2 Financial and Commonwealth reserves system summaries



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Financial summary

A surplus result was achieved for 2006–07 due largely to delays in some of the Kakadu mine site rehabilitation works as a result of flooding, lower depreciation expenditure than expected due to delay in some major capital works and a contribution by the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources for completion of the Ulu<u>r</u>u sunrise visitor facility capital works.

Overall, income for 2006–07 was up by 5 per cent against budget and expenditure was slightly down by 0.9 per cent against budget. The cash available from the surplus will be used to meet future budget pressures including continuation of mining rehabilitation and capital works not completed in 2006–07. An analysis of the variance is in Table 1.

Table 2 and Figure 2 summarise income and expenses information for the Director of National Parks. Audited financial statements are at Chapter 8.

Management of marine protected areas is undertaken by the Marine and Biodiversity Division under delegation from the Director and is excluded from this financial summary.

Business area	Income	Expenses
Jointly managed parks	Up \$1.6 million primarily due to insurance recoveries relating to damage caused by Cyclone Monica and flooding in Kakadu; a contribution by the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources to the Uluru sunrise visitor facility capital works; and a revised estimate of resources received free of charge from the Department	Down \$0.5 million due to delays in some Kakadu mine site rehabilitation works as a result of flooding in Kakadu; reduced depreciation expenditure being less than expected due to delay in some major capital works offset by additional expenditure relating to damage caused by Cyclone Monica and flooding in Kakadu; and an increased estimate of resources received free of charge from the Department
Other parks and reserves	Up \$1.2 million primarily due to additional project-related funding and a revised estimate of resources received free of charge from the Department	Up \$0.7 million due to expenditure related to extra project-related funding and an increased estimate of resources received free of charge from the Department, offset by depreciation expenditure being less than expected due to delay in some major capital works

Table 1: Analysis of variance against budget

Business area	Income	Expenses
Governance, corporate services and Executive	Up \$0.3 million due to greater than expected interest revenue as a result of delayed operating expenditure and capital works; additional project-related funding; and a revised estimate of resources received free of charge from the Department, offset by a reduction in revenues from government required to fund Departmental cost pressures	Down \$0.8 million resulting from an increased estimate of resources received free of charge from the Department, offset by savings required to be made as a result of a reduction in revenues from government

Table 2: Overview of financial results

		2006 Actuals \$000s	2007 Actuals \$000s	2007 Budget \$000s	2007 Variance \$000s
	Revenue	37,762	39,768	38,125	1,643
Jointly managed parks ^a	Expenses	(36,760)	(37,647)	(38,125)	478
pund	Surplus/(Deficit)	1,002	2,121	0	2,121
	Revenue	14,273	15,092	13,894	1,198
Other terrestrial parks and reserves ^b	Expenses	(13,884)	(14,642)	(13,894)	(748)
punduna reserves	Surplus/(Deficit)	389	450	0	450
	Revenue	52,035	54,860	52,019	2,841
Total terrestrial parks and reserves	Expenses	(50,644)	(52,289)	(52,019)	(270)
purks und reserves	Surplus/(Deficit) ^a	1,391	2,571	0	2,571
Contribution to	Revenue	400			
Australia's Virtual	Expenses	(425)			
Herbarium	Surplus/(Deficit)	(25)			
Governance,	Revenue	6,588	8,133	7,806	327
corporate services	Expenses	(5,780)	(7,003)	(7,806)	803
and executive ^c	Surplus/(Deficit)	808	1,130	0	1,130
T (10) ((Revenue	59,023	62,993	59,825	3,168
Total Director of National Parks	Expenses	(56,849)	(59,292)	(59,825)	533
	Surplus/(Deficit)	2,174	3,701	0	3,701

(a) Kakadu, Ulu<u>r</u>u–Kata Tju<u>t</u>a and Booderee National Parks

(b) Includes Calperum and Taylorville Stations which are not formal reserves

(c) Governance, corporate services and executive includes administration for Parks Australia North and Parks Australia South, finance, legal, insurance, planning, interest income and bank charges

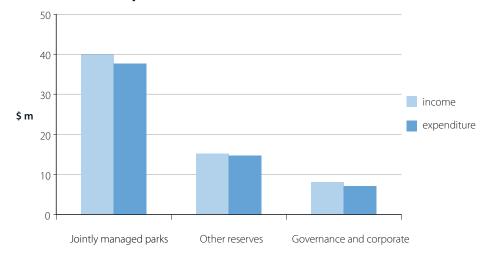


Figure 2: Income and expenditure 2006–07

Commonwealth reserves system summary

The Commonwealth protected area estate as declared under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* comprised, at 30 June 2007, seven terrestrial reserves (national parks, botanic gardens) and 14 marine reserves (marine parks, marine reserves, nature reserves).

The terrestrial reserves are managed by Parks Australia which assists the Director in carrying out the Director's responsibilities. Of the 14 marine reserves, 13 are managed by the Marine and Biodiversity Division of the Department under delegation from the Director while management of the Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve is delegated to the Australian Antarctic Division.

Table 3 provides a summary of financial, staffing and area information for Commonwealth terrestrial and marine reserves and Table 4 provides an overview of individual reserves for 2006–07.

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Year ending 30 June	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Terrestrial reserves					
Expenses (\$000s) ^a	54,650	57,545	58,691	56,849	59,292
Income (\$000s) ^b	62,947	53,022	58,525	59,023	62,993
Number of staff	280.5	287.8	263.8	274.5	270.6
Number of reserves	7	7	7	7	7
Area protected (ha) ^c	2,131,407	2,131,407	2,131,407	2,131,407	2,131,407
Marine reserves					
Expenses (\$000s)	2,126	1,981	2,531	3,582	5,530
Income (\$000s) ^b	2,126	1,981	2,531	3,582	5,530
Number of staff	13	12	12.6	15.25	17.5
Number of reserves	13	13	13	13	14
Area protected (ha) ^c	27,219,458	27,245,378	27,245,378	27,245,378	27,245,678

Table 3: Overview of terrestrial and marine Commonwealth reserves

(a) Also includes governance, corporate services, executive and the management contract for Calperum and Taylorville Stations which are not formal reserves

(b) Includes revenue from all sources including appropriations and externally raised revenue

(c) Figures for 2003 to 2006 vary slightly from those appearing in previous reports to reflect the latest data available from the Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database and to correct minor errors

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Table 4: Overview of individual reserves in 2006–07

Area name	Area (ha)	IUCN Category ^a	2006–07 operating cost (\$000s)	2006–07 capital expenditure (\$000s)	2006–07 external revenue (\$000s)	2006–07 payment to traditional owners (\$000s)
Jointly managed parks						
Booderee National Park (p 57)	6,379	=	6,124	1,023	1,137	490
Kakadu National Park (p 77)	1,980,400	=	17,260	3,339	1,476	1,499
Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park (p 105)	132,566	=	10,244	1,997	8,482	2,030
Other terrestrial parks and reserves						
Australian National Botanic Gardens (p 47)	85	≥	9,169	782	661	
Christmas Island National Park (p 70)	8,719	=	3,198	212	1,676	
Norfolk Island National Park and Botanic Garden (p 92)	656	=	965	392	24	
Pulu Keeling National Park (p 99)	2,602	=	742	66	33	
Marine reserves ^b						
Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve (p 119)	58,337	la	66	0	0	
Cartier Island Marine Reserve (p 126)	17,237	la	0	0	0	
Cod Grounds Commonwealth Marine Reserve (p 130)	300	la	1,209 °	0	0	
Coringa-Herald National Nature Reserve (p 134)	885,250	la	213	0	0	
Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs Marine National Nature Reserve (p 138)	187,726	la	30	0	0	
Great Australian Bight Marine Park (Commonwealth Waters) (p 143)	1,937,162	N	117	0	0	
Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve (p 148)	6,457,815	la	73	0	0	
Lihou Reef National Nature Reserve (p 156)	843,670	la	0	0	0	
Lord Howe Island Marine Park (Commonwealth Waters) (p 160)	300,063	≥	20	0	0	
Macquarie Island Marine Park (p 164)	16,205,928	≥	139	0	0	
Mermaid Reef Marine National Nature Reserve (p 169)	53,987	la	220	0	0	
Ningaloo Marine Park (Commonwealth Waters) (p 174)	243,559	=	271	0	0	
Solitary Islands Marine Reserve (Commonwealth Waters) (p 179)	15,747	Þ	84	0	0	
Tasmanian Seamounts Marine Reserve (p 183)	38,897	la	3	0	0	
(a) The IUCN Protected Area classification system comprises seven management categories, not all of which have been applied to reserves declared under the <i>Environment Protection and</i> Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Parts of some reserves are zoned a different IUCN category from the reserve as a whole	ient categories, rent IUCN cate	, not all of which gory from the re	have been applie serve as a whole	d to reserves declared	under the Environmen	t Protection and

(b) In addition to the operating costs for each reserve, \$1,266,161 was spent across the 13 marine reserve as a wnole performance assessment systems, training, communications, workshops and conference attendance, surveillance and enforcement activities. Another \$869,711 was spent on activities for the identification of new marine protected areas

\$1,164,283 of this amount was spent on a structural adjustment process for affected commercial fishing businesses under the Australian Government's Marine Protected Areas and Displaced Fishing Policy Ū