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NSW IRRIGATORS' COUNCIL

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SUBMISSION

To

PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION

INQUIRY INTO

Impact of Competition Policy Reforms

On

Rural and Regional Australia

July 1999

Executive Summary

The National Competition Policy Agreement of 11 April 1995 "emphasised that the competition policy reform package would enhance the national economic interest by improving Australia's international competitiveness as well as enhancing the interests of Australian consumers".

With respect to water reform, the National Competition Policy agreed to in the April 1995 Council of Australian Governments Agreement (COAG) comprises the February 1994 water reform decisions of COAG (the Water Reform Agreement) and the April 1995 Competition Principles Agreement and the April 1995 Conduct Code Agreement (regarding anti-competitive conduct generally and in relation to Government controlled services and infrastructure specifically)².

The elements of these Agreements on water reform have not been implemented in the manner envisaged and important elements have been ignored. This has resulted in unwanted impacts on irrigation water users and unless corrected the reforms will not enhance the national economic interest that is the intended outcome of the National Competition Policy.

The attention of the Productivity Commission is particularly drawn to the following parts of the Agreements that have not been delivered:

- **Adequate financial resources to facilitate structural adjustment³;**
- **Secure property right in water entitlements⁴;**
- **Greater efficiency in service delivery⁵ ; and**
- **Third party access to water infrastructure, rivers and riverine systems;**

The attention of the Productivity Commission is also drawn to the following elements in the Agreements that have been misinterpreted in implementation:

- **That water be used to maximise its contribution to national income and welfare⁶;**
- **Pricing regimes in time fully recoup operating costs and contain a component to enable supply systems to be maintained and refurbished or replaced as appropriate ⁷;**
- **Balancing environmental water needs with other uses⁸.**

The NSW Irrigators' Council submits that the Productivity Commission needs to report on these matters and recommend appropriate actions to Government.

¹ Council of Australian Governments (COAG), Communique 11 April 1995, p 1 ² COAG, Agreement to Implement the National Competition Policy and Related Reforms, Conduct Code Agreement & Competition Principles Agreement, April 1995 ³ COAG, Communique, 25^d February 1995, pp4,21 and Report of the Working Group on Water Resource Policy to the Council of Australian Governments p4,21 ⁴ COAG, Communique, 25^d February 1995, p4 and Report of the Working Group on Water Resource Policy to the Council of Australian Governments p3 and 28 ⁵ COAG, Communique, 25^h February 1995, pp3,23 and Report of the Working Group on Water Resource Policy to the Council of Australian Governments p4 ⁶ COAG, Communique, 25^h February 1995, pp3,22 and Report of the Working Group on Water Resource Policy to the Council of Australian Governments p2, ⁷ COAG, Communique, 25^h February 1995, p20 and Report of the Working Group on Water Resource Policy to the Council of Australian Governments pp3,13 ⁸ COAG, Communique, 25^h February 1995, p21 and Report of the Working Group on Water Resource Policy to the Council of Australian Governments p9

Background to Water Reform

This submission relates to competition policy issues in relation to NSW water.

NSW's water resources include the water that falls directly as rain, the **surface water** in lakes, storages and rivers and the water that is present in underground aquifers. The availability of water is not evenly distributed in time or location. Periods of drought and flood are common features of a climate which is extremely variable and extremely unpredictable.

Historically, water infrastructure has been constructed to conserve and utilise surface and groundwater for town water and sewerage supplies and for agriculture, recreation and industry. Irrigation farming has been encouraged, particularly in inland NSW to **maximise the agricultural** production from the water available.

Increasing farm productivity, closer settlement and drought proofing were the three basic principles that have underpinned water management since early this century. The NSW Government owned the major water resources and made water available to meet the above objectives. The sharing of the water available was supported by regulatory restrictions on water use (eg **rice could only be grown** in certain government managed irrigation areas) and a priority system of allocation and water availability (often determined by water-user committees and Boards). To ensure as much as possible of the available resource was used, the estimated level of anticipated under-utilised entitlement was taken into consideration when announcing water allocation availability. When water in excess of that required for downstream purposes was flowing in a river irrigators could access this surplus, often referred to as "off allocation water".

Over the last few years, licences have been progressively changed to volumetric entitlements, water trading has been allowed and restrictions on agricultural uses of water removed. In a country where there is more land to farm than there is water presently available, demand for water is increasing. There is demand from existing entitlement holders for maintenance of historic use and for further development. There is demand for water entitlements for new irrigation investments. There is increasing demand from tablelands farmers for irrigation development. There is the traditional competition between farming and grazing; and there is demand for water by other industries, particularly mining, fishing and urban water. Claims now exceeds the water resources available in most years.

One factor perhaps demonstrating the rise in claims is changes in agriculture. Refer to Attachment-K ABS Agstats for the period 1991/92 to 1996/97 show the value of production from traditional grazing products Livestock & Livestock Products has not increased compared with irrigated agricultural products. As the returns from traditional pastoral grazing has diminished demand has increased to produce irrigated products.

The COAG response is that the market will be best at determining the allocation of water between competing uses. This represents a significant change in policy.

Adequate financial resources to facilitate structural adjustment

The COAG Communique stated that "the changes flowing from the (Water reform) framework are extensive and far reaching in their implications" and that the "speed and extent of water industry reform and the adjustment process will be dependent on the availability of financial resources to facilitate structural adjustment and asset refurbishment"⁹.

There are two reasons why financial resources are needed. Removal of impediments to economically efficient use of water and for equity and justice in coping with fundamental shift in government water allocation policy.

That water be used to maximise its contribution to national income and welfare

What is the best economic use of water? What is the objective? COAG said that water be used to maximise its contribution to national income and welfare.

For a given stock of water, the social objective is to maximise its value. This will be achieved by being efficient. The economic meaning of the word efficient is not the same as is being used by commentators and bureaucrats implementing water reform. In a perfectly competitive market efficiency is achieved if the marginal cost of (purchasing) a water entitlement is equal to the marginal revenue obtained from the use of the water in all its uses.

In fact at any point we inherit the baggage of history. We have pre-existing rules, existing water infrastructure and distribution systems, and existing allocations of water entitlements. These can distort the market.

If feasible, correction of such distortions should increase the value of the resource. This is the basis of COAG's intention of removing impediments to water being transferred from low value to higher value uses¹⁰. It may require structural adjustment assistance as COAG recognised.

It must be recognised that sometimes the price of correction can be greater than the benefit of removing the distortion.

Many commentators and bureaucrats have seized upon the notion of water use efficiency in completely the wrong terms and have seized upon water use efficiency arguments to increase regulation and to propose increases in government water charges beyond recovery of efficient costs. The NSW Irrigators' Council would urge the Commission to explain the contradiction inherent in this. It needs to be spelt out that a range of factors determining agricultural production. What is considered high value on day one may be in overproduction or overtaken by technology shortly thereafter. The COAG philosophy is that the principle role of government is to remove impediments but otherwise leave product choice to the market.

⁹ COAG Communique 25 February 1994, p4

¹⁰ COAG Communique, p3

Equity and Justice

COAG also recognised that fundamental change requires transitional structural adjustment measures. One academic research paper on water trades¹¹ makes the statement that the water being traded is sleeper and dozer elements of entitlements and represents previously "unused water"¹². The data from the MDBC and the Department indicates that there never was any unused water. The trading in underutilised entitlements has simply lowered the percentage allocation available whilst the volume used has remained the same. The effect is a transfer in water from some existing normal security users to the purchasers (part new users and part existing users) and a transfer of **money from the** purchasers to the sellers of the sleeper and dozer entitlements. The transfer is not a simple transfer of water from A to B with the consideration being money from B to A. Rather it is the sale of entitlement from A to B for monetary consideration from B to A with water being transferred to B from C. Murray Irrigation represents a significant group of irrigators that have had their historical levels of water reduced in this way. Adjustment measures are needed to deal with inequities when historic access to water is reduced by a fundamental change in policy.

There are, of course, also good efficiency reasons for respecting implicit property rights.

Recommendation

The Commission should cast an orthodox economic ruler across the meaning of removing impediments to water moving to higher value uses and across the need for adequate adjustment assistance.

¹¹ Bjornlund and McKay, Transferrable Water Entitlements: Early lessons from South Australia

¹² Bjornlund and McKay, Transferrable Water Entitlements: Early lessons from South Australia, pp41,42

Secure property right in water entitlements

A fundamental of the COAG Water Reform Agenda was the introduction of secure water "property" rights¹³. Given the competition policy reforms and the deregulation of water and agricultural controls which have been implemented by Governments in Australia, it is **essential for the efficient** allocation and use of water that a system of secure, enforceable and tradeable rights to water be implemented without delay.

COAG said that the State Government members of the Council would implement comprehensive systems of water allocations or entitlements backed by separation of water property rights from land title and clear specification of entitlements in terms of ownership, volume, reliability, transferability and, if appropriate, quality',¹⁴. A property right is a right that is legally enforceable.

Property rights in water were to be introduced by 1998. The rights existing and proposed in NSW fall far short the Competition Policy Agreement to secure water property rights. This can be demonstrated firstly by the reduction in water volume and reliability that has resulted -from the NSW Government's environmental flows policy (see Attachment - 2) and secondly by the NSW Government's proposed Farm Dams Policy. The Farm Dams policy will allow new water harvesting for irrigation. Further the new Farm Dam entitlements are without licensing, metering or enforcement. The Government has reported¹⁵ "There is significant concern in the M1313C, as with licensed water users and conservation interests, that the farm dams policy will result in significant growth in water use and therefore could impact on either the Cap, the security of supply to other users and/or downstream flows. While NSW has not reserved a volume for this purpose the paper indicates that if growth occurs then NSW will maintain the Cap by adjusting licensed diversions as necessary".

There is increasing evidence, including recently published reports by the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics in December 1998, that for efficient water use and investment in improved water use efficiency, a water right system should include infrastructure access rights. To facilitate further efficiency gains in water use, the river management authorities should replace the existing system of annual allocations with a system which provides tradeable infrastructure access rights storage and delivery systems. Irrigators in the Northern irrigation valleys of NSW requested the then Minister, Hon Kim Yeadon, to adopt "capacity sharing" in their valleys. Despite the Minister's agreement to trial capacity sharing the Department of Land and Water Conservation has refused to implement this system. The Centre for Water Policy Research at the University of New England (which has designed and implemented a capacity sharing arrangement in a major multi use valley in South America) supports the introduction of capacity sharing, indicating that it gives water users a transparently secure water right.

15 it any wonder that irrigators are reluctance to accept that competition policy is being implemented when the reality is that water rights continue to be eroded regardless of the commitment given by COAG. This perception of betrayal is reinforced by other elements of competition policy that appear to be worthless because COAG and the other decisions have fundamentally changed the rules without regard to the previous

¹³ COAG Communique February 25 1994, p4

¹⁴ COAG Communique February 25 1994, p21

¹⁵ Department of Land & Water Conservation, Progress Report Farm Dams Policy, p2

negotiations and assurances concerning close consultation in planning for change and for adequate adjustment assistance.

The COAG outcomes will only be achieved by the establishment of a genuine right. It is widely accepted (and part of the COAGWater Agreement) that efficient allocation of water resources in the market-based system requires the introduction of secure and tradeable water rights. It is essential for the efficient allocation and use of water that a system of secure, enforceable and tradeable rights to water is implemented without delay.

The formalisation of secure and enforceable water rights has been allowed to drag on for too long. The River Management Authorities having established agreement on the management rules for the river, can formalise water entitlements into contracts with entitlement holders. The NSW Government must honour the COAG Agreement and can readjust rights later, if desired, through the market.

Recommendation

The Commission should report on the nature of a genuine water property right and recommend that the NSW Government deliver on its obligation to introduce such a right without further delay.

Greater efficiency in service delivery ¹⁶; Separation of transport from storage and regulation of water; and third party access

At present farmers consider that water policy in NSW is unduly concentrated on water usage. More needs to be done to improve the infrastructure and the operating rules so that supply efficiencies can be achieved.

Because it is driven by the private sector, on- farm efficiency has outpaced the efficiencies that are possible from improvements to storages and delivery infrastructure and from management of rivers and catchments ¹⁷. The Executive Director of the MDBC, Don Blackmore explained to irrigators in a 1997 meeting at Griffith that the MDBC Cap on water extractions was not meant to be an absolute cap on the volume of water flowing through water meters. Rather it is an incentive for investment in improving system efficiencies and reducing system losses thereby giving the water for further extractions. However, the same incentive principle underpinned the 1988 Salinity and Drainage Agreement failed because there has been no devolution of salinity credits below State level and therefore no resulting market in salinity credits. Similarly the incentive implicit in the Cap is being ignored.

Under current arrangements:

- How can private sector firms offer to invest in and manage headworks and rivers?
- How can private sector firms offer to manage wetlands so as to use the wetlands as natural conservation storages that can be filled as part of a wetting cycle and the water delivered to productive users downstream as part of a managed dry-out cycle? {An example is the building of a regulator to control the flow into the Moira wetlands in the Murray Valley is estimated to have saved 6,300 megalitres of water a year as well as improving the ecology of the wetland.}
- How can private sector firms use the river systems to deliver water downstream from privately owned storages?
- How can firms invest in salinity reduction works and obtain salinity credits that can be traded?

Fundamental reform, including devolution and decentralisation of water management functions, separating transport from water use per se and providing for third party access to river and delivery systems, is essential.

Valley Management Authorities

Around the world there is a distinct trend towards water-shed based management of river systems with a key ingredient being strong local community support obtained by giving the local community significant ownership of the planning and water management process. This will require devolving the functions of water resource management and river operations to community-driven water-shed based river management.

¹⁶ COAG, Communique, 25h February 1995, pp3,23 and Report of the Working Group on Water Resource Policy to the Council of Australian Governments p4 ¹⁷Dr. Terry Heiller, NSW Ministerial Water Forum, September 1995

The **NSW Irrigators'** Council has recommended community governed river management authorities be established with statutory powers to manage the water in the river and its immediate environment (including natural resource management functions); to enforce and to protect allocated entitlements; and to determine how they can be equitably redistributed as required. The NSW Irrigators' Council considers that in these local authorities, all stakeholders with a tangible interest in the river and its associated environs ought to be represented.

The first outcome of such a policy will be strong agreement between the various stakeholders on the sustainable limits of the river system in their locality and on how the river is to be managed and the available water shared. The community governed river management authority will facilitate genuine agreement amongst public and private stakeholders as to the acceptable quantitative and qualitative limits of the river and then be responsible for managing the river to achieve these outcomes. The authority will be responsible and be accountable for implementing the agreement. In implementing the agreement, provision of services can be made contestable to reduce operating costs.

Recommendation

The Commission should note the current absence in NSW of sufficient public sector reform (especially with respect to decentralisation and devolution of water management functions and third party access to the transport of water through river systems) and draw attention to the benefits of community based valley management authorities.

Healthy Rivers

The **COAG Water** Reform put forward the need for more consideration for the environment. However, water users consider that this element has become the only reason for COAG amongst NSW bureaucrats in charge of water policy. In essence the bureaucracy has gone feral but claiming that this is the priority enforced on them by the COAG Water Reforms in the National Competition Agreement.

It is important to note that the NSW Independent Healthy Rivers Commission has defined a healthy river as encompassing a broad range of physical, economic and social characteristics which includes the river's environmental status and the river's ability to support patterns of commercial activity and the social amenity to which the community aspires. This is in contrast to the approach adopted by the bureaucracy in the management of inland rivers where the environment is given superordinate priority and despite no scientific justification the water to users has been reduced by so called natural flow rules (see Attachment-2). These "feel good" natural flow rules have no scientific basis and ignore focussing on those issues or problems which are having the most serious impact on **river health and identifying where** the biggest potential gains can be made.

An example of the result of the Healthy Rivers Commission's approach can be seen in the June 1999 Report into the Clarence River system. The Commission pointed OUt18 in its Chapter on River flows that the Departments term of "river stress" related to changes in historical flow patterns and that its linkage to river health was not particularly strong. The Commission therefore found that improved flow management is not the strongest mechanism for improving river health. The Healthy Rivers Commission then takes a forward looking perspective, taking the existing development and infrastructure and develops a range of measures, including allowing exemptions from river flow rule restrictions for farmers implementing best practice.

The approach of the Healthy Rivers Commission is consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses of Waterways adopted by the United Nations in 1997 and to which Australia is a signatory. The Convention lists a number of factors to be considered in managing, extracting and using water in rivers. The Convention states that no one factor is more important than any other. This recognises that the economic, social and environmental purposes of water are equally important objectives.

Maintaining healthy rivers in this total context needs a government policy framework in sympathy with the factors underpinning agricultural, industry and regional development and conducive to securing the necessary community support.

Rural water management must recognise the existing state of water infrastructure and river regulation and the industries and communities which this has produced. The challenge is to deliver agreed environmental outcomes whilst increasing desired levels regional economic and social development.

While river flow and water quality considerations are important elements of river health, practical alternatives to achieving ecological objectives should not be ignored. Environmental improvements can also be attained by investment in improved water storage and river regulation infrastructure and automated structures which can reduce

⁸ Healthy Rivers Commission, Draft Report into the Clarence River System, June 1999 Chapter 8

water losses and improve the riverine environment. Examples include the installation of multi-level discharge towers in water storages, the installation of fish ladders in river regulating infrastructure, improved weir design and removing unnecessary permanent weirs. The control and eventual eradication of European Carp must be given priority attention.

In selecting from alternative options to achieve community endorsed environmental outcomes, priority is to be given to those options that involve better river management and natural resource solutions that do not reduce water to users. This is the approach adopted by the Healthy Rivers Commission and would appear to be more consistent with COAG's intentions. The Commission is urged to consider sending a clear message to this effect to restore economic sense to the management of rivers.

RECOMMENDATION

The Commission should correct the bureaucratic perception that the Competition Agreement requires that the environment be given superordinate priority. It should once again cast an orthodox economic ruler across the COAG and competition principles that would prefer market based solutions, that are forward looking and recognises the existing level of development and infrastructure. The Commission is encouraged to consider endorsing the Healthy Rivers Commission's concept of a healthy river and the forward looking approach adopted to encouraging environmental enhancement.

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Water Pricing and Pricing regimes in time fully recoup operating costs and contain a component to enable supply systems to be maintained and refurbished or replaced as appropriate'

In NSW water pricing is subject to control by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal. The Council supports the sensible forward looking economic approach to recovery of efficient costs of supply.

However the attention of the Commission is drawn to the threat of the ridiculous notions of full economic cost recovery put forward by both by the environmental organisations and by government.

The attention of the Commission is drawn to the response by Hassall & Associates to an invalid interpretation and subsequent publicity given by the Nature Conservation Council to a report they undertook (See attachment-3). Hassalls point out the economic nonsense of such an interpretation of full economic cost recovery.

The attention of the Commission is also drawn to the attempts to have accepted as a COAG and Competition Policy element the views of report on Asset Valuation and Cost Recovery prepared by the bureaucracy. This was attempted to be slipped into the wording of the Tranch of Payments attachment to the Competition Policy Agreement . Continued representations by this Council amongst others has seen COAG confirm recently that this had not been agreed to by COAG.

Recommendation

The Commission is urged to endorse the approach adopted by the NSW JPART as a proper approach to COAG cost recovery principles. The NSW Irrigators' Council urges the Commission to report on this matter to prevent unnecessary costs being imposed on water users as a result of false claims by the bureaucracy and others as to the intent of the National Competition Policy Agreement.

¹⁹ COAG, Communique, 25* February 1995, p20 and Report of the Working Group on Water Resource Policy to the Council of Australian Governments pp3,13

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 01991- March 1997

NEW SOUTH

WALES

VICTORIA

		TOTAL	%		IRRIGATED	TOTAL	%		IRRIGATED	
		\$	IRRIGATED		VALUES	\$	IRRIGATED		VALUES	
					\$				\$	
kSTURE AND GRASSES										
lar 1991192	\$	127,607,111.00	49.3%	\$	62,960,740.11	\$	262,707,419.00	6.0%	\$	15,737,53
lar 1992193	\$	127,807,085.00	50.3%	\$	64,254,471.46	\$	266,564,032.00	5.6%	\$	14,929,26
iar. 1993194	\$	122,748,700.00	51.3%	\$	62,958,283.31	\$	226,123,230.00	5.6%	\$	12,772,10
w 1994195	\$	129,944,580.00	52.5%	\$	68,227,636.13	\$	249,391,077.00	6.3%	\$	15,767,59
w 1995196	\$	141,157,626.00	52.5%	\$	74,066,098.89	\$	344,500,196.00	5.4%	\$	18,596,65
w 1996197	\$	86,049,605.00	52.0%	\$	44,776,231.75	\$	204,366,458.00	6.0%	\$	12,218,06
kOPS FOR HAY										
,ar 1991192		31,641,738.00	24.0%		7,594,017.12		41,555,568.00	29.0%	\$	12,051,11
iar 1992193	\$	29,249,390.00	24.0%	\$	7,019,853.60		24,481,128.00	29.0%	\$	7,099,52
,ar 1993194		32,070,322.00	24.0%		7,696,877.28		22,314,730.00	29.0%		6,471,27
)ar 1994195	\$	34,107,141.00	24.0%	\$	8,185,713.84		21,843,502.00	29.0%	\$	6,334,61
w 1995196	\$	52,942,160.00	24.0%	\$	12,706,118.40		49,156,636.00	29.0%	\$	14,255,42
,ar 1996197		27,057,727.00	24.0%		6,493,854.48		26,182,692.00	29.0%		7,592,98
E-REALS FOR GRAIN										
3ar 1991192	\$	878,665,661.00	26.1%	\$	229,021,998.95		413,017,833.00	0.3%	\$	1,103,42
.ar 1992193	\$	1,108,323,002.00	20.4%	\$	226,141,756.48		600,974,084.00	0.2%	\$	1,369,02
mr 1993194	\$	1,450,275,502.00	23.3%	\$	337,574,983.99		593,055,862.00	0.2%	\$	1,061,12
aar 1994195	\$	653,288,503.00	41.0%	\$	268,112,425.80		368,928,139.00	0.4%	\$	1,438.92
ear 1995196	\$	1,885,127,245.00	18.3%	\$	345,274,891.32		902,806,629.00	0.2%	\$	1,983,97
ear 1996197	\$	2,653,675,247.00	17.7%	\$	469,241,891.24		806,073,456.00	0.8%	\$	6,057,88
THER CROPS										
ear 1991192	\$	1,003,922,474.00	76.1%	\$	764,057,526.85		289,039,284.00	67.8%	\$	196,066,87
ear 1992193	\$	853,033,362.00	72.7%	\$	619,955,089.61		403,412,333.00	68.8%	\$	277,710,17
ear 1993194	\$	906,797,416.00	72.3%	\$	655,330,945.35		398,057,379.00	63.6%	\$	253,343,72
car 1994195	\$	927,172,941.00	76.1%	\$	705,824,706.62		275,864,335.00	82.3%	\$	227,169,46
car 1995196	\$	1,088,220,908.00	72.1%	\$	784,355,774.93		490,760,407.00	66.5%	\$	326,121,08
car 1996197	\$	1,373,659,914.00	72.6%	\$	996,837,992.89		436,044,774.00	71.8%	\$	312,971,18

SW IRRIGATORS' COUNCIL

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SUMMARY

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 011991- March 1997

NEW SOUTH WALES

VICTORIA

		TOTAL	%		IRRIGATED	TOTAL	%		IRRIGATED	
		\$	IRRIGATED		VALUES	\$	IRRIGATED		VALUES	
					\$				\$	
.GETABLES										
w 1991192	\$	168,672,430.00	82.0%	\$	138,229,647.78		322,143,642.00	85.9%	\$	276,800,91
iar 1992193	\$	164,260,956.00	81.3%	\$	133,556,225.06		316,239,311.00	83.4%	\$	263,696,01
mr 1993194	\$	181,949,829.00	81.2%	\$	147,711,170.69		413,212,647.00	76.9%	\$	317,879,31
w 1994195	\$	198,170,025.00	78.1%	\$	154,852,000.63		385,089,964.00	84.9%	\$	327,019,01
w 1995196	\$	213,618,351.00	80.8%	\$	172,701,440.61		405,397,755.00	85.8%	\$	348,000,31
sar 1996197	\$	203,229,238.00	80.4%	\$	163,492,701.13		445,082,547.00	86.3%	\$	383,991,41
RUIT (EXCLUDING GRAPES)										
sar 1991192	\$	310,942,186.00	71.1%	\$	221,016,734.36		334,254,708.00	94.1%	\$	314,385,21
.ar 1992193	\$	290,823,566.00	71.6%	\$	208,341,570.80		343,668,708.00	94.0%	\$	323,205,81

ear 1993194	\$	279,391,008.00	73.4%	\$	204,961,799.00	\$	344,564,669.00	93.5%	\$	322,029,11
ear 1994195	\$	309,259,138.00	72.1%	\$	223,023,940.92	\$	324,958,635.00	93.5%	\$	303,888,24
ear 1995196	\$	327,267,369.00	77.5%	\$	253,600,419.32	\$	344,390,774.00	93.4%	\$	321,797,60
ear 1996197	\$	422,572,319.00	77.8%	\$	328,874,061.44	\$	394,942,327.00	93.9%	\$	370,986,91
RAPES										
ear 1991192	\$	88,872,164.00	89.1%	\$	79,143,319.00	\$	178,620,804.00	95.4%	\$	170,320,11
car 1992193	\$	79,258,138.00	85.9%	\$	68,100,217.20	\$	155,721,350.00	94.5%	\$	147,210.51
car 1993194	\$	90,459,373.00	87.1%	\$	78,794,585.80	\$	175,567,896.00	91.9%	\$	161,327,74
car 1994195	\$	89,112,043.00	87.4%	\$	77,858,577.60	\$	144,516,496.00	92.7%	\$	133,935,11
ear 1995196	\$	132,504,129.00	86.8%	\$	114,981,834.40	\$	227,879,004.00	92.0%	\$	209,640,31
ear 1996197	\$	156,786,626.00	84.0%	\$	131,632,227.60	\$	214,708,407.00	91.6%	\$	196,763,11
IVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING										
ear 1991192	\$	1,588,167,338.00	1.4%	\$	22,244,718.24	\$	1,282,487,275.00	0.8%	\$	9,636,71
ear 1992193	\$	1,696,803,769.00	2.2%	\$	36,755,268.63	\$	1,271,522,702.00	0.7%	\$	8,822,01
ear 1993194	\$	1,903,167,978.00	2.4%	\$	45,749,813.42	\$	1,485,837,237.00	0.6%	\$	9,227,39
ear 1994195	\$	1,918,291,325.00	2.7%	\$	50,869,873.13	\$	1,375,429,009.00	0.6%	\$	8,109,71
car 1995196	\$	1,756,189,487.00	3.2%	\$	56,621,816.99	\$	1,370,558,901.00	0.6%	\$	8,052,31
car 1996197	\$	1,709,773,992.00	3.1%	\$	53,364,817.73	\$	1,419,621,667.00	0.7%	\$	9,474,24

SW IRRIGATORS' COUNCIL

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	NEW SOUTH WALES			VICTORIA						
	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$				
based on Agricultural Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1991-1997										
IVESTOCK PRODUCTS										
ear 1991192	\$	1,604,354,712.00	14.9%	\$	239,646,356.12	\$	1,705,507,006.00	30.4%	\$	519,067,4
ear 1992193	\$	1,454,579,361.00	16.5%	\$	239,969,219.32	\$	1,824,900,144.00	34.8%	\$	634,517,3
ear 1993194	\$	1,373,888,032.00	18.3%	\$	251,069,645.34	\$	1,877,788,166.00	35.0%	\$	657,935,6
ear 1994195	\$	1,705,028,154.00	16.9%	\$	287,910,029.17	\$	2,001,365,647.00	31.5%	\$	629,910,6
ear 1995196	\$	1,471,288,869.00	19.8%	\$	291,442,021.38	\$	2,253,492,376.00	36.1%	\$	814,478,8
ear 1996197	\$	1,629,329,567.00	18.5%	\$	301,441,657.42	\$	2,115,507,046.00	34.6%	\$	732,586,6
Total Agriculture										
ear 1991192	\$	5,802,845,816.00	30.4%	\$	1,763,915,058.52	\$	4,829,333,539.00	31.4%	\$	1,515,169,5
ear 1992193	\$	5,804,138,629.00	27.6%	\$	1,604,093,672.16	\$	5,207,483,792.00	32.2%	\$	1,678,559,9
ear 1993194	\$	6,340,748,160.00	28.3%	\$	1,791,848,104.18	\$	5,536,521,816.00	31.5%	\$	1,742,047,4
ear 1994195	\$	5,964,373,850.00	30.9%	\$	1,844,864,903.83	\$	5,147,386,100.00	32.1%	\$	1,653,573,3
ear 1995196	\$	7,068,316,144.00	29.8%	\$	2,105,750,416.23	\$	6,388,942,678.00	32.3%	\$	2,062,926,6
ear 1996197	\$	8,262,134,235.00	30.2%	\$	2,496,155,435.67	\$	6,062,529,374.00	33.5%	\$	2,032,642,5
Included in "Other Crops" is Cotton										
ear 1991192	\$	652,935,836.00	80.0%	\$	522,348,668.80	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ -	-
ear 1992193	\$	498,092,093.00	80.0%	\$	398,473,674.40	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ -	-
ear 1993194	\$	483,299,539.00	80.0%	\$	386,639,631.20	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ -	-
ear 1994195	\$	595,223,887.00	80.0%	\$	476,179,109.60	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ -	-
ear 1995196	\$	665,369,541.00	80.0%	\$	532,295,632.80	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ -	-
ear 1996197	\$	933,112,013.00	80.0%	\$	746,489,610.40	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ -	-
Included in "Cereals for Grain" is RICE										
ear 1991192	\$	175,963,409.00	100.0%	\$	175,963,409.00	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ -	-
Year 1992193	\$	160,621,141.00	100.0%	\$	160,621,141.00	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ -	-
ear 1993194	\$	261,388,514.00	100.0%	\$	261,388,514.00	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ -	-

Year 1994/95	\$	216,075,231.00	100.0%	\$	216,075,231.00	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	
Year 1995/96	\$	225,827,551.00	100.0%	\$	225,827,551.00	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	
Year 1996/97	\$	307,605,075.00	100.0%	\$	307,605,075.00	2,705,758.00	100.0%	\$	2,705,758.00

IRRIGATORS' COUNCIL
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	QUEENSLAND			SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$
ASTURE AND GRASSES						
Year 1991/92	\$ 63,089,005.00	1.2%	\$ 751,128.04	\$ 63,218,584.00	55.5%	\$ 35,104.2
Year 1992/93	\$ 46,039,885.00	0.8%	\$ 375,424.16	\$ 69,047,108.00	54.5%	\$ 37,647.1
Year 1993/94	\$ 61,506,643.00	1.2%	\$ 715,847.68	\$ 68,024,094.00	54.2%	\$ 36,899.1
Year 1994/95	\$ 86,930,863.00	1.5%	\$ 1,336,481.48	\$ 68,712,241.00	53.6%	\$ 36,831.2
Year 1995/96	\$ 54,228,391.00	1.3%	\$ 694,155.44	\$ 61,815,483.00	55.6%	\$ 34,382.7
Year 1996/97	\$ 44,457,709.00	1.1%	\$ 509,610.88	\$ 69,980,366.00	51.7%	\$ 36,195.6
ROPS FOR HAY						
Year 1991/92	\$ 6,283,198.00	25.0%	\$ 1,570,799.50	\$ 30,780,828.00	15.0%	\$ 4,617.1
Year 1992/93	\$ 2,307,094.00	25.0%	\$ 576,773.50	\$ 21,013,177.00	15.0%	\$ 3,151.9
Year 1993/94	\$ 2,432,195.00	25.0%	\$ 608,048.75	\$ 28,101,429.00	15.0%	\$ 4,215.2
Year 1994/95	\$	25.0%	\$ -	\$ 19,457,192.00	15.0%	\$ 2,918.5
Year 1995/96	\$ 21,156,610.00	25.0%	\$ 5,289,152.50	\$ 59,525,522.00	15.0%	\$ 8,928.8
Year 1996/97	\$ 8,468,021.00	25.0%	\$ 2,117,005.25	\$ 40,712,731.00	15.0%	\$ 6,106.9
EREALS FOR GRAIN						
Year 1991/92	\$ 259,292,415.00	8.2%	\$ 21,350,270.59	\$ 720,138,248.00	0.0%	\$ 7.4
Year 1992/93	\$ 247,810,314.00	5.4%	\$ 13,401,134.06	\$ 709,793,282.00	0.0%	\$ 20.1
Year 1993/94	\$ 307,308,368.00	4.0%	\$ 12,443,756.10	\$ 656,562,428.00	0.0%	\$ 16.8
Year 1994/95	\$ 284,157,617.00	7.5%	\$ 21,248,489.86	\$ 628,042,567.00	0.0%	\$ 22.4
Year 1995/96	\$ 442,951,639.00	3.5%	\$ 15,432,789.65	\$ 1,188,584,139.00	0.0%	\$ 58.9
Year 1996/97	\$ 703,955,256.00	2.3%	\$ 16,506,298.33	\$ 1,001,322,592.00	0.0%	\$ 62.4
OTHER CROPS						
Year 1991/92	\$ 1,040,534,198.00	60.1%	\$ 625,459,353.28	\$ 97,987,912.00	16.9%	\$ 16,559.1
Year 1992/93	\$ 1,226,180,520.00	60.3%	\$ 739,470,057.88	\$ 112,384,484.00	31.7%	\$ 35,619.8
Year 1993/94	\$ 1,387,994,700.00	58.5%	\$ 811,345,207.86	\$ 136,197,601.00	34.2%	\$ 46,626.3
Year 1994/95	\$ 1,724,781,860.00	58.3%	\$ 1,005,431,070.24	\$ 126,914,788.00	34.4%	\$ 43,625.9
Year 1995/96	\$ 1,716,948,029.00	57.4%	\$ 985,877,492.58	\$ 168,238,258.00	21.6%	\$ 36,256.0
Year 1996/97	\$ 1,852,795,330.00	57.5%	\$ 1,064,939,177.00	\$ 174,120,432.00	20.4%	\$ 35,603.4

ISW IRRIGATORS' COUNCIL
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	QUEENSLAND			SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$
VEGETABLES						
Year 1991/92	\$ 359,720,884.00	96.2%	\$ 346,218,909.40	\$ 151,996,506.00	94.7%	\$ 144,004.44
Year 1992/93	\$ 350,066,914.00	95.9%	\$ 335,789,629.11	\$ 145,659,637.00	95.7%	\$ 139,456.28
Year 1993/94	\$ 413,341,660.00	96.5%	\$ 398,690,260.24	\$ 178,250,106.00	95.0%	\$ 169,255.28

~ar 1994195	\$	414,377,311.00	96.0%	\$ 397,610,285.90	\$ 219,152,689.00	96.6%	\$	211,598,78
~ar 1995196	\$	436,574,692.00	95.5%	\$ 416,967,479.76	\$ 243,077,399.00	95.7%	\$	232,733,67
~ar 1996197	\$	448,247,244.00	95.9%	\$ 429,849,883.65	\$ 225,294,568.00	94.8%	\$	213,635,35
WIT (EXCLUDING GRAPES)								
w 1991192	\$	361,359,656.00	83.8%	\$ 302,649,132.33	\$ 171,059,574.00	94.0%	\$	160,838,55
w 1992193	\$	412,683,182.00	82.6%	\$ 340,979,122.12	\$ 182,354,079.00	94.9%	\$	173,065,49
iar 1993194	\$	362,220,341.00	86.2%	\$ 312,410,259.04	\$ 190,590,670.00	94.5%	\$	180,155,69
w 1994195	\$	451,338,921.00	85.0%	\$ 383,439,101.84	\$ 188,867,588.00	94.3%	\$	178,072,15
w 1995196	\$	432,226,617.00	85.5%	\$ 369,664,262.01	\$ 226,515,697.00	94.1%	\$	213,217,39
w 1996197	\$	436,448,743.00	87.0%	\$ 379,688,456.74	\$ 257,378,071.00	93.2%	\$	239,773,87
RAPES								
w 1991192	\$	6,011,368.00	99.2%	\$ 5,964,967.60	\$ 144,124,513.00	82.0%	\$	118,123,60
,ar 1992193	\$	7,655,206.00	99.2%	7,595,866.00	\$ 114,884,754.00	81.3%	\$	93,409,365
iar 1993194	\$	7,106,836.00	99.4%	\$ 7,061,851.20	\$ 153,646,125.00	81.2%	\$	124,782,02
.ar 1994195	\$	8,807,020.00	99.5%	\$ 8,766,193.40	\$ 241,925,117.00	80.8%	\$	195,390,40
,ar 1995196	\$	6,249,957.00	98.9%	6,183,551.60	\$ 313,810,678.00	80.7%	\$	253,235,20
w 1996197	\$	14,397,355.00	99.4%	\$ 14,314,284.00	\$ 298,345,025.00	80.6%	\$	240,321,37
VESTOCK SLAUGHTERING								
w 1991192	\$	1,873,507,883.00	0.4%	\$ 8,253,416.53	\$ 336,233,839.00	0.3%	\$	1,131,11
.ar 1992193	\$	1,961,253,120.00	0.4%	8,596,084.14	\$ 388,780,332.00	0.4%	\$	1,563,19
.ar 1993194	\$	2,151,558,981.00	0.4%	\$ 9,432,197.49	\$ 434,363,762.00	0.4%	\$	1,725,61
.ar 1994195	\$	1,918,727,640.00	0.4%	8,203,149.72	\$ 466,214,094.00	0.4%	\$	1,967,59
				\$				
mr 1995196	\$	1,642,764,466.00	0.4%	\$ 6,902,895.64	\$ 422,465,450.00	0.5%	\$	1,947,18
3ar 1996197	\$	1,613,881,210.00	0.4%	\$ 6,696,951.07	\$ 416,649,094.00	0.4%	\$	1,757,50

3W IRRIGATORS' COUNCIL

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	QUEENSLAND			SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$			
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS									
'ear 1991192	\$	536,821,630.00	14.7%	\$ 79,168,270.47	\$	459,236,181.00	12.9%	\$	59,341,4
'ear 1992193	\$	505,631,021.00	17.4%	\$ 87,773,406.77	\$	470,709,453.00	14.0%	\$	65,742,5
,ear 1993194	\$	513,457,590.00	18.5%	\$ 94,987,146.77	\$	424,887,726.00	16.2%	\$	68,919,4
'ear 1994195	\$	581,739,708.00	16.9%	\$ 98,070,654.59	\$	505,267,138.00	15.1%	\$	76,057,5
'ear 1995196	\$	566,569,422.00	19.4%	\$ 110,006,367.40	\$	518,524,048.00	17.3%	\$	89,895,0
'ear 1996197	\$	554,442,431.00	19.9%	\$ 110,558,920.67	\$	472,712,019.00	18.9%	\$	89,467,7
*otal Agriculture									
'ear 1991192	\$	4,506,620,237.00	30.9%	\$ 1,391,386,247.73	\$	2,174,776,185.00	24.8%	\$	539,727.0
(ear 1992193	\$	4,759,627,256.00	32.2%	\$ 1,534,557,497.73	\$	2,214,626,306.00	24.8%	\$	549,675.9
(ear 1993194	\$	5,206,927,314.00	31.6%	\$ 1,647,694,575.13	\$	2,270,623,941.00	27.9%	\$	632,595,6
(ear 1994195	\$	5,470,860,940.00	35.2%	\$ 1,924,105,427.03	\$	2,464,553,414.00	30.3%	\$	746,484,7
'ear 1995196	\$	5,319,669,823.00	36.0%	\$ 1,917,018,146.57	\$	3,202,556,674.00	27.2%	\$	870,655,0
'ear 1996197	\$	5,677,093,299.00	35.7%	\$ 2,025,180,587.59	\$	2,956,514,898.00	29.2%	\$	862,924,2
ncluded in "Other Crops" is Cotton									
(ear 1991192	\$	225,721,068.00	80.0%	\$ 180,576,854.40	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -		
(ear 1992193	\$	207,927,306.00	80.0%	\$ 166,341,844.80	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -		
(car 1993194	\$	168,884,130.00	80.0%	\$ 135,107,304.00	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -		
(ear 1994195	\$	255,995,538.00	80.0%	\$ 204,796,430.40	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -		

Year 1995196	\$	337,357,852.00	80.0%	\$ 269,886,281.60	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1996197	\$	409,077,513.00	80.0%	\$ 327,262,010.40	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -
Included in "Cereals for Grain" is RICE							
Year 1991192	\$	7,029,677.00	100.0%	\$ 7,029,677.00	\$ -		\$ -
Year 1992193	\$	3,061,756.00	100.0%	\$ 3,061,756.00	\$ -		\$ -
Year 1993194	\$	-	100.0%	\$ -	\$		\$ -
Year 1994195	\$	-	100.0%	\$ -			\$ -
Year 1995196	\$	-	100.0%	\$ -	\$		\$ -
Year 1996197	\$	-	100.0%	\$ -			\$ -

qSW IRRIGATORS'COUNCIL
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based on Agricultural Census
Australian Bureau of Statistics
April 1991- March 1997

WEST AUSTRALIA

TASMANIA

		TOTAL	%	IRRIGATED	TOTAL	%	IRRIGATED
		\$	IRRIGATED	VALUES	\$	IRRIGATED	VALUES
				\$			\$
KESTURE AND GRASSES							
Year 1991192	\$	51,326,550.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 28,127,346.00	1.9%	\$ 546.57
Year 1992193	\$	48,749,528.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 33,276,713.00	1.9%	\$ 639.34
Year 1993194	\$	62,702,179.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 25,629,433.00	1.8%	\$ 471,30
Year 1994195	\$	82,958,721.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 21,801,932.00	1.9%	\$ 412,77
Year 1995196	\$	93,069,885.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 28,371,861.00	1.9%	\$ 536,41
Year 1996197	\$	40,692,520.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 31,465,845.00	1.9%	\$ 585,45
PROPS FOR HAY							
Year 1991192	\$	47,686,630.00	0.7%	\$ 333,806.41	\$ 861,328.00	2.0%	\$ 17,22
Year 1992193	\$	41,090,540.00	0.7%	\$ 287,633.78	\$ 824,794.00	2.0%	\$ 16,49
Year 1993194	\$	50,143,275.00	0.7%	\$ 351,002.93	\$ 847,844.00	2.0%	\$ 16,95
Year 1994195	\$	51,542,025.00	0.7%	\$ 360,794.18	\$ -	2.0%	\$ -
Year 1995196	\$	52,310,640.00	0.7%	\$ 366,174.48	\$ 1,615,090.00	2.0%	\$ 32,30
Year 1996197	\$	51,102,325.00	0.7%	\$ 357,716.28	\$ 1,113,637.00	2.0%	\$ 22,27
CEREALS FOR GRAIN							
Year 1991192	\$	1,148,386,943.00	0.0%	\$ 4,166.20	\$ 8,856,372.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1992193	\$	1,330,919,329.00	0.0%	\$ 15,408.95	\$ 9,510,150.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1993194	\$	1,379,519,111.00	0.0%	\$ 11,295.00	\$ 9,547,099.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1994195	\$	1,550,077,713.00	0.0%	\$ 14,388.55	\$ 10,593,156.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1995196	\$	2,168,426,319.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 15,022,508.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1996197	\$	1,998,596,216.00	0.0%	\$ 14,272.65	\$ 11,483,546.00	0.0%	\$ -
OTHER CROPS							
Year 1991192	\$	215,543,232.00	26.2%	\$ 56,502,163.95	\$ 44,521,000.00	25.9%	\$ 11,516,71
Year 1992193	\$	238,731,481.00	28.0%	\$ 66,903,747.85	\$ 49,265,198.00	32.2%	\$ 15,852,81
Year 1993194	\$	317,745,571.00	28.6%	\$ 91,007,870.05	\$ 61,821,961.00	29.4%	\$ 18,176,76
Year 1994195	\$	313,689,881.00	32.8%	\$ 102,863,358.15	\$ 82,674,164.00	22.5%	\$ 18,583,33
Year 1995196	\$	394,879,558.00	26.3%	\$ 103,668,006.05	\$ 64,881,053.00	7.2%	\$ 4,639,73
Year 1996197	\$	410,098,036.00	21.9%	\$ 89,929,828.55	\$ 54,983,331.00	9.9%	\$ 5,451,21

qSW IRRIGATORS'COUNCIL
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based on Agricultural Census

WEST AUSTRALIA

TASMANIA

	TOTAL \$ IRRIGATED	%		IRRIGATED VALUES \$	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED		IRRIGATED VALUES \$
VEGETABLES								
ear 1991192	131,136,768.00	95.2%	\$	124,813,405.05	\$ 104,192,810.00	99.1%	\$	103,256,710.00
ear 1992193	\$ 139,926,903.00	95.9%	\$	134,258,997.44	\$ 106,744,316.00	99.2%	\$	105,843,510.00
ear 1993194	\$ 138,957,973.00	95.8%	\$	133,136,668.27	\$ 115,015,510.00	99.0%	\$	113,918,710.00
ear 1994195	\$ 161,718,860.00	96.4%	\$	155,850,855.01	\$ 109,843,727.00	98.9%	\$	108,603,510.00
ear 1995196	\$ 175,118,963.00	96.7%	\$	169,329,557.32	\$ 136,111,399.00	99.3%	\$	135,099,510.00
ear 1996197	\$ 181,329,469.00	96.7%	\$	175,412,613.69	\$ 155,146,951.00	100.0%	\$	155,071,210.00
FRUIT (EXCLUDING GRAPES)								
ear 1991192	\$ 79,712,947.00	89.7%	\$	71,481,413.75	\$ 39,935,115.00	96.5%	\$	38,517,510.00
ear 1992193	\$ 83,062,394.00	89.0%	\$	73,965,899.09	\$ 44,223,940.00	96.3%	\$	42,603,510.00
ear 1993194	\$ 91,752,998.00	91.5%	\$	83,914,337.77	\$ 36,999,777.00	96.6%	\$	35,758,610.00
ear 1994195	\$ 88,091,482.00	85.8%	\$	75,588,636.36	\$ 47,977,832.00	96.1%	\$	46,095,010.00
ear 1995/96	\$ 103,690,818.00	88.8%	\$	92,105,752.18	\$ 51,619,523.00	95.8%	\$	49,427,110.00
ear 1996197	\$ 115,600,813.00	88.4%	\$	102,203,095.51	\$ 60,028,029.00	94.9%	\$	56,974,010.00
RAPES								
ear 1991192	\$ 11,918,624.00	88.3%	\$	10,524,468.00	\$ 902,613.00	80.0%	\$	722,010.00
ear 1992193	\$ 14,205,330.00	88.7%	\$	12,607,181.80	\$ 1,557,919.00	80.0%	\$	1,246,310.00
ear 1993194	\$ 17,633,602.00	85.3%	\$	15,041,822.00	\$ 1,725,695.00	80.0%	\$	1,380,510.00
ear 1994195	\$ 18,016,287.00	86.6%	\$	15,600,294.80	\$ 4,221,599.00	80.0%	\$	3,377,210.00
ear 1995196	\$ 24,165,958.00	85.7%	\$	20,713,565.40	\$ 3,815,562.00	80.0%	\$	3,051,510.00
ear 1996197	\$ 29,194,013.00	84.4%	\$	24,646,941.40	\$ 2,993,600.00	80.0%	\$	2,394,810.00
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING								
ear 1991192	\$ 418,205,220.00	0.1%	\$	538,884.73	\$ 117,834,108.00	0.2%	\$	263,810.00
ear 1992193	\$ 484,049,998.00	0.1%	\$	559,993.67	\$ 127,405,130.00	0.2%	\$	275,810.00
ear 1993194	\$ 545,738,429.00	0.1%	\$	652,814.29	\$ 148,501,619.00	0.2%	\$	337,510.00
ear 1994195	\$ 624,169,555.00	0.1%	\$	887,074.58	\$ 117,778,056.00	0.3%	\$	318,210.00
ear 1995196	\$ 684,136,650.00	0.1%	\$	850,224.76	\$ 105,273,629.00	0.2%	\$	209,110.00
ear 1996197	\$ 685,141,674.00	0.1%	\$	846,181.45	\$ 117,078,980.00	0.2%	\$	225,310.00

~SW IRRIGATORS' COUNCIL

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SUMMARY
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	WEST			AUSTRALIA			TASMANIA		
	TOTAL \$ IRRIGATED	%		IRRIGATED VALUES \$	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED		IRRIGATED VALUES \$	
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS									
ear 1991192	\$ 745,531,591.00	4.3%	\$	32,180,000.04	\$ 180,438,678.00	26.2%	\$	47,190,410.00	
ear 1992193	\$ 751,839,660.00	4.6%	\$	34,956,424.87	\$ 187,335,138.00	31.7%	\$	59,475,310.00	
ear 1993194	\$ 760,881,026.00	4.9%	\$	36,964,163.68	\$ 209,274,293.00	31.1%	\$	65,061,410.00	
ear 1994195	\$ 971,105,152.00	4.1%	\$	39,402,772.84	\$ 224,008,408.00	24.7%	\$	55,381,910.00	
ear 1995196	\$ 793,362,860.00	5.3%	\$	41,661,862.91	\$ 224,368,558.00	33.1%	\$	74,304,810.00	
ear 1996197	\$ 749,281,518.00	5.7%	\$	42,814,757.62	\$ 225,800,201.00	30.1%	\$	68,035,910.00	
Total Agriculture									
ear 1991192	\$ 2,849,448,505.00	10.4%	\$	296,378,308.13	\$ 525,669,370.00	38.4%	\$	202,031,210.00	
ear 1992193	\$ 3,132,575,163.00	10.3%	\$	323,555,287.45	\$ 560,143,298.00	40.3%	\$	225,953,210.00	
ear 1993194	\$ 3,365,074,164.00	10.7%	\$	361,079,909.98	\$ 609,363,231.00	38.6%	\$	235,122,010.00	
ear 1994195	\$ 3,861,369,476.00	10.1%	\$	390,568,174.46	\$ 618,898,874.00	37.6%	\$	232,772,110.00	
ear 1995196	\$ 4,489,161,651.00	9.5%	\$	428,695,143.10	\$ 631,079,183.00	42.4%	\$	267,300,110.00	

(ear 1996197 ncluded in "Other Crops" is Cotton	\$	4,261,036,584.00	10.2%	\$	436,225,407.14	\$ 660,094,120.00	43.7%	\$	288,760,4
(ear 1991192	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
(ear 1992193	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
(ear 1993194	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
Year 1994195	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
Year 1995196	\$	32,760.00	0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
Year 1996197	\$	207,591.00	0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
ncluded in "Cereals for Grain" is FUCE									
(ear 1991192	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
Year 1992193	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
Year 1993194	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
Year 1994195	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
Year 1995196	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	
Year 1996197	\$ -		0.0%	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	\$	

qSW IRRIGATORS'COUNCIL
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	NORTHERN TERRITORY				ACT			
	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$	TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED	IRRIGATED VALUES \$		
LSTURE AND GRASSES								
~ar 1991192	\$ 2,660,776.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 121,967.00	0.0%	\$		
~ar 1992193	\$ 2,115,314.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 143,563.00	0.0%	\$		
~ar 1993194	\$ 1,933,300.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 156,349.00	0.0%	\$		
~ar 1994195	\$ 1,598,612.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 145,073.00	0.0%	\$		
w 1995196	\$ 4,064,337.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 184,370.00	0.0%	\$		
w 1996197	\$ 1,268,887.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 120,893.00	0.0%	\$		
ZOPS FOR HAY								
mr 1991192	\$ 214,500.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 3,220.00	0.0%	\$		
w 1992193	\$ 187,650.00	0.0%	\$	\$ -	0.0%	\$		
w 1993194	\$ 418,800.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 11,906.00	0.0%	\$		
,ar 1994195	\$ -	0.0%	\$	\$ -	0.0%	\$		
iar 1995196	\$ 334,395.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 26,788.00	0.0%	\$		
mr 1996197	\$ 271,721.00	0.0%	\$	\$ 4,127.00	0.0%	\$		
E-REALS FOR GRAIN								
,ar 1991192	\$ 1,300,756.00	13.4%	\$ 174,473.80	\$ 4,416.00	0.0%	\$		
,ar 1992193	\$ 606,755.00	6.7%	\$ 40,946.25	\$ 32,289.00	0.0%	\$		
3ar 1993194	\$ 724,077.00	12.4%	\$ 89,765.75	\$ 22,941.00	0.0%	\$		
w 1994195	\$ 396,816.00	6.2%	\$ 24,485.50	\$ 4,700.00	0.0%	\$		
,ar 1995196	\$ 470,795.00	35.6%	\$ 167,641.25	\$ 29,718.00	0.0%	\$		
,ar 1996197	\$ 454,738.00	5.4%	\$ 24,704.00	\$ 23,540.00	0.0%	\$		
THER CROPS								
.ar 1991192	\$ 17,400,142.00	22.4%	\$ 3,889,999.00	\$ 3,138,121.00	0.0%	\$		
.ar 1992193	\$ 17,126,961.00	23.4%	\$ 4,009,999.00	\$ 2,044,873.00	0.0%	\$		
.ar 1993194	\$ 16,005,452.00	25.9%	\$ 4,149,999.00	\$ 3,275,809.00	0.0%	\$		
car 1994195	\$ 15,076,666.00	35.3%	\$ 5,325,320.00	\$ 3,515,757.00	0.0%	\$		
sar 1995196	\$ 11,311,852.00	28.2%	\$ 3,190,265.00	\$ 4,811,216.00	0.0%	\$		
sar 1996197	\$ 12,272,503.00	23.6%	\$ 2,892,027.00	\$ 2,163,079.00	0.0%	\$		

SW IRRIGATORS'COUNCIL

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based on Agricultural Census
 Australian Bureau of Statistics
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	NORTHERN TERRITORY			ACT		
	TOTAL	%	IRRIGATED	TOTAL	%	IRRIGATED
	\$	IRRIGATED	VALUES	\$	IRRIGATED	VALUES
			\$			\$
VEGETABLES						
Year 1991/92	\$ 4,492,884.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1992/93	\$ 3,506,725.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1993/94	\$ 2,847,575.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 88,744.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1994/95	\$ 3,157,561.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 81,740.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1995/96	\$ 5,977,989.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 175,966.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1996/97	\$ 4,334,459.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 291,206.00	0.0%	\$ -
FRUIT (EXCLUDING GRAPES)						
Year 1991/92	\$ 6,274,737.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1992/93	\$ 10,017,501.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1993/94	\$ 11,197,633.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 29,079.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1994/95	\$ 15,726,086.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 148,817.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1995/96	\$ 13,378,414.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 208,615.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1996/97	\$ 14,075,134.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 201,143.00	0.0%	\$ -
GRAPES						
Year 1991/92	\$ 2,568,647.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1992/93	\$ 4,315,170.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1993/94	\$ 3,923,360.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 7,608.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1994/95	\$ 4,436,000.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 9,585.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1995/96	\$ 6,053,200.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 22,050.00	0.0%	\$ -
Year 1996/97	\$ 5,038,009.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 12,348.00	0.0%	\$ -
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING						
Year 1991/92	\$ 111,699,560.00	0.3%	\$ 326,850.12	\$ 2,151,519.00	0.3%	\$ 6,036.01
Year 1992/93	\$ 100,641,146.00	0.3%	\$ 296,773.28	\$ 2,260,763.00	0.2%	\$ 5,621.49
Year 1993/94	\$ 100,505,493.00	0.3%	\$ 291,916.48	\$ 2,392,814.00	0.2%	\$ 5,896.16
Year 1994/95	\$ 173,866,393.00	0.3%	\$ 520,709.18	\$ 2,656,864.00	0.3%	\$ 6,642.43
Year 1995/96	\$ 209,002,779.00	0.3%	\$ 626,400.88	\$ 2,335,997.00	0.2%	\$ 5,397.54
Year 1996/97	\$ 226,048,417.00	0.3%	\$ 677,784.16	\$ 1,865,716.00	0.2%	\$ 4,344.24

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	NORTHERN TERRITORY			ACT		
	TOTAL	%	IRRIGATED	TOTAL	%	IRRIGATED
	\$	IRRIGATED	VALUES	\$	IRRIGATED	VALUES
			\$			\$
VEGETABLES						
Year 1991/92	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 6,706,139.00	0.6%	\$ 37,906.95
Year 1992/93	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 6,368,322.00	0.5%	\$ 33,742.48
Year 1993/94	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 6,548,436.00	0.5%	\$ 31,034.11
Year 1994/95	\$ 36,073.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 6,464,658.00	0.5%	\$ 30,939.80
Year 1995/96	\$ 4,870,862.00	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 6,850,083.00	0.5%	\$ 32,670.11

ear 1996197	\$		0.0%	\$ -	\$ 6,480,904.00	0.4%	\$ 23,929.16
Aal Agriculture							
ear 1991192	\$	146,612,002.00	3.0%	\$ 4,391,322.92	\$ 12,125.382.00	0.4%	\$ 43,942.96
ear 1992193	\$	138,517,222.00	3.1%	\$ 4,347,718.53	\$ 10,849,810.00	0.4%	\$ 39,363.97
ear 1993194	\$	137,555,690.00	3.3%	\$ 4,531,681.23	\$ 12,533,686.00	0.3%	\$ 36,930.27
ear 1994195	\$	214,294,207.00	2.7%	\$ 5,870,514.68	\$ 13,027,194.00	0.3%	\$ 37,582.23
ear 1995196	\$	255,464,623.00	1.6%	\$ 3,984,307.13	\$ 14,644,803.00	0.3%	\$ 38,067.65
ear 1996197	\$	263,763,868.00	1.4%	\$ 3,594,515.16	\$ 11,162,956.00	0.3%	\$ 28,273.41
~cluded in "Other Cropso is Cotton							
ear 1991192	\$	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$
car 1992193	\$	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$
ear 1993194	\$	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$
ear 1994195	\$	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$
ear 1995196	\$	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$
ear 1996197	\$	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$
iclu*ded in "Cereals for Grain" is RICE							
ear 1991192	\$	130,000.00	100.0%	\$ 130,000.00	\$ -	0.0%	\$
ear 1992193	\$	19,110.00	100.0%	\$ 19,110.00	\$ -	0.0%	\$
ear 1993194	\$	65,072.00	100.0%	\$ 65,072.00	\$ -	0.0%	\$
ear 1994195	\$	12,907.00	100.0%	\$ 12,907.00	\$ -	0.0%	\$
car 1995196	\$	155,120.00	100.0%	\$ 155,120.00	\$ -	0.0%	\$
ear 1996197	\$	22,100.00	100.0%	\$ 22,100.00	\$ -	0.0%	\$

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) Box 82, No" Revesby NSW 2212

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		TOTAL	%		IRRIGATED	
		\$	IRRIGATED	\$	VALUES	\$
~ASTURE AND GRASSES						
'ear 1991192	\$	598,858,758.00	19.0%	\$		113,534,000.00
'ear 1992193	\$	593,743,228.00	18.8%	\$		111,707,000.00
'ear 1993194	\$	568,823,928.00	18.2%	\$		103,638,000.00
'ear 1994195	\$	641,483,099.00	21.8%	\$		139,624,000.00
'ear 1995196	\$	727,392,149.00	17.2%	\$		124,941,000.00
'ear 1996197	\$	478,402,283.00	19.4%	\$		92,839,000.00
,ROPS FOR HAY						
(ear 1991192	\$	159,027,010.00	14.8%	\$		23,569,000.00
(ear 1992193	\$	119,153,773.00	14.9%	\$		17,789,000.00
(ear 1993194	\$	136,340,501.00	14.9%	\$		20,320,000.00
(ear 1994195	\$	126,949,860.00	15.3%	\$		19,411,000.00
(ear 1995196	\$	237,067,841.00	14.8%	\$		35,105,000.00
(car 1996197	\$	154,912,981.00	15.2%	\$		23,514,000.00
'EREALS FOR GRAIN						
(ear 1991192	\$	3,429,662,646.00	7.7%	\$		262,721,000.00
(ear 1992193	\$	4,007,969,205.00	6.0%	\$		242,408,000.00
(ear 1993194	\$	4,397,015,388.00	7.9%	\$		347,169,000.00
Year 1994195	\$	3,495,489,211.00	8.8%	\$		307,097,000.00
Year 1995196	\$	6,603,418,992.00	5.5%	\$		364,943,000.00

Year 1996197	\$	7,175,584,591.00	6.4%	\$	459,409,000.00
DOTHER CROPS					
Year 1991192	\$	2,712,086,363.00	63.6%	\$	1,725,056,000.00
Year 1992193	\$	2,902,179,212.00	61.7%	\$	1,789,385,000.00
Year 1993194	\$	3,227,895,889.00	59.7%	\$	1,926,981,000.00
Year 1994195	\$	3,469,690,392.00	62.7%	\$	2,177,185,000.00
Year 1995196	\$	3,940,051,281.00	58.7%	\$	2,314,148,000.00
Year 1996197	\$	4,316,137,399.00	60.2%	\$	2,597,084,000.00

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		TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED		IRRIGATED VALUES \$
EGETABLES					
w 1991192	\$	1,242,355,924.00	91.7%	\$	1,138,651,000.00
w 1992193	\$	1,226,404,762.00	91.0%	\$	1,115,958,100.00
iar 1993194	\$	1,443,664,044.00	88.9%	\$	1,283,386,800.00
w 1994195	\$	1,491,591,677.00	91.1%	\$	1,358,560,500.00
iar. 1995196	\$	1,616,052,514.00	91.6%	\$	1,480,706,600.00
iar 1996197	\$	1,662,955,682.00	91.7%	\$	1,525,748,700.00
WIT (EXCLUDING GRAPES)					
mr 1991192	\$	1,303,538,923.00	86.8%	\$	1,131,247,200.00
mr 1992193	\$	1,366,833,370.00	86.3%	\$	1,179,641,000.00
mr 1993194	\$	1,316,746,175.00	87.9%	\$	1,157,937,200.00
mr 1994195	\$	1,426,368,499.00	87.3%	\$	1,245,026,400.00
iar 1995196	\$	1,499,297,827.00	88.3%	\$	1,324,159,900.00
mr 1996197	\$	1,701,246,579.00	88.9%	\$	1,512,630,000.00
RAPES					
.ar 1991192	\$	433,018,733.00	89.5%	\$	387,367,200.00
.ar 1992193	\$	377,597,867.00	88.6%	\$	334,484,700.00
3ar 1993194	\$	450,070,495.00	87.2%	\$	392,319,500.00
3ar 1994195	\$	511,044,147.00	86.0%	\$	439,373,400.00
ear 1995196	\$	714,500,538.00	85.9%	\$	613,860,400.00
ear 1996197	\$	721,475,383.00	85.3%	\$	615,120,700.00
VESTOCK SLAUGHTERING					
ear 1991192	\$	5,730,286,742.00	0.8%	\$	45,609,500.00
ear 1992193	\$	6,032,716,960.00	1.0%	\$	60,291,500.00
ear 1993194	\$	6,772,066,313.00	1.0%	\$	69,786,200.00
ear 1994195	\$	6,597,132,936.00	1.1%	\$	72,081,600.00
ear 1995196	\$	6,192,727,359.00	1.3%	\$	82,663,100.00
car 1996/97	\$	6,190,060,750.00	1.3%	\$	82,129,400.00

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IRRIGATED

		TOTAL \$	% IRRIGATED		VALUES \$
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS					
Year 1991/92	\$	5,238,595,937.00	18.7%	\$	977,329,000.00
Year 1992/93	\$	5,201,363,099.00	21.6%	\$	1,123,671,000.00
Year 1993/94	\$	5,166,725,269.00	22.8%	\$	1,179,965,000.00
Year 1994/95	\$	5,995,014,938.00	19.9%	\$	1,194,793,000.00
Year 1995/96	\$	5,839,327,078.00	24.4%	\$	1,425,552,000.00
Year 1996/97	\$	5,753,553,686.00	23.4%	\$	1,347,881,000.00
Total Agriculture					
Year 1991/92	\$	20,847,431,036.00	27.8%	\$	5,805,087,000.00
Year 1992/93	\$	21,827,961,476.00	27.4%	\$	5,975,337,000.00
Year 1993/94	\$	23,479,348,002.00	27.6%	\$	6,481,505,167.77.
Year 1994/95	\$	23,754,764,759.00	29.3%	\$	6,953,155,000.00
Year 1995/96	\$	27,369,835,579.00	28.4%	\$	7,766,080,000.00
Year 1996/97	\$	28,154,329,334.00	29.3%	\$	8,256,359,000.00
Included in "Other Crops" is Cotton					
Year 1991/92	\$	878,656,904.00	80.0%	\$	702,925,000.00
Year 1992/93	\$	706,019,399.00	80.0%	\$	564,815,000.00
Year 1993/94	\$	652,183,669.00	80.0%	\$	521,746,000.00
Year 1994/95	\$	851,219,425.00	80.0%	\$	680,975,000.00
Year 1995/96	\$	1,002,760,153.00	80.0%	\$	802,208,000.00
Year 1996/97	\$	1,342,397,117.00	80.0%	\$	1,073,917,000.00
Included in "Cereals for Grain" is RICE					
Year 1991/92	\$	183,123,086.00	100.0%	\$	183,123,000.00
Year 1992/93	\$	163,702,007.00	100.0%	\$	163,702,000.00
Year 1993/94	\$	261,453,586.00	100.0%	\$	261,453,000.00
Year 1994/95	\$	216,088,138.00	100.0%	\$	216,088,000.00
Year 1995/96	\$	225,982,671.00	100.0%	\$	225,982,000.00
Year 1996/97	\$	310,332,931.00	100.0%	\$	310,332,000.00

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Class & Associates was not aware of the replacement of executive summary with the foreword prepared by Mr Oily UnUI WC read Nir Hoganh's article AS a result we

have requested NICC to:

(i) rec~aH those documents already relewed. tmd stop further-.olcasc O u 11c report in i ts
cttr= formal;

(5) *separate the* Frands (key foreword. from our documnt,

(iii) rcinstate omr executive summary,,, and

(iv) *remove the Hassall & Associates foot= fl-om ~& Grey's work-*

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Managing Director

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I refer to Murray Ho~la's afficle (SW1 27 1998) titled "Irrigators may havc to
cope with less water".

Hassall & Associates is a major provider of consultancy and resc&mh services, in the
=ural =source rnaw- ement and r-nvirazanenW sedor in Amstulia and int~rnationaDy.

Hassall & Associates was aMoarhcd by the Nature Constrvation Council ofNSW

dLe proposed I\SW

(P~CC) to prepare tluce envirowental economics rese4~ papeis on'
water refonns.

Unfon~ly the way in which tho work ~ pu'blLshed by NCC has resulized In
misiinw.ipretation of oux report by the media and Industry-

Followigg ddivery of ous report oux executive su=ary wes repla una by a fortword.
written by Mr Frazicis Gray, an associate of WCC. Mr Gity is in nD way associated with
llwsall & Asso~ and the company rejects in part~cular the follcn~ swements ~hat
appeared in his foreword;

1 . "Thes NSW irrigation indu-stry is a 5700 million pcr yeaz burden on the taxpay&,"

2. "The decisicia by government not to recover the cost of wacer supply infi-astucture
is cquivalerit to Qan(as not recovering the cost of its =oplmu f= travcUers"-

In fact this infruuucture expenditure is historical in n=e and mw made for a number
of re-asons unrelatcd to irfigation, including re~ developmen:~ flood prevention and

domestic water supply. They were never made as an investment to be recouped from the *current generation of irrigators*-

To use the same Q~ analogy; this is equivalent to asking current Qantas passengers to pay for-

- (1) the investment by Qantas in aircraft purchased and worn out prior to WW11; and
- (2) the total operating costs of airports servicing the needs of all airlines and freight users.

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Hassall & Associates were not aware of the receipt & content of our executive summary with the foreword prepared by Mr Gity LMLU WC read Mr Hogart's article - AS a result we have requested NICC to:

(i) re-allow those documents already released and stop further *re-lease report in its* current format

(ii) separate the Francis Orby foreword from our document,

(iii) restate our executive summary, and

(iv) remove the Hassall & Associates *fact from Mr Grey's*

We accepted the assignment on the basis that it would be an opportunity to lift the quality and objectiveness of the data being used in the debate on water reform, and we sincerely regret the misinterpretation of the report

Yours sincerely

Hassall & Associates Pty Ltd

Sohan Walker

Managing Director