

## Summary of Outcomes

### Background

Under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) is required to prepare an Outlook Report for the Great Barrier Reef every 5 years, with the first Report due to the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts by 30 June 2009. The Act specifies eight assessments that must be undertaken as part of the Report.

The GBRMPA held an Outlook Forum in Townsville on 4 and 5 September 2008 to assist development of the Outlook Report. The Outlook Forum targeted scientists, industry leaders, interest group leaders, community opinion leaders and Government representatives with 42 people attending (see participant list at Attachment A).

The Outlook Forum built on the outcomes of the annual meeting of the LMAC Chairs, plus advice from various LMAC and Reef Advisory Committee meetings.

### Purpose

The purpose of the Outlook Forum was to:

- Inform scientists, industry leaders, interest group leaders, community opinion leaders and Government representatives about progress with, and current agency thinking about, the Outlook Report;
- Provide participants with an opportunity to workshop and share their perspectives on the 'outlook' for the Great Barrier Reef and on current management effectiveness; and
- Assist the GBRMPA to capture additional information about the Great Barrier Reef to assist with preparation of the Outlook Report.

### Program

The program for the Forum is at Attachment B.

Participants were initially provided with background information about the Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report and its legislative requirements. Information on the current state and likely trends for the Great Barrier Reef was provided to participants through a series of presentations, structured around the assessments required under the Act:

- Biodiversity, ecosystem health and resilience
- Commercial and non-commercial use
- Factors affecting the values, namely:
  - Climate change
  - Rural land use
  - Mining and industrial land use
  - Human settlement
- Current management
- Risks to the ecosystem

Participants workshopped questions about the effectiveness of management and the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef. This work was undertaken in three panels, each having a spread of expertise and interests.

## Outcomes

### *Management Effectiveness*

Each panel identified the aspects of management of the Great Barrier Reef that they considered were working well and those that were not working well for each of the nominated principle management programs. The broad outcomes were:

- *Biodiversity protection.* The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* has worked well in protecting biodiversity and compliance programs and methods were also successfully contributing. There was concern about the protection of some species. Panels identified the need to expand knowledge and research beyond charismatic fauna and habitats to those less well studied. In addition, better information on distribution of biodiversity, synergies within the ecosystem and resilience tipping points were identified as knowledge gaps. Coordination within and across jurisdictions, interpretation of science information for management and the community, and consideration of cumulative impacts were other areas identified for improvement.
- *Water quality – land based.* There was general agreement across the panels that people knew what needed to happen to address land based water quality issues; that water quality improvement plans are good (but need to be implemented), that some farming and industry practices are improving as a result of improved education and awareness, as is point source water quality. There are concerns about the enforcement of guidelines, the ability to address diffuse sources of degraded water quality, the lack of implementation of agreed measures, the lack of incorporation of cumulative impacts into management initiatives and a lack of understanding of economic drivers. It was also thought the range of implementation tools needed to expand, as does monitoring of best practices to use as a model for other areas.
- *Fisheries.* Panels generally considered the regulation of commercial fishing (including enforcement) is working, but is not perfect. There was recognition that management; information collection and education activities had improved in recent times. However, panels highlighted that management needed to respond quicker to new information and the need for more integrated management and analysis of information across all the fishing sectors. Information gaps in relation to stock assessments and spatial use of the Great Barrier Reef in relation to all forms of fishing were highlighted. Panels recognised that there is little information on which to base the management of recreational fishing and since this will be increasing, more effort is required. There is concern about bycatch from fishing activities and the need to continue to develop techniques to reduce bycatch and to develop better handling techniques for tag and release fishing. The need to ensure compliance with regulations and zoning was highlighted.
- *Marine tourism.* Tourism management is generally successful (with some concerns about the potential for further growth) with its management partnerships, shared responsibilities for monitoring and generation of Environmental Management Charge (EMC) revenue. Generally the controls in place over mass tourism (plans of management, site management plans, permits) were good. It was recognised that closely monitored tourism sites are healthy from a biological point of view. Improvements in managing marine tourism could come from addressing collection issues around EMC, finding better ways to manage recreational use of the Great Barrier Reef and incorporating new technology to allow capacity for adaptive management.

- *Climate change.* Climate change was considered to be a highly unpredictable future pressure that could radically damage the health of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem and associated social and economic values. Education and awareness raising are highlighting the issues associated with climate change, but there is a slow uptake of changed practices (both by the government and Reef users). It was thought the Great Barrier Reef's high profile in relation to climate change allows it to be the mascot for change. As such it has the capacity to attract resources and drive changes in human attitudes and practices. There is an increasing scientific basis to look at combined factors interacting on the Great Barrier Reef. There was a general view that local management was on the right track to maximise resilience. Potential improvements identified including gaining a better understanding of interactions between climate change and other pressures; attracting resources to be able to adapt or mitigate the impacts from climate change, finding better ways to motivate people to take action; recognising that the Great Barrier Reef can provide a demonstration to the broader public about the impacts of climate change and can play a strong role in educating people on greenhouse gas emissions. Intergovernmental coordination was also seen as an area for improvement.
- *Coastal development.* The panels considered that management and control of coastal development was going well in relation to ensuring environmentally responsible marina and boating infrastructure facilities; that regional planning would work if it was enforced; that assessments under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* were working; and that policy makers were attempting to integrate information in their decisions. The concerns highlighted included the need for better coordination amongst governments (e.g. local, state, federal); explicit consideration of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in *Integrated Planning Act 1997* decision making processes; increased enforcement of legislation and plans; more onus on the developer to consider flow effects of their development; greater consideration of cumulative impact in management decisions; more community-based approaches to managing coastal development and a recognition there is always room for continuous improvement in development standards.
- *Ports & shipping.* Pilotage management arrangements and environmental impact assessments are generally working well. However, there were concerns about introduction of pests, the impact of port expansions, the lack of broad infrastructure planning, the need to ensure best environmental practices in port handling activities and the need to continuously apply new technology in a timely manner.

### ***Outlook for the Great Barrier Reef***

Each panel was asked to consider what the current state of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem was and then to consider three potential future realities for the outlook for the ecosystem of the Great Barrier Reef in 5 years and 20 years and why, based on their analysis of the information provided in the presentations and their own knowledge and experience.

In the range *Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor* and *Very Poor*, the three panels rated the current state of the ecosystem of the Great Barrier Reef as *Good* or *Good to Fair*. This assessment was based on considerations such as:

- For most of the Great Barrier Reef, its processes and systems seem to be functioning (e.g. shoals, inter-reef areas, seagrass, bait still present) and there are no known extinctions. However there are declines in individual species and impacts in some high use areas.
- It was not considered that at the scale of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem overall resilience was not compromised at this point and may be improving because of past and current management.

- Individuals continue to enjoy many uses of the Great Barrier Reef all along the coast; although where and how people use the area is changing. There are impacts on traditional cultural practices in the face of increasing use of the Great Barrier Reef.
- There was a sound scientific basis for decision making and management.
- There is a high level of public awareness about the need to protect the Great Barrier Reef. However there was concern about a generational slide or a changing baseline if ‘today’ is what is considered “good”.

### **Potential Future Reality ‘A’**

Potential future reality ‘A’ was that current management continues and already announced initiatives are implemented with no new initiatives to address risks.

#### *Outlook in Five Years*

The panels thought that for this potential future reality, the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem in five years time would be worse than the current state. This assessment was based on considerations such as:

- The benefits of current initiatives will not be fully realised within the next five years as there is a time lag between implementation and affect on the ecosystem (e.g. land based improvements and the benefits of the Representative Areas Program).
- The increasing human population and growth in coastal development (agricultural, mining, industrial, urban) will mean increasing recreational use of the Great Barrier Reef, including increasing extraction of marine resources.
- There is currently a lack of sufficient resources for Great Barrier Reef communities to assist in managing resource use.
- The loss of coastal and inshore habitats happening now will continue to negatively affect fishing sustainability.
- Current land management practices are changing hydrology resulting in increasing pressures on coastal wetlands that in turn affects the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem.
- Threats from climate change will increase and therefore diminish the positive results of existing management actions. Although there may not be a huge change in global warming over the next five years, the climate-related events that do occur might exacerbate existing pressures.
- A feeling that not enough was being done now on all the risks to the ecosystem, so with increasing pressures, improvements in current actions will be overwhelmed and the ecosystem will go backwards.
- There was scepticism about improvements in coastal development management actions over five years because of the lack of implementation of existing regulations.

#### *Outlook in 20 Years*

The panels considered that the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef in 20 years would be far worse than the current state if there were with no additional protection and management actions. This assessment was based on considerations such as:

- Local climate change policies and good local management will contrive to have a positive effect on the Great Barrier Reef, for example benefits from Representative Areas Program will continue; land-based run-off should have improved; point source and agriculture practices should be better managed; coastal habitats should be better protected. However improved catchment management will only be starting to improve water quality in the Great Barrier Reef lagoon due to time lags in the ecosystem.

- Much more than the current level of actions will be required to stop the ecosystem from further declines because of the widespread effects of global pressures and new emerging local issues.
- There will be increasing pressures (e.g. coastal and industrial development, recreational use from increased human population, improved access in remote areas like Cape York Peninsula) and, with no new initiatives, these increasing pressures are likely to have greater negative impacts on the ecosystem.
- The rate of coastal development growth may not be as great over the next 20 years, but there will be impacts from the growth that is happening today (e.g. increasing air and water quality impacts). Diffuse pollution source issues will not be addressed under existing management regimes.
- People will lower their expectations of what the Great Barrier Reef should be like as they are only seeing a small picture in time (shifting baseline).
- Unless public understanding of the complexity of the ecosystem is addressed, it will lead to unrealistic pressure to deliver solutions.
- There is likely to be an expansion of invasive species under current management regimes.

### **Potential Future Reality ‘B’**

Potential future reality ‘B’ was significant improvements in local actions on risks that affect the Great Barrier Reef and no significant improvements in global actions on climate change.

#### *Outlook in Five Years*

The panels thought the outlook in five years time for this potential future reality be worse than the current state. This assessment was based on considerations such as:

- Some of the increased local actions that would be required were detailed in order to better inform considerations of the outlook. They included: improvements in the quality of runoff from land-based sources; improvements in managing all forms of coastal development with fixed urban footprints and protection of critical habitats; increased implementation of ecosystem-based management of fisheries; improved management measures to recover species of conservation concern; infrastructure managed to cope with the extremes predicted under climate change; significant new investment in research and development aimed at increasing the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef; increases in shipping managed to ensure no additional risk to the Great Barrier Reef; recreational use effectively managed; commercial tourism management improved through more effective accreditation of best practice; and an expanded compliance regime.
- It was recognised there was a lag time before these improvements were realised.
- There was concern that an increasing human population and urbanisation pressure would negate gains.
- Community awareness of issues will increase and begin to influence management.
- Recognition that local actions make small but critical differences in increasing ecosystem resilience (without local actions it would be worse), although there would have to be significant amounts of local actions to address the magnitude of the pressures.
- It was hoped that there would be a stabilising of some issues, e.g. water quality, and that there would be greater coastal habitat protection (e.g. protecting fisheries productivity, fish migratory routes).

#### *Outlook in 20 Years*

The panels considered that the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef in 20 years would be worse, although the decline would not be as severe as for Potential Future Reality ‘A’ because of the additional local actions. This assessment was based on considerations such as:

- Recognition that there was a lag time in seeing results of local actions in the ecosystem itself especially as the ecosystem is so dynamic.
- There was concern that climate change impacts, which under this potential future reality are not being addressed at the global level, would overwhelm local actions to address other issues (e.g. water quality, coastal development, human population growth). There was also concern that other global drivers that are not being addressed, e.g. food security, would place greater pressure on the marine resources of the Great Barrier Reef.
- Action in relation to local pressures would assist with building resilience of the ecosystem to buffer against the global impacts of climate change.
- There would be a shift in community attitudes that would influence the culture of decision-making processes in favour of the Great Barrier Reef.

### **Potential Future Reality 'C'**

Potential future reality 'C' was significant improvements in global and local actions on risks that affect the Great Barrier Reef.

#### *Outlook in Five Years*

The panels thought that for this potential future reality, the outlook in five years time would be worse than the current state, but only slightly. This assessment was based on considerations such as:

- There is a lag time required for the ecosystem to respond to management actions being implemented. There is inertia within the ecosystem that means the effects of global actions in relation to climate change would not yet be visible on the Great Barrier Reef.
- The improvements at the local level (e.g. assuming water quality, rehabilitation of coastal habitats, sustainable use of marine resources are occurring) will have positive local effects on the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem and will build resilience at the small scale. However the effects of increased coastal development will begin to be seen.
- There was hope that management will have more scope for innovation because of global recognition of the need to address climate change. It was thought that this will also drive stronger decisions because global climate change actions are underway.
- Some thought that international interventions will take too long to agree and implement to make any difference within five years.

#### *Outlook in 20 Years*

The panels considered that the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef in 20 years would be similar to the state of the ecosystem after five years because despite increased global and local actions they would be able to only just maintain the state of the system. This assessment was based on considerations such as:

- The lag time to see sufficient changes within the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem would still be a factor. However it was felt that the condition of the ecosystem would no longer be declining, rather it would have reached a plateau.
- There was scepticism that the global actions will be effective or even agreed to; however local actions will have benefited local areas.
- There will be advances in technology that will assist in protecting the ecosystem.
- Momentum of climate change may accelerate (e.g. predictions today are not the complete picture) and hence synergistic/cumulative impacts will be worse on the Great Barrier Reef.
- The fact that human population pressures and the effects of climate change will continue to increase mean that the ecosystem will never recover to an excellent state. The best that

can be hoped for is the maintenance of or a slight decline in the ecosystem's condition from the current state.

### **Fifty Year Outlook**

Participants suggested that 20 years was too short a timeframe for consideration of an outlook for the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem. They requested the opportunity, in plenary session, to consider an outlook in 50 years time for each of the potential future realities.

#### *Potential Future Reality 'A'*

In considering the Potential Future Reality 'A' of **current management continues and already announced initiatives implemented with no new initiatives to address risks**, the panels thought the outlook in 50 years time be significantly worse than the current state if there were with no additional protection and management actions.

#### *Potential Future Reality 'B'*

In considering the Potential Future Reality 'B' of **significant improvements in local actions on risks that affect the Great Barrier Reef and no significant improvements in the global actions on climate change**, the panels thought the outlook in 50 years time would be worse, although the decline would not be as severe as for Potential Future Reality 'A' because of the additional local actions.

#### *Potential Future Reality 'C'*

In considering the Potential Future Reality "C" of **significant improvements in global and local actions on risks that affect the Great Barrier Reef**, the panels thought the outlook in 50 years time would be similar to the state of the ecosystem after five years because despite increased global and local actions they would be able to only just maintain the state of the system.

Overall, participants generally agreed that an increasing amount of action, both local and global, will be required to just to maintain the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem in its current state.


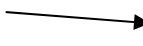
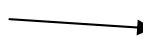
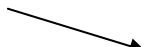
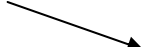
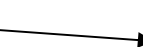
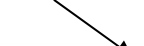
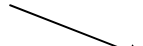
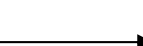
	<b>Potential Future Reality</b>		
<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
5 years			
20 years			
50 years			

Figure 1. Representation of the Outlook Forum views for each of the potential future realities at five, 20 and 50 years timeframes.

### **Feedback on the Workshop**

In plenary session, participants were asked to provide feedback on both the content and structure of the workshop. Comments made included:

- Interaction and opportunity to have a say has been good.
- Well run, factual information presented.

- The Report needs to highlight information gaps to ensure that future outlooks are able to be better predicted. Some of the information presented appeared to be dated, was unpublished or not widely available.
- Need to provide feedback to each participant about the workshop and its outcomes.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority  
September 2008

**Attachment A – Participants at the Great Barrier Reef Outlook Forum**

**Outlook Forum  
(Mecure Inn, Townsville)  
4 and 5 September 2008  
Participants List**

Dr Andrew Ash	CSIRO
Ms Fay Barker OAM	GBRMPA Board
Mr David Bateman AM	SUNFISH
Ms Cathy Beadley	MSQ
Mr Bob Brunner	Ports Corporation of Queensland
Ms Anne Clarke	Department Primary Industries and Fisheries
Mr Bill de la Mare	CSIRO
Mr Peter Doherty	AIMS
Mr Alan Feely	Environmental Protection Agency
Mr Kevin Gale	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage & the Arts
Mr Peter Gash	Lady Elliot Island Eco Resort
Mr Brian Gilligan	Independent Assessor - Management Effectiveness
Ms Katie Glasgow	Department of Infrastructure and Planning
Mr Daniel Gschwind	Queensland Tourism Industry Council
Mr Darren Haydon	Downunder Marlin Charters
Dr Marc Hockings	Independent Assessor - Management Effectiveness
Prof Ove Hoegh-Guldberg	University of Queensland
Mr Barry Hunter	Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation
Prof Richard Kenchington	Outlook Reference Group Chair
Dr Gilly Llewellyn	WWF Australia
Mr Ross Macleod	Environmental Protection Agency
Prof Helene Marsh	James Cook University
Mr Mick Meiers	Queensland Game Fishing Association
Ms Sheriden Morris	Reef & Rainforest Research Centre Ltd
Ms Lyn O'Connor	Agforce
Mr Simon Pignolet	Queensland Transport
Dr Julia Playford	Environmental Protection Agency
Dr Ian Poiner	AIMS
Mr Anthony Roelofs	Department Primary Industries and Fisheries
Dr Garry Russ	James Cook University
Prof Stephan Schnierer	Southern Cross University
Mr Alex Stubbs	Agforce
Ms Di Tarte	Healthy Waterways
Mr Hilton Taylor	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage & the Arts
Mr Kim Thomas	AMPTO
Dr Andrew Tobin	James Cook University
Prof Peter Valentine	James Cook University
Mr Vern Veitch	Townsville City Council
Mr Mark Weaver	Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
Dr Christine Williams	Environmental Protection Agency
Dr Tim Wrigley	Canegrowers
Mr Doug Yuille	Environmental Protection Agency

## Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Staff

Dr Russell Reichelt	Chairman/CEO - GBRMPA
Mr Andrew Skeat	General Manager GBRMPA
Mr Peter McGinnity	General Manager GBRMPA
Ms Margaret Johnson	General Manager GBRMPA
Dr Kirstin Dobbs	Director GBRMPA
Ms Karen Vohland	Director GBRMPA
Dr David Wachenfeld	Director GBRMPA
Ms Belinda Jago	A/Director GBRMPA
Mr Chris Briggs	A/Director GBRMPA
Mr David Osborne	Director GBRMPA
Ms Fiona Macdonald	A/Director GBRMPA
Dr Paul Marshall	Director GBRMPA
Mr Jon Day	Director GBRMPA
Ms Margie Atkinson	Manager GBRMPA
Ms Amanda Brigdale	Manager GBRMPA
Dr Kathleen Broderick	Manager GBRMPA
Mr Fergus Molloy	Project Manager GBRMPA
Mr John Barrett	A/General Manager GBRMPA
Mr John Baldwin	Manager GBRMPA
Ms Hilary Skeat	Manager GBRMPA
Mr Mick Bishop	Director GBRMPA

Attachment B – Program for the Outlook Forum



Australian Government

Great Barrier Reef  
Marine Park Authority

4 – 5 September 2008  
Mercure Inn, Townsville

## Program

Day One		
Time	Sessions	Presenter
8.30am – 9.00am	Event registration Tea, coffee and juice served	
9.00am – 9.45am	<b>Welcome</b> Welcome to country Welcome and introduction to the Outlook Report  Explanation of Forum Program and process Introduction to panel members	Local Traditional Owner Russell Reichelt  Kate Charters
9.45am – 10.00am	<b>Plenary session one – About the Great Barrier Reef</b> - Information about Great Barrier Reef and its management (15 mins)	Andrew Skeat
10.00am – 10.50am	<b>Plenary session two – Natural Values</b> - Assessment of biodiversity - Assessment of ecosystem health - Assessment of ecosystem resilience (30 mins) Clarification, questions and management effectiveness consideration (20 mins)	David Wachenfeld
10.50am – 11.20am	<b>Morning Tea</b>	
11.20am – 12.20pm	<b>Plenary session three – Commercial and Non-Commercial Use</b> - Assessment of the environmental impacts and benefits of use (15 mins) Clarification, questions and management	Peter McGinnity

	<p>effectiveness consideration (15 mins)</p> <p>- Assessment of the economic, social and cultural impacts and benefits of use (15 mins)</p> <p>Clarification, questions and management effectiveness consideration (15 mins)</p>	Kathleen Broderick
<b>12.20pm – 1.20pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
<b>1.20pm – 3.00pm</b>	<p><b>Plenary session four – Factors Influencing the Reef’s Values</b></p> <p>- Climate change (15 mins) Clarification, questions and management effectiveness consideration (10 mins)</p> <p>- Rural land use (15 mins) Clarification, questions and management effectiveness consideration (10 mins)</p> <p>- Mining and industrial land use (15 mins) Clarification, questions and management effectiveness consideration (10 mins)</p> <p>- Human settlement (15 mins) Clarification, questions and management effectiveness consideration (10 mins)</p>	<p>Paul Marshall</p> <p>Hugh Yorkston</p> <p>Hugh Yorkston</p> <p>Andrew Skeat</p>
<b>3.00pm – 3.30pm</b>	<b>Afternoon tea</b>	
<b>3.30pm – 3.50pm</b>	<p><b>Plenary session five – Management</b></p> <p>- Introduction to management and assessing its effectiveness (15 min)</p> <p>Outline of Group Task (5 mins)</p>	<p>Jon Day</p> <p>Kate Charters</p>
<b>3.50pm – 4.30pm</b>	<p><b>Group Work Session – Management</b></p> <p>Plenary groups splits into panels</p> <p>- Assessment of management effectiveness by participants (35 mins)</p> <p>Wrap up (5 mins)</p>	Facilitators
<b>4.30pm – 4.55pm</b>	<p><b>Plenary session six – Discussion of each panel - Management assessment</b></p> <p>Panel representatives present their key statements relating to their assessment of the management effectiveness.</p> <p>General discussion.</p>	Kate Charters to facilitate
<b>4.55pm – 5.00pm</b>	<p><b>Housekeeping</b></p> <p>Participants informed about dinner plans and times to reconvene tomorrow</p>	Kate Charters

**6:30pm**

**Dinner – Mercure Inn**

<b>Day Two</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Sessions</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
<b>8.30am – 9.00am</b>	<b>Tea, coffee and juice served on arrival</b>	
<b>9.00am – 9.30am</b>	<b>Plenary session seven – Risks to the Ecosystem</b> - Assessment of the risks to the ecosystem (15 mins) Clarification and questions (10 mins)  Outline of Group Task re Outlook (5 mins)	Kirstin Dobbs   Kate Charters
<b>9.30am – 11.30am</b>	<b>Group work session – Outlook (Morning Tea included)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each panel retires and mind maps information pertaining to their perceived ‘outlook’ for the Great Barrier Reef.</li> <li>Possible ‘outlooks’ developed by panels</li> </ul>	All Facilitators
<b>11.30am – 12.15pm</b>	<b>Plenary session eight – Discussion of each panel’s ‘Outlook’</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Panel representatives present the ‘outlooks’ developed.</li> </ul>	Kate Charters
<b>12.15pm – 1.15pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
<b>1.15pm – 2.15pm</b>	<b>Plenary session eight – Discussion of each panel’s ‘Outlook’ (continued)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General discussion of results from panels</li> <li>Collation of panel outcomes</li> </ul>	Kate Charters
<b>2.15pm – 2.30pm</b>	<b>Plenary session nine – Wrap up</b> Thank you and where to from here	Russell Reichelt