;
- collaborating with other Commonwealth departments and other jurisdictions to ensure that resources such as fisheries (through the Department's marine and coastal activities), freshwater and land resources (under the Natural Heritage Trust and the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality) are sustained for the benefit of future generations;
- protecting the environment from the long-term effects of hazardous substances, chemicals and organisms through its wastes, chemicals, atmosphere and industry programs by monitoring, risk assessment and risk management, destruction of hazardous substances, and reducing the release of harmful substances and chemicals into the atmosphere and the environment;
- conserving World Heritage properties, Commonwealth marine areas, Ramsar wetlands, and threatened and migratory species through their treatment as matters of national environmental significance under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act;
- managing Commonwealth reserves under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act;
- conserving representative ecosystems through the National Reserve System and marine protected areas:

- in 2002–03 the area approved for preservation under the National Reserve System was 9357 square kilometres made up of 43 properties. In addition a new Indigenous Protected Area was added to the National Reserve System. New properties added 78 previously unrepresented ecosystems;
- the world's largest marine protected area – the Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve – was declared in October 2002;
- seven additional sites totalling two million hectares were added to the List of Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention;
- identifying and conserving the natural, historic and cultural heritage, including Indigenous heritage places, for the benefit of future generations, including through:
 - providing grants amounting to nearly \$1.5 million in 2002–03 to a total of 101 community based environmental and heritage organisations to preserve or enhance the natural environment or conserve cultural heritage;
- providing information to identify long-term threats to the future health, diversity and productivity of the environment, for example through the State of the Environment Report and the National Vegetation Information System; and
- raising environmental awareness through the environmental education program, including among school children.

The following activities accord with the principles of ESD by ensuring that biodiversity and ecological integrity are fundamental to decision-making:

- continuing to protect and conserve the biodiversity and ecological integrity of Australia's Antarctic and sub-Antarctic territories;
- contributing to international decision-making, including in the development of multilateral agreements, relating to the conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological integrity through active participation in international forums and through bilateral cooperation with countries especially in the Asia-Pacific region. Achievements in 2002–03 included:
 - the successful proposal for listing of a number of migratory marine species under the Convention on Migratory Species and contributions to setting the management framework for sustainable fisheries in the Southern Ocean;
 - cooperation with Papua New Guinea to assess impacts of land-use change and with Indonesia to alleviate the impacts of Indonesian traditional fishing activities on the Australian marine environment;
- working with the Australian Customs Service and enforcement agencies to enforce the provisions of the wildlife trade amendments to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, especially through assessing applications for and issuing permits;
- developing recovery plans and threat abatement plans for threatened species and communities:
 - as at 30 June 2003 a total of 145 recovery plans had been made or adopted covering 191 nationally threatened species and 13 ecological communities;

- 16 amendments to the list of threatened species (including one delisting) two amendments to the list of threatened ecological communities and two additions to the list of key threatening processes were made in 2002–03;
- funding projects under the first phase of the Natural Heritage Trust which have contributed to recovery actions and management of nationally listed species;
- contributing to the management of threats posed by pests and weeds on land and the marine environment through the Introduced Marine Pests and Ballast Water Mitigation programs and the National Weeds Strategy;
- providing funding through the Natural Heritage Trust for establishing conservation covenants on private land covering nearly 200 properties in Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia;
- contributing to the protection of the marine environment and the conservation of marine biodiversity:
 - in 2002–03 seven whale species and the great white shark were listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act;
 - a recovery plan for the great white shark was approved by the Minister while draft recovery plans were produced for a number of marine species, including turtles, whales, seals and sharks;
 - assessments of 13 Commonwealth-managed fisheries were carried out against the Guidelines for Ecologically Sustainable Management of Fisheries; and
- providing high quality information to enable informed decision-making through the national State of the Environment Report, the Australian Biological Resources Study, the National Land and Water Resources Audit, the National Vegetation Information System, and research conducted by the Australian Antarctic Division and the Supervising Scientist Division.

The following activities accord with the principles of ESD by aiming to improve valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms:

- assisting other Commonwealth agencies and agencies from other jurisdictions to improve their ESD and environmental performance:
 - in 2002–03 the Department developed a model environmental management system for government agencies which has been adopted by all Victorian state agencies;
 - the Greening of Government Network was set up to exchange information on greening of government initiatives;
- working in partnership with Australian business and industry to improve valuation by industry to include environmental and social costs and benefits:
 - in 2002–03 the Department published *Triple Bottom Line Reporting in Australia: A Guide to Reporting Against Environmental Indicators and Environmental Management Accounting – An Introduction and Case Studies*;
 - in 2002–03 the Department signed eco-efficiency agreements with ten industry associations bringing the total number to 34 associations representing 374 000 businesses;

- promoting best environmental management in the mining, minerals processing and building and construction sectors through the development of tools and guidelines; and
- promoting minimisation of waste production and improvement of environmental performance by all participants in the supply chain through product stewardship arrangements:
 - in 2002–03 the Department assisted 240 local governments with waste oil collection facilities and, through benefit payments, enabled the recycling of approximately 194 million litres of waste oil products;
 - under the National Packaging Covenant a dialogue on plastic carry bags was facilitated to reduce their use and consequent effects on marine life. The covenant currently covers 617 signatories and represents 80 per cent of domestic products;
 - the Department assisted in the development of a product stewardship commitment by the Australian vinyl industry.

2. How the outcomes specified in a relevant Appropriations Act contribute to ecologically sustainable development (section 516A(6)(b))

The Department's role is to achieve two major outcomes for the Commonwealth Government. The outcomes are:

1. the environment, especially those aspects that are matters of national environmental significance, is protected and conserved; and
2. Australia's interests in Antarctica are advanced.

The first outcome contributes directly to ESD by protecting and conserving the environment, with its major focus on threats that are serious enough to be of national significance. Thus it contributes to protecting biodiversity and ecological systems and to maintaining the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for future generations. Outputs which deliver the ESD aspects of Outcome 1 are discussed in Section 1 of this appendix.

The second outcome does not explicitly contribute to ESD; however one of the goals of the Australian Antarctic Division is to protect the Antarctic environment, the Southern Ocean and the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands, by: developing ways to minimise human impact, remediating past work sites, administering environmental legislation, developing policy and undertaking research. Outcome 2 thus contributes to ESD by providing information that enables biodiversity conservation and ecological systems to be considered in decision-making, and by protecting the health and diversity of the Antarctic environment for future generations.

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

The Department's mission of national leadership in the protection and conservation of the environment ensures that the effect on the environment of most of its activities, including policies, programs and administration of legislation, is a positive one. Positive effects of the Department's activities on the environment in 2002–03 are detailed throughout this annual report.

In the course of its normal daily operations, the Department also contributes to negative impacts on the environment through its use of electricity, petrol, water, paper and other materials consumed and through its generation of waste. The Department's tenant light and power consumption for 2002–03 was 1 379 935 kWh. Figures for water, paper and other material consumables are not available. Measures to address these negative impacts are noted in Section 4 of this appendix.

4. Measures being taken by the organisation to minimise the impact of its activities on the environment (section 516A(6)(d))

Through a structured environmental management system, which has been certified to the international standard ISO 14001, the Department monitors a range of its operational activities including the management of energy, water and wastes, transport (the departmental fleet), and purchasing. The environmental management system provides a framework for considering and minimising environmental impacts within the context of continual improvement.

Significant achievements in 2002–03 include:

- a 20 per cent reduction equivalent to 330 851 kWh on last year's reported tenant, light and power consumption;
- approximately 42 per cent less energy used than the Commonwealth energy target of 10 000 MJ/pp/annum for office tenant, light and power;
- 104 117kg of paper and cardboard and 15 311kg of co-mingled material consigned for recycling;
- 120 tonnes of waste diverted away from landfill;
- 16 tonnes of organic waste sent to a commercial worm farm;
- certification to ISO 14001 retained at the surveillance audit of the environmental management system for the Canberra offices; and
- a reduction in the pool fleet by another vehicle, bringing the total reduction in vehicle numbers to six. The departmental fleet retained its subscription to Greenfleet and as a result of this, 561 trees were planted to offset 142 tonnes of CO₂ in 2002–03.

Additionally, the Department:

- is on target, under the Greenhouse Challenge Agreement, to achieve a 10 per cent reduction in energy consumption over five years;
- continues to use renewable greenpower for the John Gorton Building. In 2002–03 the Department consumed 1 144 022kWh or (4118GJ) of greenpower (which resulted in nil CO₂ emissions);
- has established environmental initiatives that are being incorporated into the refurbishment of the communications centre adjacent to the John Gorton Building, including 100 per cent green power supply, solar hot water to satisfy all hot water needs, and recycling of 97 per cent of all demolition waste rather than consigning to landfill;

- has initiated a contract for 10 per cent of electricity supply to be sourced from greenpower for the Australian National Botanic Gardens in addition to implementing a 25 per cent reduction in water use by the Gardens;
- has incorporated a range of environmental initiatives in the design of the new office, accommodation and laboratory facilities in Darwin and is in the process of gaining accreditation to ISO 14001 standard for the new facility's environmental management system;
- has gained a 6 per cent reduction in fuel consumption in the Antarctic continental stations through, among other measures, implementation of wind turbines in Mawson station and use of building monitoring and control systems;
- is incorporating energy efficient features in the construction and refurbishment of the Australian Antarctic Division's headquarters in Kingston; and
- has incorporated environmental evaluation into all proposed developments in parks and reserves managed by the Commonwealth, as well as regular monitoring and reporting on environmental performance as part of the park management plans.

5. Mechanisms, if any, for reviewing and increasing the effectiveness of these measures (section 516A(6)(e))

The environmental management system for the Canberra offices is reviewed every three years for certification to the ISO 14001 standard. This review, as well as internal reviews of the environmental management systems for the other office locations, is used to identify and address the negative environmental impacts within the context of continual improvement.

APPENDIX 2 – PORTFOLIO LEGISLATION

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984
Antarctic Marine Living Resources Conservation Act 1981
Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980
Antarctic Treaty Act 1960
Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act 1933
Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1954
Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975
Captains Flat (Abatement of Pollution) Agreement Act 1975
Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978
Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Environmental Reform (Consequential Provisions) Act 1999
Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Environmental Management Charge - Excise) Act 1993
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Environmental Management Charge - General) Act 1993
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975
Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989
Heard Island and McDonald Islands Act 1953
Hindmarsh Island Bridge Act 1997
Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976
Koongarra Project Area Act 1981
Lake Eyre Basin Intergovernmental Agreement Act 2001
Meteorology Act 1955
National Environment Protection Council Act 1994
National Environment Protection Measures (Implementation) Act 1998
Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Act 1997
Ozone Protection (Licence Fees - Imports) Act 1995
Ozone Protection (Licence Fees - Manufacture) Act 1995
Ozone Protection Act 1989
Product Stewardship (Oil) Act 2000
Protection of Moveable Cultural Heritage Act 1986
Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923 (insofar as it relates to the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands and the Australian Antarctic Territory)
Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000
Renewable Energy (Electricity) (Charge) Act 2000
Sea Installations Act 1987
Sea Installations Levy Act 1987
Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act 2001
Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area Conservation Act 1994

APPENDIX 3 – OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

This report is presented in accordance with the requirements of section 74 of the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*.

The Department

The Department continued to maintain a strong commitment to the health, safety and welfare of its staff and any other persons at or near the Department's sites through the promotion of its health, safety and welfare programs.

The Department's Occupational Health and Safety Committee met regularly and addressed a wide range of issues. There are also occupational health and safety committees in each of the mainland national parks and workplaces which address local issues. The implementation of occupational health and safety training for managers and supervisors continued during 2002–03.

Specific achievements and activities during 2002–03 included:

- continuation of the Employee Assistance Program provided by Davidson Trahaire;
- inclusion in orientation sessions for new staff of information on occupational health and safety legislation, responsibilities, and procedures;
- ongoing ergonomic and work station assessment as part of the Department's policy of providing a safe workplace. There were a total of 222 assessments conducted by external occupational therapists;
- provision for reimbursing staff for eyesight testing relating to use of screen-based equipment, and screening for skin cancer and hearing loss for field staff;
- ongoing training for first aid officers and health and safety representatives; and
- a review by the Internal Audit Unit of the occupational health and safety framework in Parks Australia. The audit report was due to be presented to the Parks Australia Audit Committee in July 2003.

Australian Antarctic Division

The Australian Antarctic Division Executive agreed to undertake a review against AS 4801 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems and to implement a safety management system.

This action is proactive, is consistent with the implementation of the environmental management system and addresses corporate governance issues.

The safety management system is intended to ensure that there are written procedures that provide clear instructions for the safe and healthy conduct of activities and tasks in an environmentally responsible manner.

Specifically the objectives are that:

- all regulatory compliance issues are identified and included in the procedures;
- procedures meet all organisational and industry standards;
- document control procedures are established, maintained and include an approval process;
- safety critical procedures are identified with an approval level commensurate with the risk;
- operating procedures are based upon a hazard and risk analysis;
- the expected outcomes are that all employees understand and follow the procedures as documented;
- safe operating limits are set;
- occupational health and safety and environmental issues are highlighted in the procedures; and
- procedures are readily accessible to all employees.

Implementation of the safety management system is well under way.

Occupational health and safety committees continued to operate at the Division's headquarters at Kingston, Tasmania and at each of the Antarctic stations.

Accident or incident reporting

During 2002–03, the Department and Canberra-based programs reported 25 incidents or accidents under section 68 of the Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act. Additionally, Parks Australia reported 24 accidents or incidents under section 68 of the Act and the Australian Antarctic Division reported five incidents.

Comcare conducted three investigations into incidents during the year, one at Kakadu National Park and one at the Australian National Botanic Gardens. No injuries were sustained in one of the incidents and in the other an employee sustained an eye injury. As a result of Comcare investigations, procedures in the reserves were reviewed and improvements made to the occupational health and safety system.

An investigation was undertaken in relation to an event alleged to have occurred at Mawson station in Antarctica in 1997. Findings concluded that procedures in place at the time were adequate.

There were no matters to report under sections 30, 45, 46 or 47 of the Act.

No directions were given under section 45 of the Act and no notices were given under sections 29, 46 or 47 of the Act.

Compensation and rehabilitation

Under the rehabilitation policy and guidelines, the Department continued to provide support for injured and ill employees and provided an early return to work program. During 2002–03, there were 13 return to work plans in place for injured staff; 11 return to work plans ceased during this period.

APPENDIX 4 – FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Department received 18 applications pursuant to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. No applications were made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

The Act extends to the Australian community the right to obtain access to information in the possession of the Commonwealth Government.

Access is limited only by exemptions necessary for the protection of essential public interests and the private and business affairs of persons in respect of whom information is collected and held by departments and statutory authorities.

Section 8 of the Act requires departments and statutory authorities to make available information about their functions, organisation and operations. This information is contained in the body of the annual report.

Details of the categories of documents each agency maintains and the facilities for public access are also required under section 8 of the Act.

Categories of documents maintained by the Department

The Department holds a large range of documents which are described in the general policy, specific and parliamentary categories set out below. In accordance with the *Archives Act 1983* documents may have been transferred into archival custody or destroyed.

General policy

Administrative files, consultants' reports, memoranda of understanding, agreements, permits, licences, submissions, guidelines for programs, grant documents, manuals, financial records, staffing records, instructions of the Secretary, legal documents, tender evaluations.

Specific

Australian Antarctic Division records, committee records, court documents and records.

Parliamentary

Briefing documents, Cabinet documents, ministerial submissions, policy advice, ministerial correspondence, explanatory memoranda to Acts, Ordinances and Regulations.

Arrangements for outside participation

In the formulation of policy by the Department and in the administration of legislation and schemes, the Department consults with members of the public and bodies outside the Commonwealth administration.

General participation is possible by making oral or written representations to the Minister or the Department, putting submissions to the various working groups on matters chaired by the

Department and providing expert or specialist advice on matters on an *ad hoc* basis.

The Antarctic Science Advisory Committee, which advises the Government on priority areas in Antarctic research, solicits research proposals from the scientific community within Australia and overseas, and provides funding and logistic support for approved scientific projects.

Formal arrangements under the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981*, *Sea Installations Act 1987*, *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, and the environmental impact assessment provisions of the *Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980* provide for proposals to be examined publicly and for comments to be received.

Formal arrangements under the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands Environment Protection and Management Ordinance 1987 provide for public consultation during the development of management plans.

Formal arrangements under the *Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978* provide for public consultation with respect to scientific research programs and matters relating to the effects on the environment in the Alligator Rivers region of uranium mining operations.

Procedures for gaining access to information

Freedom of information matters within the Department are handled by the legal section in the Policy Coordination Division. The freedom of information officer may be contacted on telephone: (02) 6274 1578, fax: (02) 6274 1587 or email: foi_contact_officer@ea.gov.au.

Written requests for access to documents should be addressed to:

The Freedom of Information Coordinator
Legal Section
Department of the Environment and Heritage
GPO Box 787
Canberra ACT 2601

Specific Antarctic enquiries may be made to:

The Director
Australian Antarctic Division
Kingston Tas 7050

A list of the Department's publications is available on the internet site at www.ea.gov.au/about/publications.

APPENDIX 5 - ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

	2002-03
Market research	
Consumer Contact	\$32 000
John Birkett & Associates	\$6 380
Millward Brown	\$106 037
Red Sheriff	\$44 000
Rehame Australia	\$12 686
Total	\$201 103
Media advertising	
The Australian	\$4 274
HMA Blaze	\$185 673
McGowen and Cox Media Services	\$1 612
Macwrite Publicity Services	\$1 536
Shipping Australia Limited	\$2 973
Starcom Worldwide (Aust) Pty Ltd	\$144 865
Travelwise Planner	\$16 445
Tremain Media	\$18 700
Total	\$376 078
Direct mail	
Data Direct Australia	\$4 992
National Mailing & Marketing	\$4 192
Total	\$9 184
Total	\$586 365

APPENDIX 6 – DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

The Department administers a range of discretionary grant programs. A full list of grant recipients is available on request from the Department. Further information about Natural Heritage Trust grants and projects is contained in the 2002–03 Natural Heritage Trust annual report.

Atmosphere

Air Pollution in Major Cities Program Objective: Develop national strategies and standards to minimise the adverse impacts of air pollution.	\$807 000
Diesel National Environment Protection Measure Objective: Support the development and implementation of in-service emissions testing capabilities for petrol and diesel vehicles, where diesel emission testing is in conjunction with the making and/or implementation of the Diesel National Environment Protection Measure.	\$4 495 727
Environment Protection Ad hoc Grants Objective: Provide funding to organisations to protect the environment of Australia through national leadership and cooperation.	\$63 000

Biodiversity

Bushcare Program Objective: Reverse the long-term decline in the quality and extent of Australia's native vegetation cover.	\$8 250
---	---------

Environmental Assessments and Approvals

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act Awareness Program Objective: Promote community awareness of the implementation of the Act and assist a range of stakeholders and community organisations to understand the Act.	\$135 625
--	-----------

Heritage

<p>Historic Shipwrecks Program Objective: Implement the Historic Shipwrecks Act and ensure the protection of maritime archaeological sites while encouraging responsible public access.</p>	\$392 506
<p>Cultural Heritage Projects Program Objective: Support the conservation of historic places on the Register of the National Estate, its interim list or state heritage registers. Projects that aim to identify Indigenous heritage places for appropriate listing or conservation planning may also be supported.</p>	\$3 307 142
<p>Federation Fund Objective: Administer one remaining project from the main Federation Fund totalling \$2.5 million. The remaining project, St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, was approved in the 2001-02 Budget and is on track for completion by end September 2003.</p>	\$1 250 000
<p>Rural and Regional Historic Hotels Program Objective: Provide one-off assistance, on a matching basis, for the preservation and restoration of rural and regional hotels across Australia, giving priority to hotels with strong community significance and works which would provide socio-economic benefits for those communities.</p>	\$2 202 258
<p>Commemoration of Historic Events and Famous Persons Program Objective: Commemorate people, events and places of national historical significance providing funds primarily to care for the graves of former Australian prime ministers and for erecting suitable plaques. The program has grown to include other kinds of commemorative monuments, exhibitions, surveys of historical sites and other projects, all of national significance.</p>	\$19 596
<p>Jabiru Area School Indigenous Heritage Education Project Objective: Support and maintain the cultural heritage traditions of the Indigenous people in the Kakadu region including the Kakadu National Park World Heritage area.</p>	\$100 000
<p>Asia-Pacific Focal Point for World Heritage Objective: Promote the World Heritage Convention in Australia's region by hosting the Asia-Pacific Focal Point for World Heritage. The Asia-Pacific Focal Point has continued to support a range of strategic activities in the region, including projects for capacity building, regional networking and transfer of expertise, awareness raising, and planning and best practice management of World Heritage values.</p>	\$19 471

Industry

<p>Waste Management Awareness Program Objective: Provide funding for waste reduction, resource recovery and consumer awareness projects of national strategic benefit.</p>	\$626 078
<p>Oil Recycling Grants Program Objective: Provide targeted grants to address barriers to oil recycling. The program is part of the Product Stewardship Arrangements for Waste Oil.</p>	\$7 008 305
<p>Environment Protection Ad hoc Grants Objective: Provide funding to organisations to protect the environment of Australia through national leadership and cooperation.</p>	\$310 527

Inland waters

<p>National River Health Program Objective: Fund the development and application of sound knowledge for the protection, conservation and repair of Australia's inland waters.</p>	\$5 500
--	---------

National Parks and Reserves

<p>Indigenous Protected Areas Program Objective: Establish and manage protected areas on Indigenous-owned estates and establish joint management arrangements for government-owned protected areas between Indigenous groups and the relevant government nature conservation agencies.</p>	\$1 986 975
<p>National Reserve System Program Objective: Assist with the establishment and maintenance of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of protected area reserves in Australia.</p>	\$11 447 994

Antarctica

<p>Australian Antarctic Science Grants Objective: Provide grants for high quality scientific research relevant to the Government's Antarctic program goals.</p>	\$655 000
--	-----------

Public Affairs and Environmental Education

<p>Boroondara City Council – Sustainability in Small Business Objective: Fund an information seminar for Boroondara commercial traders to present practical advice about sustainability measures they can implement in the areas of water, energy, waste and green purchasing.</p>	\$3 300
<p>NSW Agriculture – Greenhouse Growers Program Objective: Fund the development and implementation of appropriate environmental management plans by greenhouse growers in NSW in order to encourage and support a shift towards sustainable practices.</p>	\$22 000
<p>Sustainable Schools Program Objective: Fund an extension of the evaluation of the NSW Sustainable Schools pilot program to assess the role of the local community in supporting a school's efforts to improve environmental performance.</p>	\$22 000
<p>Ballarat University – Case studies of ecologically sustainable practices in business and local government Objective: Fund the development, production and promotion of case study materials to demonstrate environmental sustainability education in rural, regional, local government, industrial and commercial contexts.</p>	\$25 300
<p>Interpretation Australia Association Conference 2003 – Refreshing the Toolbox Objective: Support the organisation's national conference, which provides delegates with opportunities for sharing knowledge and ideas, acquiring up to date information and practices, and networking with industry colleagues in relation to Australia's natural and cultural heritage.</p>	\$27 500
<p>The Powerhouse Museum – School Shoes: The schools ecological footprint interactive education web site Objective: Fund the development of an interactive, educational web site that will explore the concept of the ecological footprint for secondary schools. The web site will assist children in understanding the ecological impact their school is having and measure how successful the school community is in reducing this impact.</p>	\$38 500
<p>Leave No Trace – National Minimal Impact Language Objective: Fund development of a national minimal impact language to educate the community in the skills and ethics in relation to respect and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage during recreation and travel. This project is being undertaken in collaboration with, and with funding from, the Australian Heritage Commission.</p>	\$11,000
<p>Prime Minister's Award for Environmentalist of the Year 2003 Objective: Select, promote and present the Prime Minister's Award for Environmentalist of the Year as part of the celebrations for World Environment Day.</p>	\$110 000
<p>The Department's sponsorship of the Peter Hunt Eureka Prize for Environmental Journalism, 2003 Objective: The prize is awarded for a particular work, or for overall performance in the field of environmental journalism. Special emphasis is given to work that informs and influences public opinion and attitudes, and that recognises and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development.</p>	\$18 800

Additional

Grants to Voluntary Environment and Heritage Organisations Objective: Provide administrative funds to help community based environment and heritage organisations to conserve and protect the natural environment and cultural heritage.	\$1 478 560
--	-------------

Note that where possible grants figures have been reported GST inclusive.

APPENDIX 7 – GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY



National Parks, Marine Parks and Reserves

The Commonwealth terrestrial national parks and reserves are Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Kakadu National Park, Booderee National Park (all jointly managed with the traditional owners), Christmas Island National Park, Norfolk Island National Park (including Norfolk Island Botanic Garden), Pulu Keeling National Park and the Australian National Botanic Gardens. The total area of these parks and gardens is 21 313 square kilometres.

National marine parks and reserves are Ashmore Reef, Coringa-Herald, Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs, Heard Island and McDonald Island, Lihou Reef, Mermaid Reef, Tasmanian Seamounts, Cartier Island, Macquarie Island and the Great Barrier Reef, and the Commonwealth waters of Ningaloo, Solitary Islands, Great Australian Bight and Lord Howe Island. The total area of the Commonwealth's marine parks and reserves is 616 572 square kilometres.

The Commonwealth also has 6 reserves in the Antarctic Region and 13 reserves surrounding historic shipwrecks off the Australian coastline.

The Antarctic Special Protection Areas are Marine Plain, Ardery and Odbert Islands, Clark Peninsula, North-east Bailey Peninsula, Rookery Islands and Taylor Rookery. The total area of these areas is 34.5 square kilometres.

The Historic Shipwrecks are Aarhus, Cato, Emden, Foam, HMS Pandora, HMS Porpoise, I-24 (Japanese submarine), SS Dunkelfeld, Yongala, Zuytdorp, Lady Darling, Gothenburg, Llewellyn and Clonmel. The total area of these reserves is 8.3 square kilometres.



Indigenous Protected Areas

Indigenous Protected Areas are declared by Indigenous landowners who are supported through the Natural Heritage Trust to manage their lands for the protection of natural and cultural features. Management is implemented in accordance with internationally recognised standards and guidelines for the benefit of all Australians.

The declaration of an Indigenous Protected Area over Indigenous owned lands results in that land being considered as part of the National Reserve System. There are currently 17 Indigenous Protected Areas making up a total area of over 13.7 million hectares. In 2002-03 Mt Willoughby (South Australia), covering 386 500 ha was declared. Also declared in 2002-03 was the largest Indigenous Protected Area, Ngaanyatjarra Lands (Western Australia), which covers almost 10 million hectares.



Data:

IBRA 5.1 (2000) developed through cooperative effort of states/territories and the Department of the Environment and Heritage.

National Reserve System approval locations are based on information supplied by proponents to NHT funding. Map does not include locations of the Tasmanian project Protected Areas on Private Land (PAPL).

Mapping: National Reserve System Section, 30 September 2003.

Projection: Geographics

Datum: WGS84

- National Reserve System approvals
- IBRA 5.1

The National Reserve System

The National Reserve System Program aims to assist with the establishment of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of protected areas to conserve Australia's biodiversity. In 2002-03 the National Reserve System Program approved 43 properties for addition to the National Reserve System totaling 935 721 hectares.

Since the commencement of the program, properties added to the National Reserve System through purchase or covenant have increased the protected area estate in Australia by 6.78 million hectares. This represents 8.75% of the terrestrial reserve system.



Ramsar Sites

Ramsar sites are wetlands that are designated under the Convention on Wetlands because they are internationally significant in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology. Australia has 64 Ramsar sites, occurring in all jurisdictions, including the Coorong and Coongie Lakes (SA), Corner Inlet (Vic), Macquarie Marshes (NSW), Moreton Bay (Qld), Roebuck Bay (WA) and Kakadu National Park (NT).



■ Natural Heritage Trust Regions (as at 4 August 2003)

Natural Heritage Trust Regions

There are 62 Natural Heritage Trust regions. The regions are:

New South Wales

Border Rivers
 Central Coast
 Central West
 Gwyder
 Hawkesbury-Nepean
 Hunter
 Lachlan
 Lower Murray-Darling
 Lower North Coast
 Mid North Coast
 Murray
 Murrumbidgee
 Namoi
 Northern Rivers
 South East
 Southern
 Sydney Harbour
 Sydney South
 Upper North Coast
 Western (NSW)

Queensland

Burdekin
 Mackay-Whitsunday
 Fitzroy
 Burnett-Mary
 Desert Channels
 SEQ Western
 Catchments
 SEQ Murray-Darling
 Committee
 Wareego-Paroo/
 Bulloo
 Balonne-Maranoa
 Border Rivers
 Condamine

South Australia

Aboriginal Lands
 Eyre Peninsula
 Kangaroo Island
 Mount Lofty Ranges

Northern Yorke
 Agricultural District
 Rangelands
 River Murray
 South East

Tasmania

North
 North West
 Midlands
 South

Victoria

Corangamite
 East Gippsland
 Glenelg/Hopkins
 Goulburn Broken
 Mallee
 North Central
 North East
 Port Phillip

West Gippsland
 Wimmera

Western Australia

Northern Agriculture
 Region
 Swan
 Rangelands
 South Coast Region
 South West Region
 Avon

Australian Capital Territory

Australian Capital
 Territory

Northern Territory

Northern Territory



■ National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality Regions (as at 17 July 2002)

National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality Regions

The National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality targets 21 of the worst affected areas in Australia. The regions are:

New South Wales

Namoi-Gwydir
Macquarie-
Castlereagh
Lachlan-
Murrumbidgee
Murray

Queensland

Burdekin-Fitzroy
Lockyer-Burnett-
Mary
Border Rivers (NSW/
Qld)
Condamine-Balonne-
Maranoa (NSW-Qld)

South Australia

Mt Lofty-Kangaroo
Island-Northern
Agricultural Districts
South East
Lower Murray (SA-
Vic)

Victoria

Goulburn-Broken
Avoca-Loddon-
Campaspe
Glenelg-Hopkins-
Corangamite

Western Australia

South Coast
South West
Northern Agricultural
Region
Avon
Ord (WA-NT)

Northern Territory

Darwin-Katherine

Tasmania

Midlands



World Heritage Areas

Australia's World Heritage sites (with the date when they were first inscribed on the list) are:

- 1981 Great Barrier Reef, Kakadu National Park, Willandra Lakes Region
- 1982 Tasmanian Wilderness, Lord Howe Island Group
- 1987 Uluru-Kata Tjuṯa National Park, Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves
- 1988 Wet Tropics of Queensland
- 1991 Shark Bay, Western Australia
- 1992 Fraser Island
- 1994 Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh/Naracoorte)
- 1997 Heard and McDonald Islands, Macquarie Island
- 2000 Greater Blue Mountains Area



Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate is Australia's national inventory of natural and cultural heritage places. It is compiled by the Australian Heritage Commission.

There are now more than 13 000 natural, historic and Indigenous places in the register. They are in all parts of Australia and are owned variously by Commonwealth, state and local governments, by businesses, voluntary and other organisations and by private individuals.

All places entered in the register are assessed against publicly available criteria outlining national estate values.

APPENDIX 8 – DEPARTMENTAL WEB SITES

Atmosphere

Atmosphere	www.ea.gov.au/atmosphere
Air quality	www.ea.gov.au/atmosphere/airquality
Air toxics	www.ea.gov.au/atmosphere/airtoxics
Global warming and climate change	www.greenhouse.gov.au
Indoor air	www.ea.gov.au/atmosphere/airtoxics/indoorair
Ozone protection	www.ea.gov.au/atmosphere/ozone
Sustainable transport	www.ea.gov.au/atmosphere/transport
Weather	www.bom.gov.au

Biodiversity

Biodiversity	www.ea.gov.au/biodiversity
Australian Biological Resources Study	www.ea.gov.au/biodiversity/abrs
Biodiversity clearing house mechanism	www.chm.ea.gov.au
International biodiversity issues	www.ea.gov.au/biodiversity/international
Invasive species	www.ea.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive
Migratory species	www.ea.gov.au/biodiversity/migratory
Science and research	www.ea.gov.au/biodiversity/science
Threatened species and ecological communities	www.ea.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened
Wildlife trade and conservation	www.ea.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use
Biodiversity Toolbox	www.ea.gov.au/biodiversity/toolbox

Coasts and Oceans

Coasts and oceans	www.ea.gov.au/coasts
Coastal and marine pollution	www.ea.gov.au/coasts/pollution
Fisheries and environment	www.ea.gov.au/coasts/fisheries
International marine issues	www.ea.gov.au/coasts/international
Introduced marine pests	www.ea.gov.au/coasts/imps
Marine protected areas	www.ea.gov.au/coasts/mpa
Marine species conservation	www.ea.gov.au/coasts/species

Environmental Assessments and Approvals

Assessment and approvals	www.ea.gov.au/assessments
Australian environment impact assessment network	www.ea.gov.au/assessments/eianet

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act	www.ea.gov.au/epbc
Environment protection impact of proposals assessments	www.ea.gov.au/assessments/epip

Heritage

Heritage	www.ea.gov.au/heritage
Australian and World Heritage	www.ea.gov.au/heritage/awh
Heritage lists	www.ea.gov.au/heritage/lists
Advisory bodies	www.ea.gov.au/heritage/advisorybodies
Protecting heritage	www.ea.gov.au/heritage/protecting
Research and information	www.ea.gov.au/heritage/information
Laws, guidelines and charters	www.ea.gov.au/heritage/law

Industry

Industry	www.ea.gov.au/industry
Australia's EnviroNET	www.environet.ea.gov.au
Biotechnology and gene technology	www.ea.gov.au/industry/biotechnology
Chemicals risk assessment and management	www.ea.gov.au/industry/chemicals
Eco-efficiency and cleaner production	www.ea.gov.au/industry/eecp
Hazardous wastes	www.ea.gov.au/industry/hwa
Innovation and facilitation	www.ea.gov.au/industry/innovation
National Pollutant Inventory	www.npi.gov.au
Sustainable industries	www.ea.gov.au/industry/sustainable
Waste and recycling	www.ea.gov.au/industry/waste

Inland Waters

Inland waters	www.ea.gov.au/water
Freshwater	www.ea.gov.au/water/freshwater
International Year of Freshwater 2003	www.freshwater2003.gov.au
Groundwater	www.ea.gov.au/water/groundwater
National Centre for Tropical Wetland Research	www.nctwr.org.au
Rivers and catchments	www.ea.gov.au/water/basins
Rivers	www.ea.gov.au/water/rivers
National Urban Water Efficiency	www.ea.gov.au/water/urban
Water policy	www.ea.gov.au/water/policy
Water quality	www.ea.gov.au/water/quality
Water resource management	www.ea.gov.au/water/resources

Waterwatch	www.waterwatch.org.au
Wetlands and migratory waterbirds	www.ea.gov.au/water/wetlands

Land Management

Land management	www.ea.gov.au/land
Desertification	www.ea.gov.au/land/desertification
Firewood	www.ea.gov.au/land/firewood
National land and water resources audit	www.ea.gov.au/land/nlwra
Native vegetation	www.ea.gov.au/land/vegetation
Natural resource management	www.ea.gov.au/nrm
Salinity	www.ea.gov.au/land/salinity

Parks and Reserves

Parks and reserves	www.ea.gov.au/parks
Australian alps national parks	www.australianalps.ea.gov.au
Biosphere reserves	www.ea.gov.au/parks/biosphere
Commonwealth national parks, reserves and botanic gardens	www.ea.gov.au/parks/commonwealth
Indigenous protected areas	www.ea.gov.au/indigenous/ipa
Interim biogeographic regionalisation for Australia	www.ea.gov.au/parks/nrs/ibra
National Reserve System	www.ea.gov.au/parks/nrs
Permits	www.ea.gov.au/parks/permits

Minister and Parliamentary Secretary

Minister and Parliamentary Secretary	www.ea.gov.au/minister
Minister for the Environment and Heritage	www.ea.gov.au/minister/env
Parliamentary Secretary	www.ea.gov.au/minister/ps
Minister for the Environment and Heritage media releases	www.ea.gov.au/minister/env/2003
Parliamentary Secretary media releases	www.ea.gov.au/minister/ps/2003

Department of the Environment and Heritage

About the Department	www.ea.gov.au/about
Annual reports	www.ea.gov.au/about/annual-report
Budget papers	www.ea.gov.au/about/budget
Contract list	www.ea.gov.au/about/contracts
File list	www.ea.gov.au/about/files

Policies and legislation	www.ea.gov.au/about/legislation.html
Publications	www.ea.gov.au/about/publications
Regulatory plan	www.ea.gov.au/about/regulatory-plan
Databases	www.ea.gov.au/erin
Events	www.ea.gov.au/events
Library	www.ea.gov.au/about/library
Approvals and permits	www.ea.gov.au/approvals
Employment opportunities	www.ea.gov.au/jobs
Media centre	www.ea.gov.au/media
Payments and procurement	www.ea.gov.au/business
Programmes and funding	www.ea.gov.au/programs
Ecologically sustainable development	www.ea.gov.au/esd
Environmental education	www.ea.gov.au/education
Indigenous communities and the environment	www.ea.gov.au/indigenous
International activities and commitments	www.ea.gov.au/commitments
Natural resource management	www.ea.gov.au/nrm
State of the Environment	www.ea.gov.au/soe
Department structure	www.ea.gov.au/about/structure.html
Approvals and Wildlife Division	www.ea.gov.au/awd
Corporate Strategies Division	www.ea.gov.au/csd
Heritage Division	www.ea.gov.au/hd
Land, Water and Coasts Division	www.ea.gov.au/lwcd
Natural Resources Management Programs Division	www.ea.gov.au/nrmpd
Parks Australia	www.ea.gov.au/pa
Policy Coordination and Environment Protection Division	www.ea.gov.au/pcepd
Supervising Scientist Division	www.ea.gov.au/ssd
Australian Antarctic Division	www.aad.gov.au

Environment and Heritage portfolio

Australian Greenhouse Office	www.greenhouse.gov.au
Australian Heritage Commission	www.ahc.gov.au
Bureau of Meteorology	www.bom.gov.au
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	www.gbrmpa.gov.au
National Oceans Office	www.oceans.gov.au
Natural Heritage Trust	www.nht.gov.au
Sydney Harbour Federation Trust	www.harbourtrust.gov.au
Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator	www.orer.gov.au

APPENDIX 9 – DEPARTMENTAL ADDRESSES AND CONTACT NUMBERS

Department of the Environment and Heritage

John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace,
Parkes ACT 2600
GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601
Phone: (02) 6274 1111 Fax: (02) 6274 1666

Community Information Unit
Phone: 1800 803 772
email: ciu@ea.gov.au

Australian Antarctic Division

Channel Highway, Kingston Tas 7050
Phone: (03) 6232 3209 Fax: (03) 6232 3288

Supervising Scientist Division

Cnr Pederson Road & Fenton Court,
Marrara NT 0812
Phone: (08) 8920 1100 Fax: (08) 8920 1199

Bureau of Meteorology

150 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne Vic 3001
Phone: (03) 9669 4000 Fax: (03) 9669 4699

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

2/68 Flinders Street, Townsville Qld 4810
Phone: (07) 4750 0700 Fax: (07) 4721 3445

Australian Heritage Commission

John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace,
Canberra ACT 2600
Phone: (02) 6274 2111 Fax: (02) 6274 2095

Director of National Parks

John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace,
Canberra ACT 2600
Phone: (02) 6274 1111 Fax: (02) 6274 1666

National Oceans Office

1st Floor, 80 Elizabeth Street, Hobart Tas 7000
Phone: (03) 6221 5000 Fax: (03) 6221 5050

Australian Greenhouse Office

John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace,
Canberra ACT 2600
Phone: (02) 6274 1888 Fax: (02) 6274 1390

Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

Edmund Barton Building, Kings Avenue,
Barton ACT 2600
Phone: (02) 6274 1436 Fax: (02) 6274 1725

Sydney Harbour Federation Trust

Building 22, Chowder Bay Road,
Mosman NSW 2088
Phone: (02) 8969 2100 Fax: (02) 8969 2120

Annual Report Coordination

John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace,
Canberra ACT 2600
Phone: (02) 6274 1959 Fax: (02) 6274 1094