

STATE FOREST RESOURCES BUSINESS UNIT

1996/97 ANNUAL REPORT

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1. INTRODUCTION

The State Forest Resources Business Unit (SFRBU) commenced in July 1994 to implement on a commercial basis the forest management strategies contained in the Forest Management Plan 1994-2003.

The unit operates as a vertically integrated business within CALM under the guidelines of the units Business Plan.

The annual report sets out the 1996/97 performance of the business unit compared to the goals and targets set out in the Business Plan in the main areas of management, log production, silviculture and financial achievement.

2. SUMMARY

- Total log production was 1,775,000 tonnes.
- Total sawlog production was 864,000 tonnes.
- 1,560 ha karri successfully regenerated.
- 64 ha of karri regrowth thinned.
- 1,671 ha jarrah thinned either commercially or non-commercially.
- 4,683 ha jarrah treated for release regeneration with further 282 ha harvested for regeneration release requiring no follow up treatment.
- 6,020 ha jarrah treated for regeneration establishment with further 902 ha harvested for regeneration establishment requiring no follow up treatment.
- Operating profit of \$14.3 million on a accrual basis.
- Revenue surplus of \$12.8 million on a cash flow expenditure of \$66.7 million and revenue of \$79.6 million.

3. STATE FOREST RESOURCES BUSINESS UNIT MISSION STATEMENT AND CORE BUSINESS

- **The Units Mission Statement**

The SFRBU will achieve the forest structure and production objectives required under the Forest Management Plan 1994-2003 by manipulating forest structure and composition through commercial silviculture and harvesting practices and associated sale of forest produce.

- **The Units Core Business**

The Unit will harvest and regenerate or harvest to thin native hardwood in State forest and supply a range of forest products approved by Government such that the net revenue earned contributes to the Department's net appropriation and debt reduction programs.

4. **MANAGEMENT GOAL**

To facilitate the sustainable supply on a commercial basis of forest resources from State forest and timber reserves.

To achieve this goal, the SFRBU will be cognisant of and comply with the following objectives contained in the Forest Management Plan 1994-2003 :

- Manage timber harvesting and ensure economic efficiency while sustaining other forest values and have regard to the social infrastructure of the forest regions

Manage the science of silviculture to achieve specific forest regeneration, structure and composition.
- Manage operations in ways that sustain the beauty of the forest through the application of landscape planning and design principles.
- Develop, periodically update and implement codes of "best practice" for all forest based operations.

Effectiveness Indicator. The "Code of Harvesting Practice", "Manual of Harvesting Specifications", the Silviculture guidelines and contractual conditions and specifications contained in CALM contracts with private sector companies are the means by which forest harvesting, forest regeneration and other forest silviculture operations are implemented to achieve required objectives.

Measure : These documents will be reviewed periodically amended and reprinted as appropriate.

The Code of Harvesting Practice and Manual of Harvesting Specifications were reviewed, amended and reprinted to take effect 1 January 1996.

Code of Practice for Timber Harvesting revised to take effect 1 April 1997.

Silviculture Guidelines 1/95 and 2/95 were issued to take effect from December 1995 following review and amendments.

Silviculture Guidelines 1/95 - "Silvicultural Practice in the Jarrah Forest" supersedes Silviculture Specification 2/91.

Silviculture Guidelines 2/95 - "Silvicultural Practice in the Karri Forest" supersedes Silviculture Specification 6/89.

Silvicultural Guideline 1/97 – “Fire as a silvicultural Tool in the Jarrah Forest” supercedes Silvicultural Specification 1/95.

Silvicultural Guideline 2/97 “Karri Seed Crop assessment and Monitoring” is new.

Silvicultural Guideline 3/97 “Jarrah Regeneration Surveys” replaces Silvicultural Guideline 3/90 Jarrah Regeneration Surveys.

Harvesting, roading and silviculture based contracts were reviewed and amended

5. PRODUCTION AND FINANCIAL GOAL

To maximise the financial return to the State from supply of forest resources.

To achieve this goal the SFRBU will undertake the following objectives:

- Supply the range of forest products consistent with demand at the sustainable levels approved by the Government.
- Ensure that all services involved in the production of forest resources are engaged at commercial rates.
- Continually review the forest products available and develop opportunities for new products and markets.
- Ensure that the maximum price is received for forest produce, consistent with demand.
- Regenerate cost effectively harvested stands suited to regeneration.
- Provide efficient and courteous customer service.
- Maintain financial management and product quality expertise.

5.1 Log Production Performance Plan

The 1996/97 year saw a continuing trend in the residential housing industry being well below that of previous years. The result for timber products was to experience a decreasing market, with increased competition. The use of steel roof framing has increased slightly during the year, putting more pressure on timber for roof framing.

Exports of hardwood remained steady for the first half but declined in the second half due to an increase in the consumption tax in Japan, and increased competition from South American timbers.

Given the difficulties of the market this year sawlog sales were still very close to budget, with 863,496 tonnes sawlogs sold (4.0% down on the budgeted 899,399 tonnes). To achieve this however has meant that many sawmills now have record high levels of log and sawn stock.

Total log production was 1,774,181 tonnes being 1.8% down on the budgeted 1,807,035 tonnes. This was a very satisfactory result given the timber market position and difficulties experienced with many harvesting operations.

In order to maximise the sale of sawlogs 13 tenders were called totalling approximately 28000 tonne and one auction for 10000 tonne of Jarrah Bole Logs. Approximately 16000 tonne of fencing, and firewood logs were also marketed through 18 tenders.

Log production performance can be assessed using the effectiveness indicator and measure's below.

<i>Effectiveness Indicator. The quantity of log timber harvested is regulated by sale contracts consistent with the Forest Management Plan sustained yield and market conditions.</i>

- Measure :
- The quantity of log timber harvested compared with the sustained yield.
 - The actual quantity of sawlogs harvested compared with the quantities specified in sale contracts.
 - The actual quantity of sawlogs, residue logs and other logs compared to the target quantities.

The following Tables show actual performance against the above measures.

Summary of 1996/97 Log Production Levels, actual compared to target.

1996/97 quantity of sawlogs harvested compared with quantities specified in sale contracts.

Quantity harvested compared with sustained yield for financial years ending 1995, 1996 and 1997.

1996/97 cumulative and monthly log timber production statistics for sawlog, chiplog and total log production.

(See Page 11 for Section 5.3 - Silvicultural Performance Plan.)

5.2 Roothing Performance Plan

5.2.1 Road Works 1996/97

Supply Area	Type of Work	Major km	Secondary km	Minor km	Total km
Northern Unit	Clear and form (new)	5	-	200	205
	Upgrade	17	-	35	52
	Gravel			130	130
Central Unit	Clear and form (new)	-	-	238	238
	Upgrade	-	-	60	60
	Gravel	-	-	172	172
Southern Unit	Clear and form (new)	38	158	8	204
	Upgrade	-	41	-	41
	Gravel	38 + *35	199	4	276
Total	Clear and form				647
	Upgrade				153
	Gravel				578

*Gravel existing roads (re-sheeting)

The above table shows road works achieved for harvesting purposes (program 47). Additional road works was completed for strategic fire management (program 42).

5.2.2 Roothing Works Expenditure – 1996/97

	Central (\$)	North (\$)	South (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$)
Program 42 CAPITAL	336,159	156,037	195,906	54,280	742,382
Program 42 RECURRENT	101,292	92,387	105,210	-	297,889
Program 47 RECURRENT	845,227	897,069	4,304,106	-	6,046,402
Total	1,282,678	1,144,493	4,605,222	54,280	7,086,673

Log Production Performance Plan

1996/97 LOG PRODUCTION LEVELS - Actual compare to Target CALM PRODUCED (tonnes)

	<u>CALM</u> <u>Target</u> <u>1996/97</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>O/turn</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Variation</u>
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Hardwood Sawlog Production	899,399	863,496	-4.0%
Hardwood Chiplog Production	755,500	746,777	-1.2%
Hardwood Other log Production	152,136	163,908	7.7%
TOTAL NATIVE HARDWOOD	1,807,035	1,774,181	-1.8%

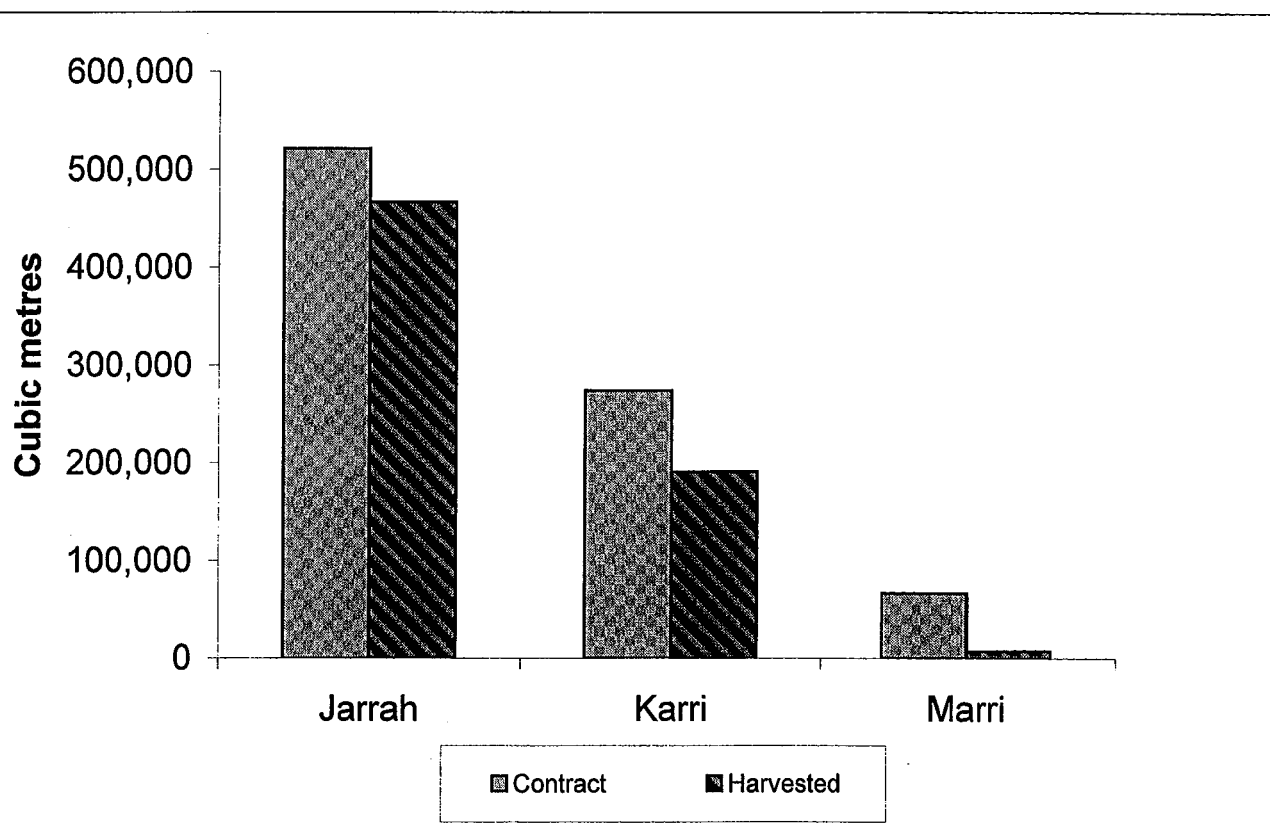
Log Production Performance Plan

Actual Quantity of Sawlog harvested compared with quantities specified in Sale Contracts

1996/97

(cubic metres)

	<u>Jarrah</u>	<u>Karri</u>	<u>Marri</u>
Contract	520,970	273,589	66,205
Harvested	466,575	190,400	7,163

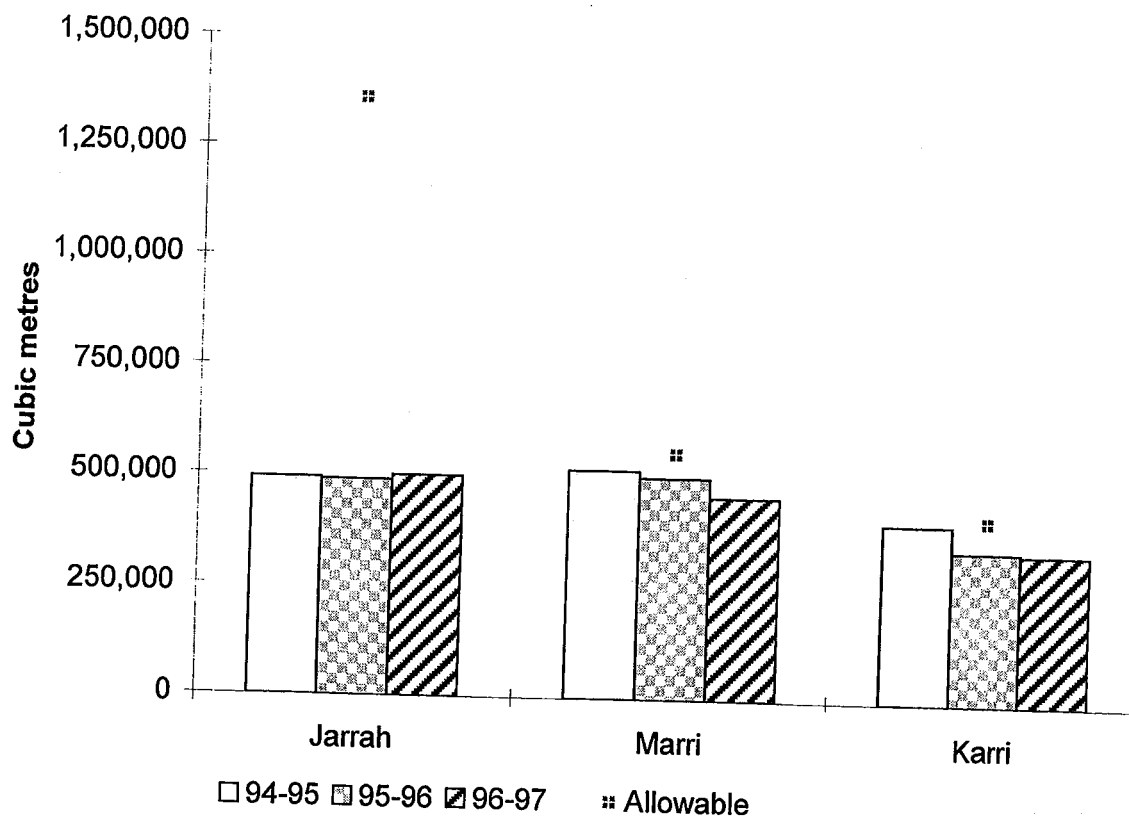


Log Production Performance Plan

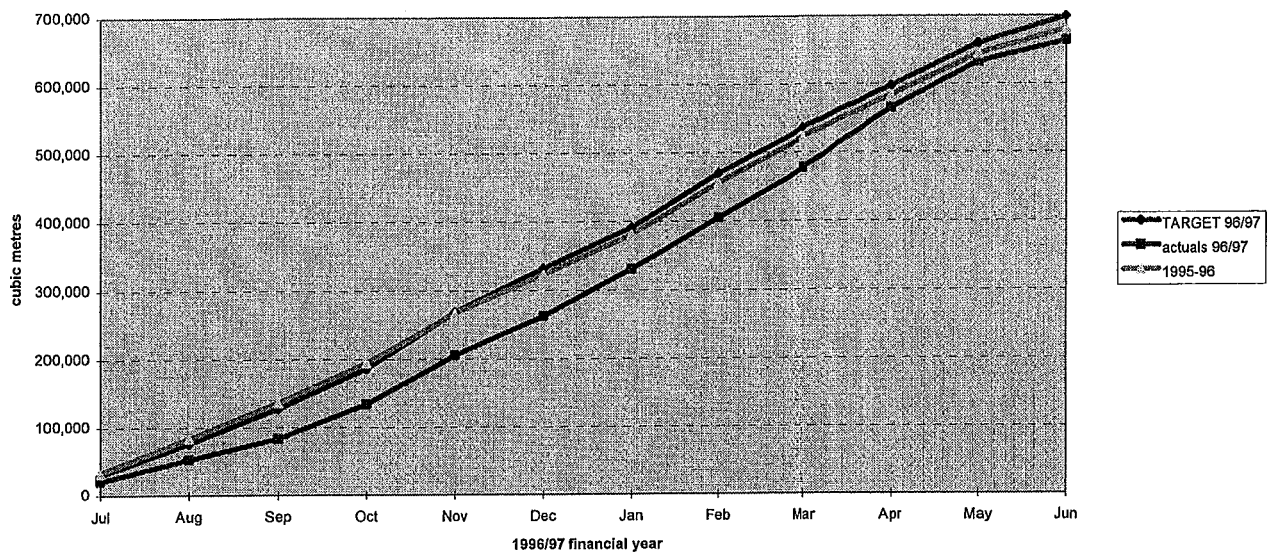
Quantity Harvested compared with Allowable Sustained yield

	(cubic metres)		
	<u>Jarrah</u>	<u>Marri</u>	<u>Karri</u>
94-95	492,616	517,476	404,725
95-96	489,196	502,151	346,806
96-97	499,936	459,659	342,410

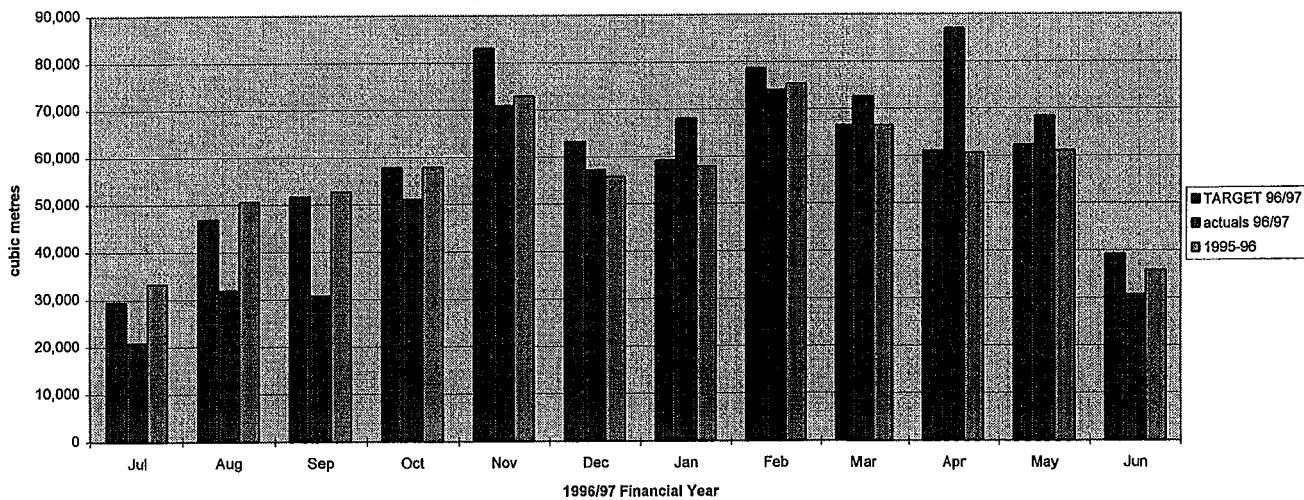
Allowable	1,360,000	559,000	417,000
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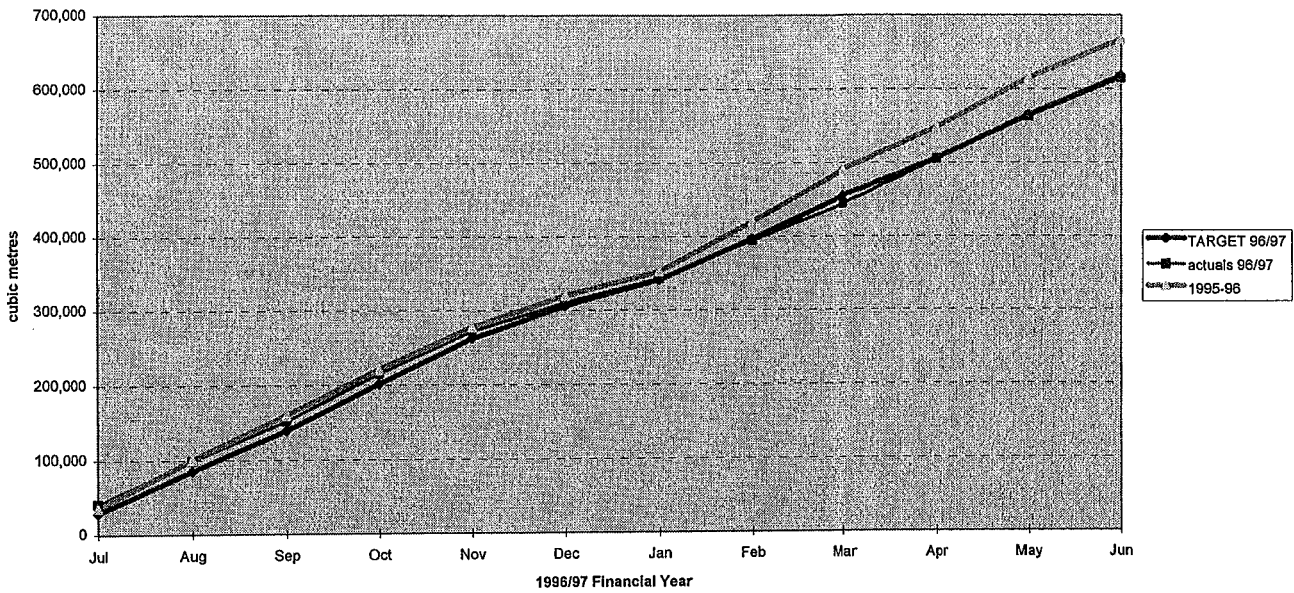
CALM produced Hardwood SAWLOG production



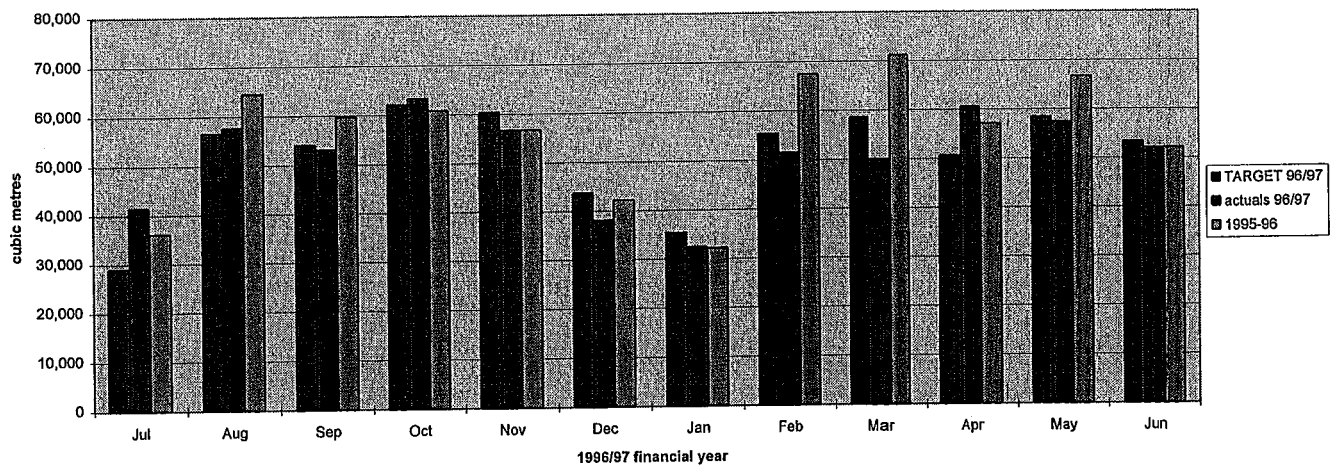
Monthly Hardwood SAWLOG Production



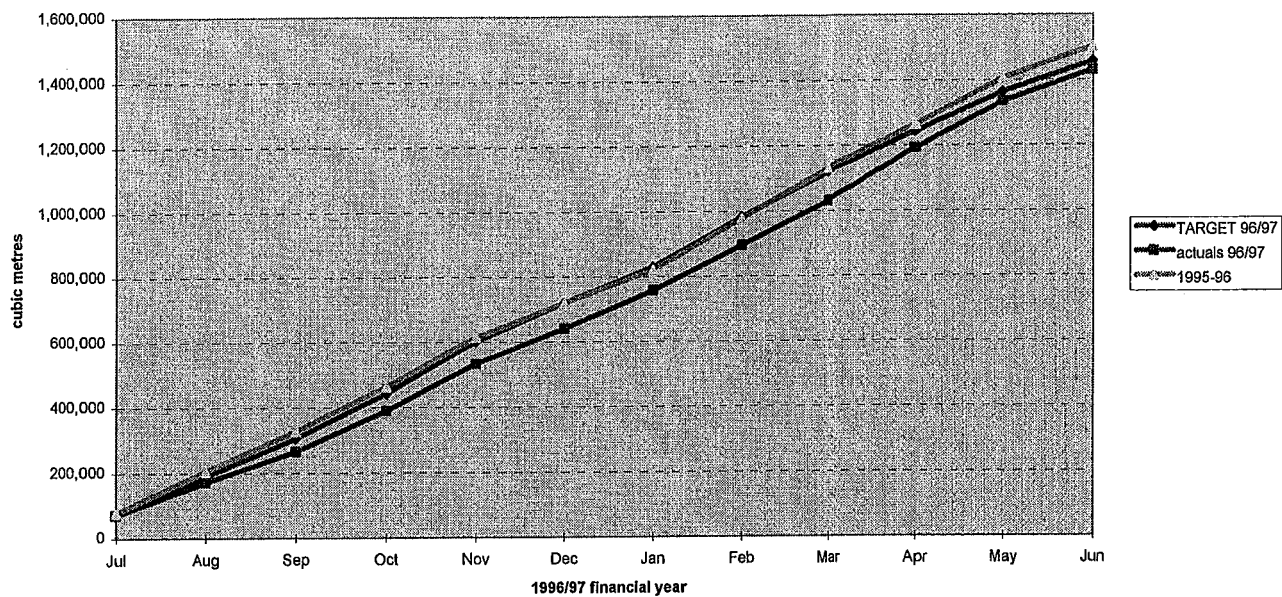
CALM produced HARDWOOD CHIPLOG production



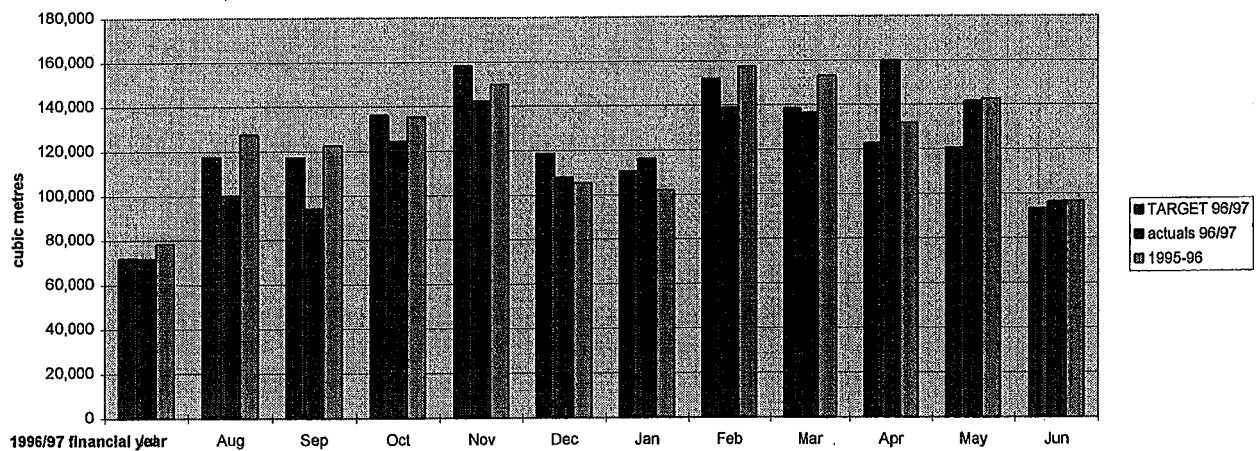
Monthly HARDWOOD CHIPLOG production



1996/97 TOTAL CALM produced HARDWOOD log production



Monthly TOTAL CALM produced log production 1996/97



5.3 Silvicultural Performance Plan

5.3.1 Summary of Performance

KARRI

Silvicultural performance of regenerated karri forest in the 1996 winter, improved significantly over performance in 1995.

Of all methods of regeneration, 100% of the area was successfully regenerated, (target 95%) with no infilling required.

96% of the area successfully regenerated achieved stocking rates at a level of optimum or adequate well above the 85% requirement level.

At the end of the 1996 planting season 135 ha from 1994 harvesting remained unregenerated, ie greater than 2 years since harvest, and 1038 ha from 1995 harvesting remained unregenerated, ie greater than 1 year since harvest. This represents a fall in performance from the position in 1995 and non-achievement of performance criteria but remains at a manageable level.

Of the total area of regeneration less than 1% was attempted using seed trees. This is below the target average of 30%.

The reduced area achieved is a reflection of availability of suitable seed crops, constraints imposed on the areas available for harvesting by external influences and the need to schedule harvesting of proposed seed tree coupes in dry soil to maintain a receptive seed bed in the absence of ripping.

Application of direct seeding has been considered to augment the area of regeneration achieved with seed tree regeneration, however no areas were regenerated in 1996 by direct seeding due to limited available seed.

Thinning of karri regrowth continued during 1996. Thinning occurred in Babbington totalling 64 ha. Required intensities were achieved.

Preparation of all planned areas for 1997 karri regeneration were achieved, with the exception of a small cell in Blackwood District.

JARRAH

Silvicultural performance of regenerated jarrah forest continued to improve with the fourth consecutive year showing an increase in area receiving regeneration treatments from the previous year. (Refer Figure 4) However, the total area still requiring treatment from this or previous years at the end of 1996/97 financial year still increased due to a significant increase in the total area harvested in 1996. This increase reflected an increased area harvested to the objective of regeneration establishment (shelterwood).

Completion of the total regeneration program planned at the commencement of the 1996/97 financial year was hampered by the availability of the CALM workforce in most districts. Non commercial thinning in Dwellingup district was augmented by contracted labour, approximately 500 ha completed by this method in 1996/97, to a high standard and competitive cost. Piecework non-commercial thinning and culling was implemented in Blackwood district and was also trialed in Dwellingup District with good results.

Completion of the regeneration programs silvicultural burn requirements was severely hampered by the concern regarding smoke over Perth. This resulted in a number of burns carrying over into the 1997/98 financial year with the subsequent need to refinance these requirements.

WANDOO

34 ha of wandoos thinning was completed in Mundaring district.

5.3.2 Achievements Compared to Performance Indicators

KARRI SILVICULTURE

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATOR 1. All stands harvested for regeneration are fully regenerated.

Measure:

1. All 'productive' stands will be 85% stocked at the rate of 1666 spha or more.

(100% of all stands regenerated by planting (1557 ha) achieved stocking at the rate of 1666 spha or more.)

(100% of all stands regenerated by seed trees (3 ha) achieved stocking at the rate of 1666 spha or more.)

(100% of all regenerated stands (planted/seed trees) achieved stocking at 1666 spha or more. See Table 1.)

2. Original overstorey species will be represented in the regeneration.

(Regeneration comprises 93% karri, 6% marri, 1% jarrah.)

3. No more than 5% of the area regenerated will require replant or refill.
(0% required replant to achieve satisfactory regeneration - from 3% last year.)

4. The 'nominal backlog' of regeneration will have no areas > 2 years since harvesting, and a maximum of 500 ha which are > 1 year since harvesting.

(At completion of the 1996 regeneration year 135 ha remain unregenerated at > 2 years since harvest.

1038 ha remain unregenerated at > 1 year but less than 2 years. (See Figure 1.)

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATOR 2. Karri regeneration is undertaken by the most cost-effective means.

Measure:

1. Average unit costs are at or less than target costs.

Karri Regeneration Efficiency:

Task	Activity	Area Achieved (ha)	Total Expenditure (\$)	Unit Cost (\$/ha)
Karri				
Seed forecast	441	560	2600	5
Ripping	442	1553	243700	157
Regen burning	443	1682	320100	190
Initial planting	444	1735	533800	308
Initial seeding	445	0	0	0
Etab survey	446	1400	28446	20
Replant	447	25	15700	628
Seed	402	0	15200	0
Plants	426	0	665300	352
Landing rehab	448	?	16200	?
Other		0	0	0
Total Karri		0	1841046	0

2. An average of at least 30% of coupes will be regenerated by seed trees.
(< 1% of coupes in 1996 were successfully regenerated by seed trees. See Figure 2.)

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATOR 3. The condition of all regrowth stands is monitored to ensure that expectations of yield can be maintained or adjusted.

Measure:

1. Thinning conducted to specified intensities (Silviculture Specification 1/92).

(64 ha of regrowth thinning was completed. Surveys indicated specified intensities achieved.)

Area Thinned (ha)	64
Number of Density Samples	8
Number of Satisfactory Density Samples	8
Number of Naturally Understocked Samples	-
Percentage Satisfactory Stocked	-
Area Satisfactory Stocked	-

Comments: Specified sampling intensity of one density sample per 2 hectares not achieved. This requires action in 1997/98 particularly given an increasing thinning efforts.

2. Areas of damaged regrowth forest (eg. by fire) are appraised for remedial measures within six months of the damage event.

(No regrowth areas were damaged by fire during 1996)

JARRAH SILVICULTURE

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATOR 1. Maintain a record of jarrah forest structure following harvest / treatment.

Measure:

1. Record of structural status of all cutover/treated jarrah forest.

(Record maintained. See Figure 3.)

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATOR 2. Regrowth stands are maintained within a range of densities specified for particular areas.

Measure:

1. Regrowth stands are crown thinned by age 20 as required.

(No areas identified as requiring treatment.)

2. All regrowth stands subsequently thinned commercially are maintained at densities between about 10 and 24 m²/ha according to age, site and management objective.

(1903 ha were thinned commercially. 40 ha or 2% requires no follow-up treatment.)

3. Where surplus trees are non-commercial they will be removed by non-commercial means.

(1631 ha of the area requiring non-commercial treatment from this or previous years was completed.)

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATOR 3: Fully regenerate all harvested stands that are suited to regeneration release or shelterwood.

Measure:

1. Areas of high and medium quality forest stocked with advance growth are harvested at sufficient intensity to release regeneration

(4911 ha were harvested with the object of regeneration release. 282 ha or < 1% requires no follow-up cull treatment.)

2. Where commercial harvesting does not result in a sufficient reduction in density of the overstorey to release regeneration, follow-up treatment will be applied within two years.

(4683 ha available to treat from this or previous years harvesting was treated.)

3. Where areas are inadequately stocked with regeneration, cutting will maintain a shelterwood and the necessary pre- or post-logging treatment will be done to adequately stock with regeneration.

(9871 ha were harvested with the object of regeneration establishment. 902 ha or 9% required no follow-up machine treatment, 6020 ha or 61% available to treat from this or previous years received follow-up machine treatment.)

Efficiency of Jarrah Silvicultural Treatments:

Task	Activity	Area Achieved (ha)	Total Expenditure (\$)	Unit Cost (\$/ha)
Jarrah				
Seed forecast	459	795	1500	2
Advance burn	460	3928	67300	17
Lignotuber survey	461	2756	42700	15
Shelterwood prep	462	6020	271000	45
Post logging burn	463	38490	392585	10
Planting	464	242	34400	142
Seeding	464	0	0	0
Machine culling	465	4010	394600	98
Thinning	467	1631	377200	231
Mixed treatment	469	0	700	0
Manual Culling	471	673	17700	0
Landing rehab	474	90	59100	657

Plants	426	0	8100	208
Seed	402	0	0	0
Planting Preparation		40	6600	165
Total Jarrah		0	1673485	0
Wandoo		0	0	0
Regen prep	481	0	0	0
Regen burn	482	0	0	0
Plant/seed	483	0	0	0
Total Wandoo		0	0	0
Other Species		0	0	0
	500	0	0	0
		0	0	0
Total Other Sp		0	0	0

5.3.3 Financial Outcome for Silvicultural Program

- The total regional silvicultural allocations were underspent by approx. \$716000, or 25%. The break down of this is, \$129000 karri, or 11%, \$595,000 jarrah, or 35%. By district the underspending was:

- Mundaring \$50000, 22% of allocated budget,
- Dwellingup \$84000, 25% of allocated budget,
- Mornington \$155000, 56% of allocated budget,
- Blackwood \$79000, 19% of allocated budget,
- South West Capes \$35000, 68% of allocated budget,
- Walpole \$50000, 18% of allocated budget,
- Pemberton \$142000, 24% of allocated budget, and
- Manjimup \$120000, 18% of allocated budget.

The main reasons for the under expenditure are:

- inability of districts to complete work commitments,
- changes to program requirements,
- smoke issue affecting the ability to complete silvicultural burn requirements,
- less than anticipated unit costs for completed works, and
- districts and regions balancing bottom line total expenditure.

Across the districts the largest proportional under expenditure was in activity 461 lignotuber surveys. This activity was 85 % underspent highlighting the lack of priority given to this task by districts. The incompleteness of post harvesting establishment surveys is particularly concerning.

Expenditure of silvicultural funds held by the Business Unit was approximately \$347000 underspent or 21% of available funds. This was due largely to less than anticipated expenditure requirements for karri seedlings \$120000, a reduced jarrah planting program requiring less expenditure on jarrah seedlings \$40000, and under expenditure on jarrah machine pushing operations \$160000. This was due to Blackwood District completing some works previously earmarked for contract within its already allocated budget, as well as a reduced cull pushing program in South West Capes District.

The total Native Forests silvicultural program both Regions and Business Unit combined was underspent \$1,063,000 or 24 %, karri by \$282000 or 14% and jarrah by \$789000 or 33%.

Unit costs for work completed were generally acceptable.

It should be noted that the under expenditure in capital silvicultural funds by regions was matched by a corresponding over expenditure in recurrent program 42, particularly in the areas of fire, support, treemarking and roading.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF KARRI REGENERATION SUCCESS - 1996					
	District	Planted	Method of Regeneration		All Methods
			Seed trees	Seeded	
Productive	Pemberton	761	3	0	764
Area being	Manjimup	502	0	0	502
Regenerated	Walpole	266	0	0	266
ha	Nannup	28	0	0	28
	Total	1558	3	0	1560
	Pemberton	761	3	0	764
Area	Manjimup	502	0	0	502
Successfully	Walpole	266	0	0	266
Regenerated	Nannup	28	0	0	28
ha	Total	1558	3	0	1560
	Pemberton	100%	100%	nil	100%
Percent	Manjimup	100%	nil	nil	100%
Successfully	Walpole	100%	nil	nil	100%
Regenerated	Nannup	100%	0%	0%	100%
	Total	100%	100%	nil	100%
Regeneration Standards					
	Optimum Stocking			>=3000 spha	
	Adequate Stocking			1666-3000 spha	
	Successful Regeneration			85% stocked at Adequate plus Optimum Stocking	
Expected Performance standard					
				95 % of Productive area Successfully Regenerated In First Year	
Stocking Status of Satisfactory Cells (exc Idgs)					
	District	Planted	Seed trees	Seeded	All Methods
% Optimum	Pemberton	37%	72%	nil	37%
% Adequate		60%	12%	nil	60%
% Optimum	Manjimup	34%	nil	nil	34%
% Adequate		61%	nil	nil	61%
% Optimum	Walpole	24%	nil	nil	24%
% Adequate		69%	nil	nil	69%
% Optimum	Nannup	75%	nil	nil	75%
% Adequate		23%	nil	nil	23%
% Optimum	Total	33%	72%	nil	34%
% Adequate		62%	12%	nil	62%
% Occupied by Landings	Pemberton	*****	*****	*****	0%
	Manjimup	*****	*****	*****	0%
	Walpole	*****	*****	*****	0%
	Nannup	*****	*****	*****	0%
	Total	*****	*****	*****	0%
% Affected by Soil Damage	Pemberton	*****	*****	*****	1%
	Manjimup	*****	*****	*****	1%
	Walpole	*****	*****	*****	3%
	Nannup	*****	*****	*****	0%
	Total	*****	*****	*****	1%
Species Mix of Regeneration	Karri	93%	100%	nil	93%
	Marri	6%	0%	nil	6%
	J/Other	1%	0%	nil	1%

nil = no cells completely successful.

FIGURE 1

KARRI REGENERATION DELAY
Area Harvested but not yet Regenerated

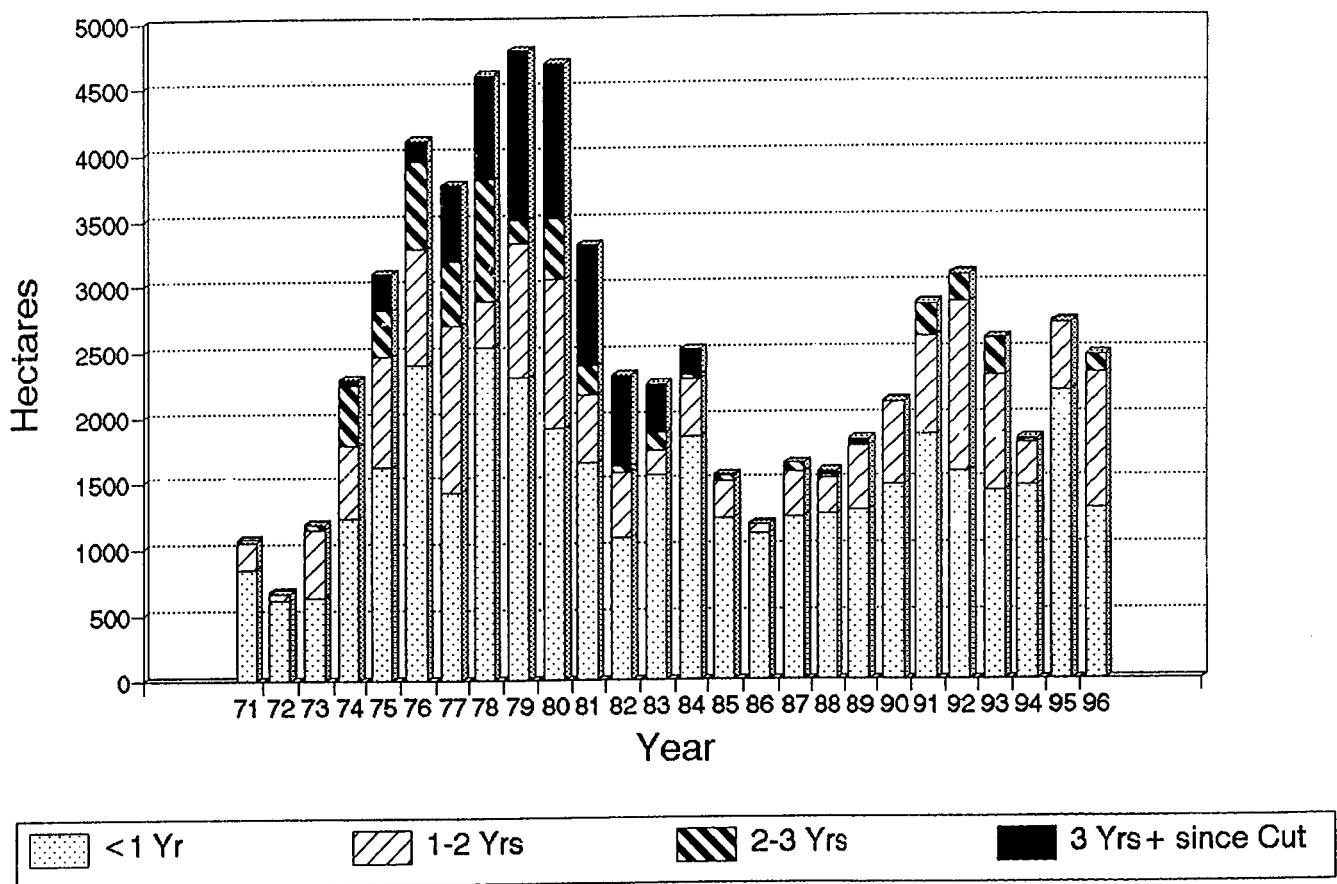


FIGURE 2

METHOD OF KARRI REGENERATION

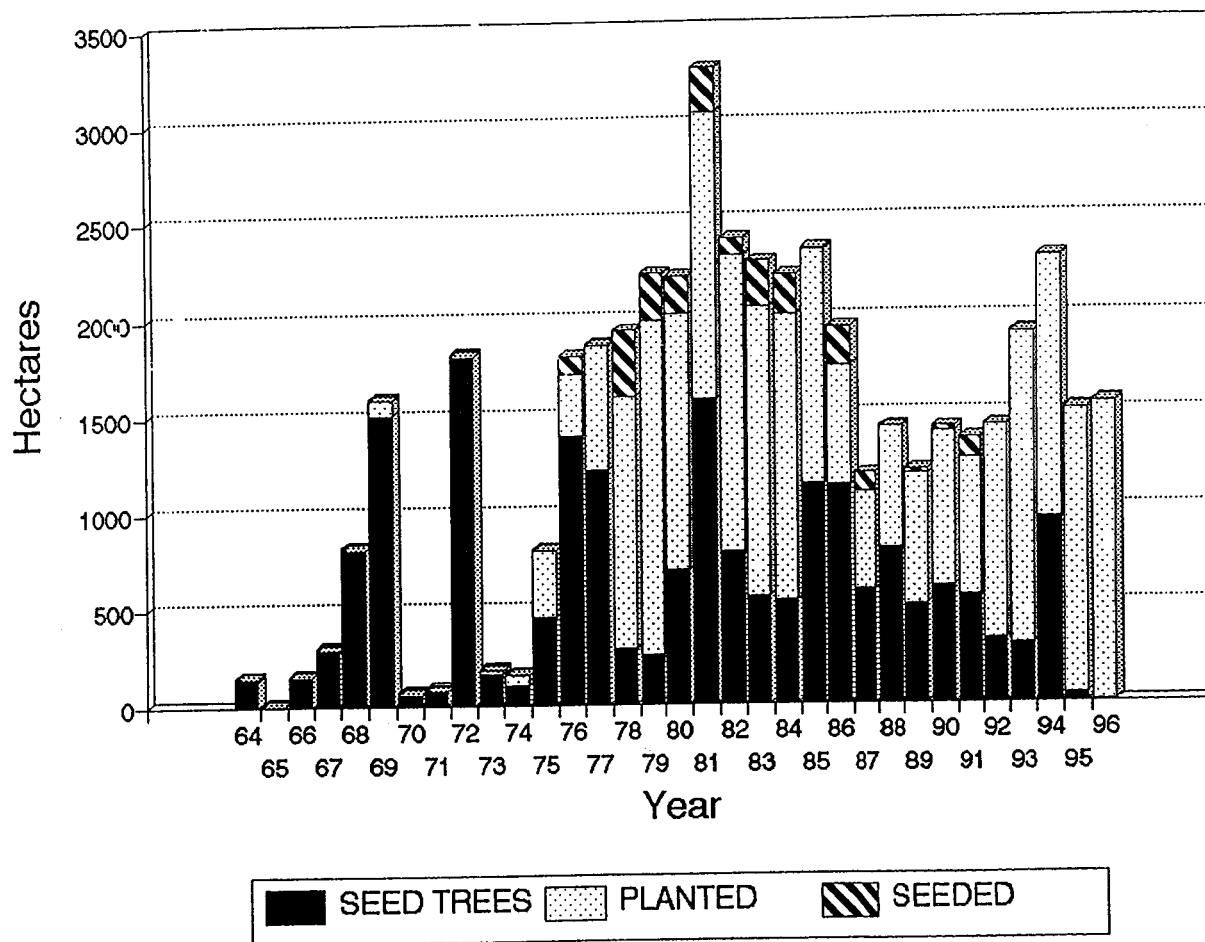


FIGURE 3

OBJECTIVE OF JARRAH HARVESTING

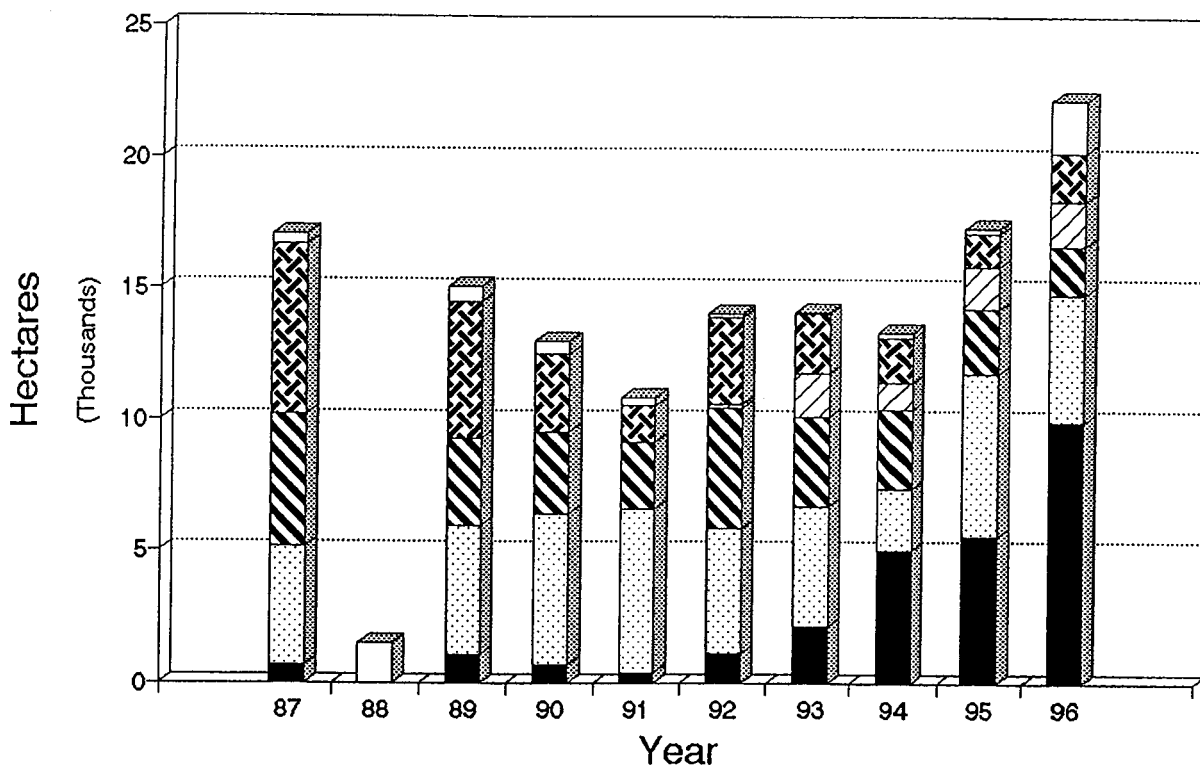
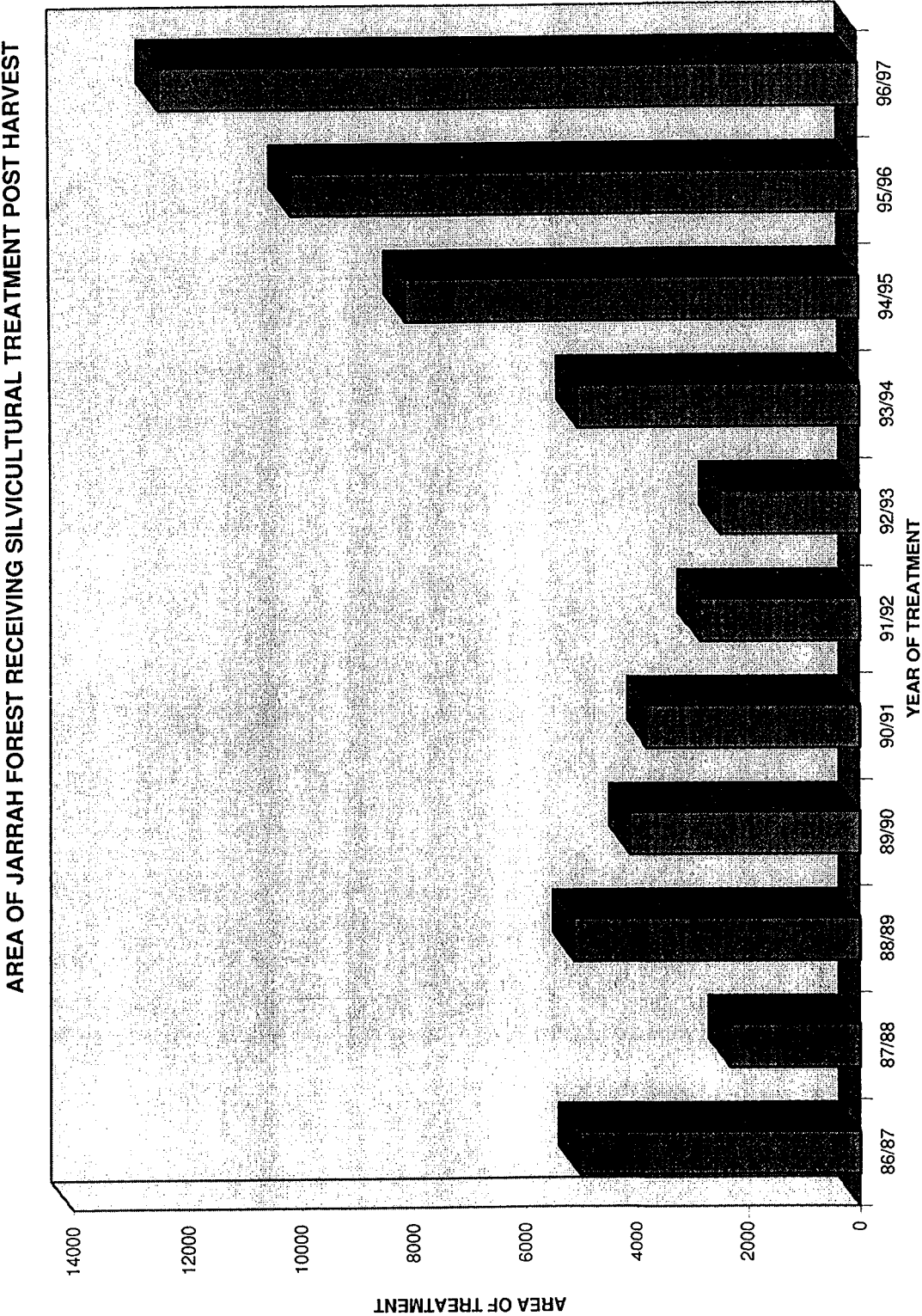


FIGURE 4



5.4 Financial Plan

Government has provided clear directives that the production and sale of log timber be conducted under full commercial principles.

The 1996/97 financial performance can be assessed using the effectiveness and efficiency indicators listed below.

Effectiveness Indicator 1. The SFRBU will be managed profitably.

Measure: The Net Operating Profit will achieve \$15 million.

or

The Net Cash Flow Profit will achieve \$15 million.

Efficiency Indicator 1. The cost of harvesting compared to the revenue from harvesting charges.

Measure 1: The ratio of revenue (in-forest, production and delivery charges, administration and roading) to expenditure (Program 47) will not be less than 1.

Measure 2: Harvesting revenue will not be less than the harvesting expenditure (Program 47).

Efficiency Indicator 2. The cost of regeneration, protection, forest management (Program 42) and return to government on equity compared to revenue from royalties.

Measure: The ratio of revenue from royalties to expenditure under Program 42 will be 1.5 or greater.

Efficiency indicator 3. Profit compared with total sales.

Measure: Profit as a percentage of total sales.

In summary the financial performance resulted in :

- The business unit was managed profitably and achieved Net Operating Profit on an accrual basis of \$14.3 million and \$12.8 million on a cash basis lagging the target of \$15 million.
- The cashflow harvesting revenue lagged the harvesting cost.
- The ratio of revenue from royalties to expenditure under Program 42 was 1.75 exceeding the target of 1.5.

The following Tables show actual financial performance against the above measures.

- 1996/97 operating statement.
- Statement of 1996/97 actual cash flows compared to budget.

NATIVE FOREST BUSINESS UNIT

OPERATING STATEMENT

For Year Ending 30 June, 1997

	Year Ending 30 June 1997	Year Ending 30 June 1996
Cost of Services		
Salaries and Wages	13,825,297	12,592,290
Super/W. Compensation	948,944	1,079,283
Depreciation	1,160,400	650,000
Interest	2,335,729	2,905,861
Harvesting Costs	42,326,582	41,754,515
Other Operating Expenses	10,072,963	6,200,216
Loss on Sale of Assets	320,600	
Total Cost of Services	70,990,515	67,501,330
Operating Revenues		
Royalties	34,501,511	35,661,839
Commercial Operations	46,375,550	46,743,082
Revenues Collected	80,877,061	82,404,921
Net Cost of Services	9,886,546	14,903,591
Other Revenues		
Mining Compensation (80%)	2,224,470	2,248,804
State Recoups	749,084	1,025,699
Commonwealth Recoups	1,149,464	558,369
Miscellaneous Income	263,696	
	4,386,714	3,832,872
Change in Financial Position as a Result of Operations (Profit)	14,273,260	18,736,463

STATE FOREST RESOURCES BUSINESS UNIT 1996-97

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

1996/97 STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH FLOWS

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURE				REVENUE	Surplus
	FOREST REGIONS (\$)	SFRBU CC 381 (\$)	OTHER REGIONS (\$)	OTHER COST CENTRES excl. sandalwood & debt serv. (\$)	TOTAL (\$)	
42 RECURRENT 42 CAPITAL	4,944,529 2,501,063	725,643 1,820,670	14,988 -	8,730,371 814,527	14,415,531 5,136,260	(\$)
Sub-Total Prog 42	7,445,592	2,546,313	14,988	9,544,898	19,551,791	14,743,376
47 HARVESTING	1,081,792	44,088,968	398	2,029,270	47,200,428	16,012,935
					47,040,159	(1,923,857)
COMBINED 42 & 47	8,527,384	46,635,281	15,386	11,574,168	66,752,219	69,683
* 1995/96 Actuals					66,524,333	12,819,519
					82,606,951	16,082,618

1996/97 STATEMENT OF BUDGET EXPENDITURE & REVENUE

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURE				REVENUE	Surplus
	FOREST REGIONS (\$)	SFRBU CC 381 (\$)	OTHER REGIONS (\$)	OTHER COST CENTRES excl. sandalwood & debt serv. (\$)	TOTAL (\$)	
42 RECURRENT 42 CAPITAL	4,084,214 3,271,251	699,439 1,753,814	5,000 -	9,214,363 509,200	14,003,016 5,534,265	(\$)
Sub-Total Prog 42	7,355,465	2,453,253	5,000	9,723,563	19,537,281	15,571,719
47 HARVESTING	1,004,990	43,484,428	1,400	2,217,382	46,708,200	0
COMBINED 42 & 47	8,360,455	45,937,681	6,400	11,940,945	66,245,481	15,571,719

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