


Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions

ANNUAL REPORT

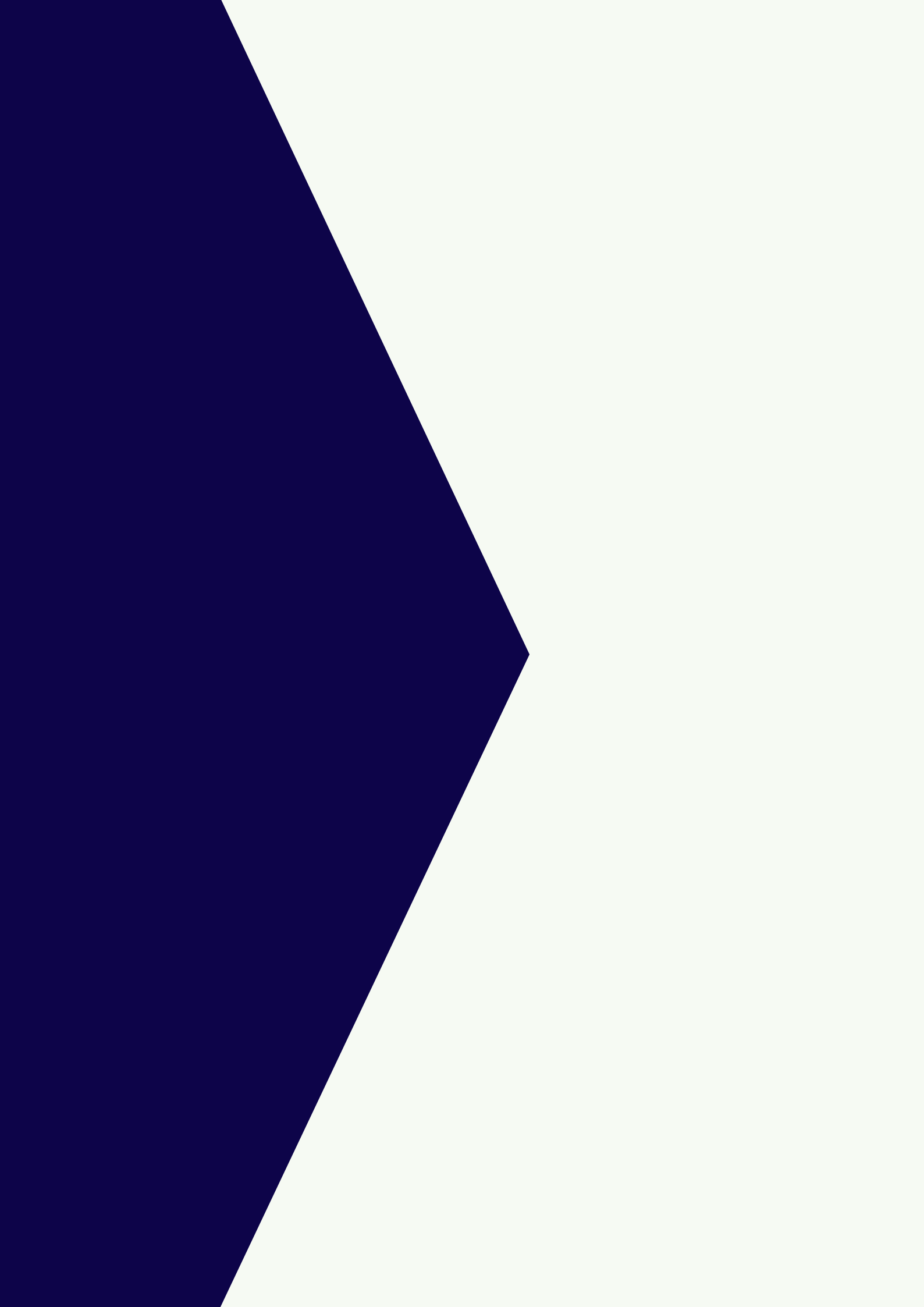
2021-2022



We acknowledge the traditional Aboriginal owners of country throughout Victoria, their ongoing connection to this land and we pay our respects to their culture and their Elders past, present and future.

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OVERVIEW

SECRETARY'S FOREWORD

I am pleased to deliver the 2021-22 Annual Report for the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR).

First and foremost, I'd like to extend my thanks and gratitude to our team members here at DJPR for their unwavering commitment to supporting Victoria's economic recovery and growth and ensuring it benefits all Victorians – by creating more jobs for more people, building thriving places and regions, and supporting inclusive communities.

This past year, our ongoing focus has been on delivering the significant range of initiatives to help Victorian businesses, industries and communities recover and thrive as we navigate the evolving challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

I want to acknowledge our team's enormous efforts to support businesses through the COVID-19 restrictions and to safely reopen as part of the vaccinated economy. The \$200 million Business Stimulus Package supported the sectors and jobs hardest hit by the Omicron wave in hospitality and tourism and was rolled out across the state from February.

We also delivered more than 6000 jobs through Jobs Victoria Fund workforce development projects and by attracting business investment to priority sectors. Through investments in infrastructure projects and key industries across the state – creative, sport, tourism, international education, medical research, agriculture and more – we have helped to build stronger, more resilient and inclusive communities in our suburbs and regions.

And our regional centres are set to shine on the world stage in 2026, following Victoria's successful Commonwealth Games bid in 2021-22. The innovative, multi-city model will bring significant – and lasting – benefits to Geelong, Bendigo, Ballarat and Gippsland.

In addition to all this, we've played a vital role in the sustainable development of Victoria's earth resources, transition of the state's native forestry sector, and maintaining the state's biosecurity – including responses to a number of biosecurity emergencies.

Finally, I'd like to shine a spotlight on some transformative inclusion initiatives launched in 2021-22 – to ensure the benefits of economic recovery and prosperity are available to all Victorians, supporting a stronger and fair society. These include the Sick Pay Guarantee, an Australian-first pilot program giving casual and contract workers access to sick and carer's pay, and Yuma Yirramboi, the strategy to deliver economic parity for Aboriginal Victorians within a generation.

Within our organisation, we launched a Gender Equality Action Plan, developed in response to the *Gender Equality Act 2020*. The plan builds on the progress we've already made and the understanding that society – and DJPR as a department – needs to do more.

While it's impossible to do justice in this foreword to everything that's been delivered across our groups, I hope it provides a snapshot of our work to support all Victorians.

On behalf of our Executive Board, thanks again to our people for their contribution during the year in review. And a special acknowledgement to our Cross-Portfolio Services for supporting all that our department delivers and for enabling our teams to be the best they can.

I am incredibly proud of what everyone has achieved together, exemplifying our values of Accountability, Integrity and Respect.

Accountable Officer's Declaration

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions for the year ending 30 June 2022.



Simon Phemister
Secretary

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

Established on 1 January 2019, the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) supports Victoria's economic recovery and growth and ensures it benefits all Victorians – by creating more jobs for more people.

As at 30 June 2022, our work supports 11 ministers, spans 17 portfolios and operates across metropolitan, regional and international offices. We also oversee various public entities, including public corporations, regulatory authorities and specialist boards and work with many government, industry and community stakeholders.

Our values of Accountability, Integrity and Respect underpin everything we do.

Our purpose

Here at the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions, we're firmly focused on Victoria's economic recovery and growth and ensuring it benefits all Victorians by creating more jobs for more people, building thriving places and regions, and supporting inclusive communities.

For Victoria, this means:

More jobs for more people: we're helping to recharge the economy by working with businesses to maintain and create jobs, so more people have safe and secure work. We're supporting workers and helping businesses, industries and communities to grow, adapt, recover or transition. We're fostering innovation, research and the digital economy, and creating jobs by leveraging and securing our natural assets and regional strengths. We're also strengthening Victoria's global connections by attracting investment and talent, and helping Victorian businesses successfully trade into international markets.

Thriving places and regions: we're building vibrant, resilient precincts, suburbs and regions that help drive economic growth and opportunities. Our geographic focus on innovation and sector activity is helping attract investment. We're ensuring Victorian regions and suburbs have the infrastructure and services they need for a liveable and sustainable future. We're also helping our visitor economy and creative industries to bounce back, and cementing Victoria's position as Australia's leading destination for culture, sport, tourism and events.

Inclusive communities: we're working across government and with councils, communities and business to ensure the benefits of economic recovery and prosperity are available for all Victorians – supporting a stronger and fairer society. We're also supporting Aboriginal self-determination through employment and economic development, and working to grow Victoria's social economy.

CHANGES TO THE DEPARTMENT DURING 2021–22

On 25 June 2022, the Premier announced changes to Cabinet. The Hon. Ben Carroll was appointed as DJPR's new Coordinating Minister.

On 27 June 2022, these Ministers were sworn in for the following portfolios:

- Minister Carroll for Industry Support and Recovery, and Business Precincts
- Minister Dimopoulos for Tourism, Sport and Major Events, and Creative Industries
- Minister Pallas for Trade
- Minister Tierney for Agriculture
- Minister Shing for Regional Development
- Minister Horne for Local Government and Suburban Development
- Minister Carbines for Racing.

As part of the changes, additional responsibilities were announced:

- Deputy Premier Allan to oversee Commonwealth Games Delivery
- Minister Leane to work with local communities as Minister for Commonwealth Games Legacy.

DEPARTMENT OF JOBS, PRECINCTS AND REGIONS – ORGANISATIONAL CHART

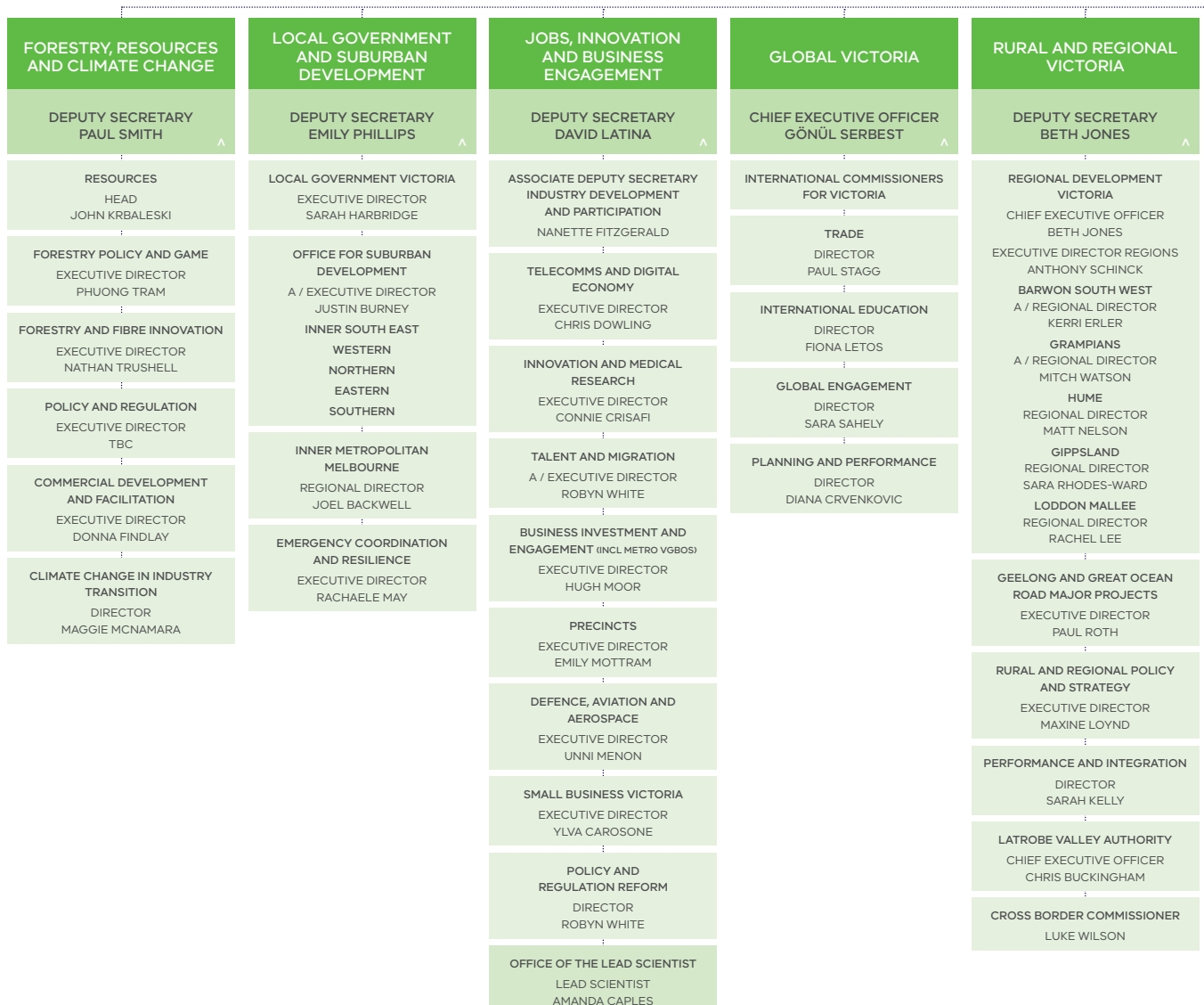
THE HON BEN CARROLL MP Minister for Industry Support and Recovery Minister for Business Precincts DJPR Co-ordinating Minister	THE HON JAALA PULFORD MP Minister for Employment Minister for Innovation, Medical Research and the Digital Economy Minister for Resources Minister for Small Business	STEVE DIMOPOULOS MP Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events Minister for Creative Industries	TIM PALLAS MP Minister for Trade	THE HON GAYLE TIERNEY MP Minister for Agriculture
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Our Story

Here at the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions, we're firmly focused on Victoria's economic recovery and growth, ensuring it benefits all Victorians – by creating more jobs for more people, building thriving places and regions, and supporting inclusive communities.

ABORIGINAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ASSOCIATE DEPUTY SECRETARY
HANS BÖKELUND



Accountability



Integrity



Respect

Our values underpin everything we do.

THE HON HARRIET SHING MP

Minister for
Regional
Development

THE HON MELISSA HORNE MP

Minister for Local
Government
Minister for
Suburban
Development

THE HON ROS SPENCE MP

Minister for
Community Sport

ANTHONY CARBINES MP

Minister for Racing

THE HON JACINTA ALLAN MP

Minister for
Commonwealth
Games Delivery

THE HON SHAUN LEANE MP

Minister for
Commonwealth
Games Legacy

**DEPARTMENT OF JOBS,
PRECINCTS AND REGIONS**

**SECRETARY
SIMON PHEMISTER**

**ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
PENELOPE MCKAY**

**OFFICE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH GAMES**

**A / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
INGRID HAYTHORPE
AND
TAHNYA DONAGHY**

**2026 COMMONWEALTH
GAMES ORGANISING
COMMITTEE**

**A / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ANDREW ABBOTT
DEPUTY SECRETARY
JIM ROUND**

AGRICULTURE

**DEPUTY SECRETARY
MATT LOWE**

AGRICULTURE VICTORIA RESEARCH
A/HEAD
TRACI GRIFFIN

**AGRICULTURE POLICY
AND PROGRAMS**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SARAH-JANE MCCORMACK

**BIOSECURITY AND AGRICULTURE
SERVICES**
BIOSECURITY SERVICES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
KATHERINE CLIFT
AGRICULTURE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
AND SERVICES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DOUGAL PURCELL

**ANIMAL WELFARE VICTORIA
AGRICULTURE REGULATORY POLICY**
A / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MIKE GOOEY

BUSINESS AND FINANCE SERVICES
DIRECTOR
BRONWYN CLARKE

**JOBS VICTORIA,
SECURE WORK
AND INCLUSION**

**DEPUTY SECRETARY
LISA BUCKINGHAM**

**JOBS VICTORIA
STRATEGY AND ENGAGEMENT**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
KIRSTEN CAMPBELL
DELIVERY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SHARN ENZINGER
**OPERATIONS, INSIGHTS
AND DIGITAL CHANNELS**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BRAD PETRY

SECURE WORK
DIRECTOR
SEBASTIAN NORMAN

INCLUSION
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JEREMY LEVINE
**SOCIAL PROCUREMENT
AND ENTERPRISE
POLICY AND STRATEGY
PLACE BASED REFORM
AND DELIVERY**

**SPORT, RECREATION
AND RACING**

**DEPUTY SECRETARY
PETER BETSON**

**COMMUNITY SPORT
AND RECREATION**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
GEORGINA MCCANN

**STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE
AND SPORT ECONOMY**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LUKE MASON

OFFICE OF RACING
DIRECTOR
LISA SAXTON

**VICTORIAN RACING
INTEGRITY BOARD**
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
TBC

**TOURISM, EVENTS
AND PRIORITY
INFRASTRUCTURE**

**DEPUTY SECRETARY
CHRIS MILLER**

**TOURISM AND EVENTS
STRATEGY AND REFORM**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATALIE PHILLIPS

**EVENTS, ENGAGEMENT
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**
A / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NADIA BONATO

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TBC

CREATIVE VICTORIA

**DEPUTY SECRETARY
CLAIRE FEBEY**

**CREATIVE VICTORIA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CLAIRE FEBEY**

CREATIVE INDUSTRIES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SAM STRONG

**GOVERNANCE AND
INFRASTRUCTURE**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MAX COFFMAN

CROSS-PORTFOLIO SERVICES
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
PENELOPE MCKAY

**STRATEGIC
COMMUNICATIONS**

**A / CHIEF
COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER
JULIA SCOTT**

**COMMUNICATIONS, MEDIA
AND MARKETING**
DIRECTORS
CAROLINE POTTER
MAGGIE HILL
LAINIE KLUSKA
INGELISE JONES (ACTING)
JACQUIE O'BRIEN

DIGITAL CHANNELS AND BRAND
DIRECTOR
HOLLY STANTON

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS
DIRECTOR
CANDICE CAMPBELL

**STRATEGY AND
PRIORITY PROJECTS**

**DEPUTY SECRETARY
CAM NOLAN**

PRIORITY PROJECTS
DIRECTORS
AMIT GOLDER
CAITLYN HAMMOND

ECONOMIC POLICY
DIRECTOR
GRAEME MADDERN

DATA AND ANALYTICS
DIRECTOR
CHENG YANG

DESIGN AND EVALUATION
DIRECTOR
SUE HEISTEIN

COVID POLICY AND STRATEGY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
KYLIE CASTRISSIOS

DELIVERY

**DEPUTY SECRETARY
ANDREW PARSONS**

PROGRAM CENTRE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AJAY SATYAN

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE
A / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MARDI SOLOMON

DELIVERY CENTRE
DELIVERY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MARK WIGGINS

PROGRAM POLICY AND SOLUTIONS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JONATHAN CIULLO

**STRATEGY, PERFORMANCE
AND GOVERNANCE**
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
KIM MCGINNES

DELIVERY PROJECTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MELINDA KNAPP

CORPORATE SERVICES

**ASSOCIATE DEPUTY
SECRETARY
JESSICA LAMBOUS**

PEOPLE AND CULTURE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ANNIE REEVES

INVESTMENT AND PROCUREMENT
A / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DANIEL RODGER

INFORMATION SERVICES
A / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JOHN LOMBARD

LEGAL AND LEGISLATION
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AND GENERAL COUNSEL
MARGOT BROWN

**FINANCIAL AND PROPERTY
SERVICES**
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CORRINNE BOUCHERAT

Ministers

The department supports 11 ministers across 17 portfolios.
As at 30 June 2022, they were:

Minister	Role
The Hon. Ben Carroll MP	Minister for the Coordination of Jobs, Precincts and Regions
	Minister for Industry Support and Recovery
	Minister for Business Precincts
The Hon. Jaala Pulford MP	Minister for Employment
	Minister for Innovation, Medical Research and the Digital Economy
	Minister for Resources
	Minister for Small Business
Steve Dimopoulos MP	Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events
	Minister for Creative Industries
The Hon. Melissa Horne MP	Minister for Local Government
	Minister for Suburban Development
Tim Pallas MP	Minister for Trade
The Hon. Ros Spence MP	Minister for Community Sport
The Hon. Harriet Shing MP	Minister for Regional Development
Anthony Carbines MP	Minister for Racing
The Hon. Gayle Tierney MP	Minister for Agriculture
The Hon. Shaun Leane MP	Minister for Commonwealth Games Legacy
The Hon. Jacinta Allan MP	Minister for Commonwealth Games Delivery

The department also provides advice and support to parliamentary secretaries.
As at 30 June 2022, they were:

Parliamentary Secretary	Role
The Hon. Jane Garrett MP	Parliamentary Secretary for Jobs
Ms Danielle Green MP	Parliamentary Secretary for Sport
	Parliamentary Secretary for Regional Victoria
Ms Katie Hall MP	Parliamentary Secretary for Creative Industries
Mr Darren Cheeseman	Parliamentary Secretary for the Commonwealth Games
Mr Frank McGuire	Parliamentary Secretary for Medical Research

Executive Board

The DJPR Executive Board (EB) is the department's primary governance body.

To continually improve governance and delivery, DJPR has two dedicated Executive Boards:

- Corporate Governance Board, which focuses on people, culture, ways of working and operational delivery.
- Strategic Governance Board, which focuses on strategic direction and the government's commitments we are delivering for Victoria.

At 30 June 2022, members of Corporate EB were:

Name	Role
Simon Phemister	Secretary
Penelope McKay	Associate Secretary
Paul Smith	Deputy Secretary, Forestry, Resources and Climate Change
Emily Phillips	Deputy Secretary, Local Government and Suburban Development
David Latina	Deputy Secretary, Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement
Gönül Serbest	Chief Executive Officer, Global Victoria
Beth Jones	Deputy Secretary, Rural and Regional Victoria
Matt Lowe	Deputy Secretary, Agriculture
Lisa Buckingham	Deputy Secretary, Jobs Victoria, Secure Work and Inclusion
Peter Betson	Deputy Secretary, Sport, Recreation and Racing
Chris Miller	Deputy Secretary, Tourism, Events and Priority Infrastructure
Claire Febey	Deputy Secretary, Creative Victoria
Julia Scott	Acting Chief Communications Officer
Andrew Parsons	Deputy Secretary, Delivery
Jessica Lambous	Associate Deputy Secretary, Corporate Services

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) is an independent body established in accordance with the Standing Directions 2018 under the *Financial Management Act 1994*. The Secretary appoints all committee members based on their qualifications and experience to ensure that the committee can adequately discharge its duties. The Chief Finance Officer and the Chief Audit Executive are standing invitees to all ARC meetings; the ARC meets six to seven times a year as determined by the Chair.

The ARC provides the Secretary with independent assurance on the department's:

- financial and performance reporting
- risk oversight and management
- internal control systems
- legislative and policy compliance.

In 2021-22, the ARC members were:

Name	Role	Period
Peter Lewinsky	Chair and Independent Member	From December 2021
Pam Mitchell	Interim Chair Independent Member	July to October 2021 Ongoing
Patricia Neden	Interim Chair Independent Member	November to December 2021 Ongoing
David Clements	Deputy Secretary, Employment and Inclusion	July to December 2021
Emily Mottram	Executive Director, Industry Development and Participation	July to October 2021
Nanette Fitzgerald	Associate Deputy Secretary, Industry Development and Participation	From December 2021 (replacing Emily Mottram)
Matt Lowe	Deputy Secretary, Agriculture	From December 2021 (replacing David Clements)

Legislation Administered by the Department

djpr.vic.gov.au details DJPR administered legislation between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022.

ENTITIES

Forestry, Resources and Climate Change

- VicForests
- Game Management Authority
- Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority
- Office of the Mining Warden

Local Government and Suburban Development

Local Government Victoria

- Victorian Local Government Grants Commission
- Councillor Conduct Panel List
- Panel of Administrators for local government councils

Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement

- LaunchVic Pty Ltd
- Office of the Local Jobs First Commissioner
- Victorian Small Business Commission

Rural and Regional Victoria

- Regional Development Victoria
- Office of the Cross Border Commissioner
- Latrobe Valley Authority

Agriculture

- Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd (AVS)
- Dairy Food Safety Victoria
- Geoffrey Gardiner Dairy Foundation
- Melbourne Market Authority
- Murray Valley Wine Grape Industry Development Committee
- PrimeSafe
- Phytogene Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of AVS)
- Veterinary Practitioners Registration Board of Victoria
- Victorian Strawberry Industry Development Committee

Sport, Recreation and Racing

Sport and Recreation Victoria

- Kardinia Park Stadium Trust
- Melbourne Cricket Ground Trust
- Melbourne and Olympic Parks Trust
- Professional Boxing and Combat Sports Board
- State Sport Centres Trust
- Victorian Institute of Sport Pty Ltd

Office of Racing

- Greyhound Racing Victoria
- Harness Racing Victoria
- Office of the Racing Integrity Commissioner
- Victorian Racing Tribunal
- Victorian Racing Integrity Board

Tourism, Events and Priority Infrastructure

- Australian Grand Prix Corporation Pty Ltd
- Emerald Tourist Railway Board
- Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust
- Visit Victoria Pty Ltd

Creative Victoria

- Arts Centre Melbourne
- Australian Centre for the Moving Image
- Centre for Books, Writing and Ideas Pty Ltd (The Wheeler Centre)
- Docklands Studios Melbourne Pty Ltd
- Fed Square Pty Ltd
- Film Victoria (VicScreen)
- Geelong Arts Centre
- Melbourne Recital Centre Pty Ltd
- Museums Victoria
- National Gallery of Victoria
- State Library Victoria

DEPARTMENTAL GROUPS

Forestry, Resources and Climate Change

Forestry, Resources and Climate Change develops policy, programs and regulation to enable investment and generate jobs through the sustainable development of the state's earth resources (including extractives, minerals and petroleum), forestry and game. The group works with commercial forest industries to maximise economic value from Victorian timber production and processing (plantations and native forests on public and private land) and assists industry to adapt to environmental, social, and economic change.

The group leads delivery of DJPR's obligations under the *Climate Change Act 2017* and contributes to whole-of-government work on climate change and energy reform. It also helps industries and communities take advantage of Victoria's shift to a carbon neutral economy, and to build thriving places and regions well adapted to a changing climate.

Local Government and Suburban Development

Local Government and Suburban Development helps Victoria's local communities to connect and thrive and works to ensure Melbourne's suburbs have the infrastructure and services they need for a liveable and sustainable future. The group works across government to bring a place-based response to the needs and priorities of communities at a local, city and regional level, including a focus on revitalising the inner city.

Working with councils to ensure Victorians enjoy a responsive, accountable, efficient and contemporary system of local government, the group also delivers grant programs for community infrastructure and recurrent funding for services such as public libraries.

It leads the coordination and implementation of DJPR's emergency management and disaster resilience to support the capability of individuals, communities, councils, institutions, businesses and systems to survive, adapt and grow. This includes supporting critical infrastructure sectors and coordinating the department's emergency response, relief and recovery responsibilities.

Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement

Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement works to build trust-based relationships with Victorian businesses – from global enterprises to small businesses, universities and startups – to achieve job outcomes that strengthen our economy.

The group does this by facilitating and enabling new investments, developing and attracting world-class talent, supporting key industry capabilities, planning and delivering precincts with significant economic and renewal potential, building on the state's reputation for innovation and medical research, and advocating for a competitive and fair business environment that creates more and fairer jobs.

Global Victoria

Global Victoria is the state's trade promotion and facilitation agency, connecting Victorian businesses to global trade opportunities and building their export capability.

The group manages the Victorian Government Trade and Investment network of international offices delivering a strong and effective on-the-ground presence in key global markets and providing a critical conduit for Victorian companies to commence their export ambition or widen their export footprint. The network is the largest and strongest international network of any Australian State or Territory.

The group also promotes the state's world-class industry and education capabilities, and quality student experience, to international audiences. It takes a leadership role in global engagement across government and advocates for the best policy settings to support the global competitiveness of Victorian businesses.

Rural and Regional Victoria

Rural and Regional Victoria works to ensure rural and regional communities and economies are vibrant, thriving and inclusive, to create more jobs for regional Victorians and to enable place-based collective impact. The group develops policies and programs to support strategic planning, infrastructure and investment attraction, and facilitate job creation in established and emerging sectors.

The group oversees the Regional Development portfolio, supported by:

- Regional Development Victoria, which operates in partnership with regional businesses and communities, and all tiers of government, to deliver the Victorian Government's regional development agenda
- the Victorian Cross Border Commissioner, who works with border residents, businesses and community organisations to increase the economic benefit of doing business across borders, while addressing practice and regulatory barriers to education, justice, health and other services
- the Latrobe Valley Authority, which works with local communities, councils, industry, education providers and government to secure a strong and prosperous future for the Latrobe Valley and the Gippsland region as it navigates economic transition
- a policy and analytics function that provides the evidence base to inform policy decisions including Regional Economic Development Strategies.

The group works with communities and across government to capitalise on emerging economic development opportunities for regional Victoria, including low-emissions energy transition, regional innovation, agricultural diversification, advanced manufacturing, and growing the visitor economy.

The group also facilitates whole-of-Victorian Government priorities in rural and regional Victoria to help ensure better transport, digital connectivity, more affordable housing, and comprehensive health, education and community infrastructure.

Agriculture

Agriculture Victoria supports an agriculture, food and fibre sector that is strong, innovative and sustainable. It does this by working with community and industry to enhance productivity, improve animal welfare, connect the sector with international markets, create jobs, support growth and maintain effective biosecurity.

The group helps the sector recover from the impacts of drought, bushfires and the COVID-19 pandemic. It also ensures the sector is well-placed to respond to other challenges such as climate change, pests, weeds, disease and increased resource scarcity. The team works alongside industry and research institutions to modernise Victorian agriculture through innovation, investment and education.

Jobs Victoria, Secure Work and Inclusion

Jobs Victoria, Secure Work and Inclusion assists Victorians looking for work and businesses looking for staff. The group also supports economic inclusion and participation, strengthening communities by enabling their leadership, involvement and ownership in creating a socially and economically inclusive Victoria.

The group drives the whole-of-Victorian Government Social Procurement Framework and supports the social enterprise strategy to maximise social, economic and environmental benefits of government spending and partnerships.

The group works with:

- people looking for work
- all businesses and industries needing staff and wanting to support inclusive employment
- casual and contract workers, providing sick and carer's pay to eligible workers via Australia's first Sick Pay Guarantee
- social enterprises and the wider social purpose sector so social enterprises can thrive and maximise benefits for Victorians
- government departments and agencies and industry, to promote social procurement
- Victorians pursuing alternatives to mainstream employment by developing microenterprises.

Sport, Recreation and Racing

Sport, Recreation and Racing works to improve the health and wellbeing of Victorians, build stronger and more connected communities and maintain Victoria's reputation as Australia's leading state for sporting and major events. It delivers economic growth and jobs, enhances Victoria's liveability and ensures Victorians are supported to achieve – at local parks and on the world stage.

Within the group:

- the Office for Women in Sport and Recreation works to increase the number of women and girls participating in sport and active recreation, from grassroots through to senior leadership
- the Office of Racing provides policy and legislative support to the Minister for Racing, delivers the government's racing agenda, administers the Victorian Racing Industry Fund and supports organisations central to the racing industry's integrity framework.

Tourism, Events and Priority Infrastructure

Tourism, Events and Priority Infrastructure is responsible for strengthening the profile of tourism and events across government and driving growth, strategic policy, reform and economic outcomes for the sector. The group develops and implements the visitor economy strategy, supports the revival and growth of Victoria's diverse and world-class events calendar, and drives delivery and facilitation of tourism infrastructure.

The group undertakes research and provides policy, strategy and industry development advice to government and industry. It also provides governance support and advice to entities that market the state, secure events and manage large-scale tourist attractions, precincts, facilities and entertainment venues.

The group is responsible for delivering the Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan, which is underpinned by a \$633 million investment and serves as a statewide strategy to achieve \$35 billion in annual visitor expenditure, supporting 300,000 jobs, by June 2024.

Creative Victoria

Creative Victoria works to raise the profile, reach and impact of Victoria's creative industries. It supports the career development of local artists and creative professionals and seeks to ensure all Victorians benefit from creative and cultural opportunities – from school kids to diverse communities to businesses.

The group also oversees the state's major creative and cultural institutions, collections and facilities, valued at more than \$7 billion, ensuring these rich assets can be enjoyed by all Victorians as well as visitors to the state.

Cross-Portfolio Services

Cross-Portfolio Services encompasses four groups that provide services across the department's portfolios and groups to underpin delivery of DJPR outcomes:

- Strategy and Priority Projects, which provides strategic and project management support for key projects.
- Strategic Communications, which drives the department's internal and external communications.
- Corporate Services, which strives to build a safe, high-performing organisation that supports DJPR people to perform at their best.
- Delivery, which supports the effective and efficient delivery of high priority departmental projects and grant programs.

GROUP ACHIEVEMENTS

Forestry, Resources and Climate Change

Forestry

- Commenced long-term economic transition planning in Heyfield and Yarram and worked with the Orbost community to identify four transition opportunities as part of the Victorian Forestry Plan Local Development Strategy. Grants were approved for a further six communities.
- Completed 33 Forestry Business Transition Vouchers to assist businesses affected by the Victorian Forestry Plan to better understand their capabilities, options and strategies for transition.
- Supported sawmilling, harvest and haulage businesses to explore opportunities to transition from native timber to plantation fibre and facilitated transformative industry investment through the Timber Innovation Grants program.
- Established the Victorian Forestry Plan Advisory Committee to advise the department and minister on the design and implementation of business, community and worker support programs and provide feedback to improve program success.
- Completed market processes for the Gippsland Plantations Investment Program and progressed grant agreement negotiations.
- Reviewed the Code of Practice for Timber Production, in collaboration with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, to support delivery of the Victorian Forestry Plan and implement obligations under the Regional Forest Agreements (notably the Major Event Review and Harvest Level review).
- Introduced the *Sustainable Forests Timber Amendment (Timber Harvesting Safety Zones) Bill 2022* to Parliament. The Bill seeks to modernise the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* to better deter dangerous and illegal activities in Timber Harvesting Zones.

Game Management

- Released the second Sustainable Hunting Action Plan 2021-2024, to strengthen collaboration between government, agencies, Traditional Owners, hunters and the community, supporting safe, responsible and sustainable hunting.
- Supported implementation of the Traditional Owner Game Management Strategy, collaborating with Traditional Owners and developing priority projects to deliver on key actions.

Climate Change in Industry Transition

- Delivered the Primary Production Adaptation Action Plan 2022-26 as part of the Victorian Government's approach to ensuring climate resilience:
 - coordinated extensive public engagement on the draft plan and targeted stakeholder engagement, including with the Victorian Agriculture and Climate Change Council.
 - developed a plan that identifies priorities and actions to support accelerated adaptation in primary industries over the next five years.

Resources

- Facilitated new minerals exploration investment in Victoria, with a quarterly record of \$64.1 million minerals exploration expenditure in December 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics data).
- Delivered the North Central Victorian Goldfields Ground Release. The successful tenderers Fosterville Gold Mine Pty Ltd and Southern Star Exploration Pty Ltd committed to exploration investment of more than \$90 million and \$10 million respectively.
- Delivered new petroleum regulations to govern the onshore conventional gas sector, providing stronger provisions for community engagement and project transparency.

- Supported a Geological Survey of Victoria / Geoscience Australia collaboration that delivered an airborne electromagnetic survey of 98,200 square kilometres of western Victoria. The analysis of geological potential will inform future resource management decisions and help attract new exploration investment.
- Delivered new Strategic Extractive Resource Area planning controls in the growth corridors of Wyndham City and South Gippsland Shire. These will secure long-term access to raw materials, including rock, sand and gravel via better planning for quarries, to support the construction sector and deliver new housing, schools, hospitals and infrastructure.
- Released a Strategic Extractive Resources Roadmap to improve mapping of resources and planning provisions to better identify and protect rock, sand, and gravel in priority locations, supporting delivery of Victoria's Extractive Resources Strategy.
- Released the Quarry Transformation Grants program, to assist quarry operators to develop and test innovative ways to repurpose post-quarrying land.
- Facilitated lifting the temporary hold on mineral exploration applications in western Victoria's Stavelly Project area, enabling new exploration for copper, other base metals, and minerals sands. This completed the Stavelly Minerals Exploration Initiative that commenced in 2015.
- Delivered an improved work plan assessment process under the Better Approvals for Regulators program, with revised industry guidance and pre-submission engagement expected to accelerate approval timeframes.
- Enabled expansion of key quarries in Colac and Bass Coast via approvals as part of the Extractive Industry Priority Project List quarry expansion program. In addition, Earth Resources Regulation approved work authorities for 15 new quarries, compared with three in 2020-21.
- Supported the response to the June 2021 Yallourn coal mine flood emergency, including surface remediation works for the Morwell River diversion, flood mitigation diversions and a 3000ML-per-day water diversion into the Hazelwood Mine.

Local Government and Suburban Development

Office for Suburban Development

- Supported eight Suburban Revitalisation Boards in Boronia, Lilydale, Melton, Noble Park, Reservoir, Tarneit, Frankston and Broadmeadows – chaired by members of Parliament, with representatives from local government, businesses, community organisations and other institutions – to deliver on local priorities to improve liveability and economic and social outcomes.
- Delivered Suburban Revitalisation activities in another 40 locations across Melbourne including at three 20-Minute Neighbourhood pilot sites, and for projects in Thomastown, Lalor, Springvale and Altona.
- Invested \$13.7 million in Suburban Revitalisation projects in 2021-22. Since the COVID-19 pandemic began, more than \$32 million has been invested in 187 Suburban Revitalisation projects with a combined value exceeding \$88 million.
- Delivered the Metropolitan Partnerships program:
 - Continued support of six Metropolitan Partnerships that engaged regional and local communities, advised government on community priorities, and drove local action through pilots and projects to test new approaches and develop solutions to local problems.
 - Engaged 1872 people across 54 engagement activities on regional priorities including loneliness and social connection, transport, mental wellbeing, employment and skills, business resilience and local living.
 - Supported the Metropolitan Partnerships to deliver 16 projects from round 3 of the Metropolitan Partnership Development Fund valued at \$1.75 million and committed to a further 12 projects in round 4 valued at \$3 million to drive local action and assist social and economic outcomes in local communities.
 - Supported the Metropolitan Development Advisory Panel to provide strategic advice to government to assist Melbourne's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing metropolitan development.

Local Government Victoria

- Funded 43 community infrastructure projects across Melbourne's interface (outer) councils and peri-urban councils under the \$50 million 2021-22 Growing Suburbs Fund (GSF). The GSF supports councils to provide facilities such as community centres, playgrounds, parks and pavilions.
- Funded 14 projects through the \$10.1 million Living Libraries Infrastructure Program, supporting councils to provide library facilities that meet community needs.
- Provided \$47.4 million through the Public Libraries Funding Program to councils, regional libraries and Vision Australia to enable Victorian libraries to buy new books and collection items, run online services and deliver outreach community programs.
- Recommended the distribution of \$646.8 million in untied financial assistance grants to Victorian councils through the Victorian Local Government Grants Commission.
- Supported an additional ten shared services projects across 25 rural Victorian councils through an investment of \$6.9 million under the Rural Councils Transformation Program.
- Worked with 11 small rural councils to improve their local road asset capacity and capability under the \$1.4 million Rural Roads Support Program.
- Supported 64 rural, regional and outer metropolitan councils to plan and prepare for emergencies through the Municipal Emergencies Resourcing Program.
- Provided access for councils to borrowings through Treasury Corporation of Victoria, giving them access to low interest loans.
- Supported the return to elected representation in South Gippsland Shire Council, from delivery of candidate training, to providing resources and grants to support women's participation in local government, and the appointment of a municipal monitor to help facilitate the effective transition to the newly elected council.
- Developed new provisions in the *Local Government Act 2020* to allow councils to conduct virtual meetings on a permanent basis.
- Introduced new regulations and ministerial guidelines to support *Local Government Act 2020* and *City of Melbourne Act 2001* on matters relating to City of Melbourne, land information, engagement with Aboriginal communities and virtual meetings.
- Implemented Phases 3B and 4 of the *Local Government Act 2020* and through consultation and co-design with individual councils provided implementation guidance via workshops, webinars and other online resources.
- Led nine joint state and local government forums to engage council CEOs with state government departments on important and strategic sector issues, including policy, legislative issues and program design.
- Published the seventh year of local government financial and service performance information on the State Government's Know Your Council website, which attracted a record number of visitors and more than 1.5 million page views.
- Supported the Gender Equality Advisory Committee for the local government sector to advise the Minister for Local Government and Minister for Women to help drive implementation of the *Gender Equality Act 2020* and deliver the State Government's target of 50 per cent female mayors and councillors by 2025.
- Funded programs to facilitate gender equality in local government and boost the percentage of elected councillors who are women (42.9 per cent, the highest of all Australian states). Programs included mentoring via the Australian Local Government Women's Association and the Victorian Local Governance Association's Local Women Leading Change program in the lead up to the South Gippsland elections.
- Launched Women Leading Locally to support women with diverse backgrounds from 30 target municipalities to undertake a Fellowship in local government leadership.
- Supported 40 women to continue training as municipal building surveyors via the \$6.3 million Women Building Surveyors Program to improve gender balance in the construction industry.

- Launched the Victorian Aboriginal and Local Government Strategy (VALGS), providing a framework for shared decision-making for Aboriginal Victorians and local governments, based on mutual control, shared power, fairness, respect and trust. Additionally, continued funding was provided for the Maggolee website, developed by Reconciliation Victoria to promote partnerships between local governments and Aboriginal communities.
- Conducted the Local Government Culture Project to provide a platform for the sector to identify and take ownership of a positive and inclusive culture that will improve governance and build public trust. An Insights Report was released to the sector in May 2022.
- Developed legislative reforms to the arrangements for unpaid local government rates and charges for those facing financial hardship. Began implementing the supported recommendations of the 2020 Local Government Rating System Review and the 2021 Victorian Ombudsman's 'Investigation into how local councils respond to ratepayers in financial hardship'.

Emergency Coordination and Resilience

- Delivered critical infrastructure planning for the food and grocery and communications sectors under the Victorian Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy (2015).
- Coordinated emergency management and disaster resilience to support the capability of individuals, communities, councils, institutions, businesses and systems to survive, adapt and grow.
- Responded to the Gippsland severe weather events in October, March and April to support response, relief and recovery under the State Emergency Management Plan.
- Increased the department's capability and capacity to respond to emergencies by accrediting staff in the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System.

Inner Metropolitan Melbourne

- Collaborated with the City of Melbourne to deliver initiatives to support businesses and boost economic activity in and around the CBD.
- Oversaw the Victorian Government's \$157.4 million contribution to the recovery and revitalisation of the CBD economy: Round 1 of Melbourne Money (\$7.4 million), the Melbourne City Recovery Fund (\$50 million) and the Melbourne City Revitalisation Fund (\$100 million). These Funds provided economic stimulus during the pandemic through events, activations and small business support, including:
 - direct grants to businesses to adapt to COVIDSafe settings
 - the six-week Extended Christmas Festival which resulted in 400,000 more visits to the Christmas Festival hub in Federation Square, compared to the four-week 2019 festival
 - a program of events and activities to reinvigorate the Docklands precinct, including the Docklands Drone Show and The Playground at Docklands featuring three, interactive family-friendly creative spaces
 - the City Activation Grants Program, providing grants of up to \$50,000 to organisations to energise city streets and neighbourhoods
 - the City of Melbourne Business Concierge service, which supports businesses to access government support and respond to the impacts of the pandemic
 - support to make vacant shopfronts available to sole traders and businesses in Lygon Street, Docklands and the CBD
 - three rounds of the Melbourne Money dining voucher scheme: in July 2021, November 2021, and March to April 2022.

Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement

Business Investment and Engagement

- Actively engaged with businesses on growth opportunities, securing 49 new investments in priority sectors that will create 2720 jobs.
- Highlights include:
 - 3D MEDiTech transforming its existing Port Melbourne facility into a world-class, 3D-printing medical manufacturing facility, providing opportunities to accelerate the commercialisation of new medical technologies. The project will deliver \$27 million in expenditure and create 91 highly skilled jobs.
 - George Weston Foods announcing a program of major investment and innovation projects across its Victoria-based businesses Tip Top, Yumi's, Don KRC, Mauri and Don's Farms, including a new state-of-the-art flour mill in Ballarat. The investments will build Victoria's food production capacity and capability to deliver capital expenditure of \$132.9 million and create 174 new jobs.
 - Nissan Casting investing \$15.5 million in its Dandenong South aluminium-casting facility, which exports electric vehicle components. The investment will create 41 new jobs in engineering, management and production.
 - Quickstep Holdings Limited investing \$3.9 million to expand its Tullamarine maintenance, repair and overhaul operations, creating 63 full-time jobs, including 51 in aircraft maintenance and engineering. Strengthening local capabilities will enable domestic airline operators to carry out functions that had previously moved offshore.
 - Worldline choosing Melbourne's Docklands as the location for its Australian headquarters and innovation centre, which will deliver 185 highly skilled jobs in the financial technology sector.
- Provided tailored packages of assistance, including grants and business planning support, to businesses significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic to support their economic recovery, with a focus on the manufacturing, creative, events and tourism industries to retain jobs in Victoria.
- Partnered with Greater South-East Melbourne councils to deliver an industry showcase and roundtable celebrating the strength and breadth of the region's electric and autonomous vehicle technology ecosystem and identifying investment and growth opportunities.

Defence, Aviation and Aerospace

- Facilitated Avalon Airport Industrial Precinct's selection as the location for Hanwha Defense Australia Armoured Vehicle Centre of Excellence (H-ACE).
- Signed the Hanwha Defense Australia grant agreement, which covers the Commonwealth Government's LAND 8116 Program, committing the company to create over 300 jobs at its H-ACE facility.
- Partnered with the University of Melbourne to support Defence Science Institute operations, including delivering a Capability Directory to showcase defence research and development capabilities of 12 Victorian and Tasmanian universities and research centres.
- Hosted 28 Victorian Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) on the Victorian Government Pavilion at the 2022 Indo Pacific International Maritime Exposition Conference, Sydney where they pitched their capabilities to major national and international companies.
- Invested \$1.3 million to partner with DMTC Limited to deliver the Smart Enough Factory program, which introduces Industry 4.0 technologies to modernise manufacturing operations to improve productivity and competitiveness.
- Supported \$2.7 million expansion of MOOG Australia's manufacturing multi-use facility in Heatherton, expected to create around 70 highly skilled, full-time equivalent jobs over five years.

- Secured new air services from Victoria, including:
 - the first direct flights to Texas, with four Qantas services to Dallas weekly, and increased frequency of its services to Los Angeles
 - the first direct flights connecting Melbourne and Hanoi, with Bamboo Airways commencing international services and establishing its Australian headquarters in Melbourne
 - Etihad Airways to increase international services from Abu Dhabi to Melbourne to establish a daily year-round service
 - Emirates to grow its Dubai to Melbourne service to two daily Airbus A380 flights
 - United Airlines to restart direct international air services from San Francisco to Melbourne.

Industry Development and Participation

Australian Medtech Manufacturing Centre (AMMC)

- Launched the \$3 million Medtech Manufacturing Capability Program (MMCP), assisting eligible small and medium manufacturing and medical technology businesses to create and manufacture new medtech products and investments, with matched grants of up to \$500,000:
 - 12 companies have been awarded grants to scale manufacturing, with projects spanning devices, diagnostics, advanced consumables, biologics and dental manufacturing
 - the broad applicant profile – established medtech manufacturers, scale-ups and traditional manufacturers transitioning into medtech – demonstrates the competitive capability of the sector.
- Provided funding towards Australia's first pilot of the UK's National Health Service Clinical Entrepreneur Program, working with MTP Connect.
- Funded a Medtech Industry Adviser for the Industry Capability Network to support Victorian medtech manufacturers to access health infrastructure procurement opportunities, including 12 priority health projects.

- Partnered with universities, medtech bodies and health services to deliver two Health-led Manufacturing Innovation Program pilots that bring together clinicians, researchers, engineers, manufacturers, designers and industry to develop new products that meet health system needs. These programs include:
 - Aikenhead Centre for Medical Design's Medtech Challenge Workshops
 - Swinburne University's LivingAT Health Innovation Challenges to support health outcomes with local innovations by identifying and designing products for Victorian manufacture to assist people with diverse ability to live independently.

Local Jobs First

- Appointed a Local Jobs First Commissioner to promote the Local Jobs First Policy across government and industry and monitor compliance with local content and job commitments.
- Implemented the Local Jobs First Policy under the *Local Jobs First Act 2003* and provided timely ministerial advice on requirements for 55 Local Jobs First strategic projects. Set requirements for 253 strategic projects from December 2014 to 30 June 2022, with a combined value of more than \$117.52 billion and supporting more than 45,000 jobs across Victoria in industries such as construction, professional services and manufacturing.
- Implemented the Major Projects Skills Guarantee (MPSG) as part of the Local Jobs First Policy, which since 2016 has been applied to 265 projects worth more than \$117.4 billion. The most current information available (for the 12 months to March 2022) shows commitments to provide work for apprentices, trainees and cadets under the MPSG have grown by 6.7 million hours and 2.5 million hours were worked.

- Increased targeted additional requirements on Local Jobs First strategic projects to support workers and businesses supplying government construction projects, such as those for fittings, fixtures and equipment. In addition, set further requirements to support engagement with other government initiatives such as Apprenticeships Victoria and the nascent Australian Medtech Manufacturing Centre.
- Supported the Industry Capability Network with advice and services to assist agencies and local businesses to meet Local Jobs First requirements: advising on evaluation weightings, hosting online reporting systems and supporting more than 4500 Local Industry Development Plans from more than 1600 businesses.
- Delivered a roadmap and vision to develop Victoria's agri-food manufacturing and innovation. This included supporting CSIRO and La Trobe University to scope opportunities to establish a cutting-edge food innovation ecosystem centred in Melbourne's north.
- Developed and published the annual Food and Fibre Export Performance Report which highlighted Victoria as Australia's leading agri-food export state.
- Sponsored food industry events including Ai Group's ConTech 2022 and Food Frontier's inaugural AltProteins22 Conference.
- Provided sponsorship and support for the CSIRO Protein Roadmap which identified strategic science and technology priorities to guide industry activities and position Australia as a global leader in this space.

Fair Jobs Code

- Finalised preparations for the proposed Fair Jobs Code, following consultation with key industry stakeholders. The Fair Jobs Code will enable the Victorian Government to use its purchasing power to ensure businesses who receive government funding have fair labour standards including promoting secure employment and compliance with industrial relations and occupational health and safety laws.
- Supported NORTH Link to establish a network of strategic capabilities in manufacturing, including joint initiatives like the Melbourne's North Food Group and the North and West Metropolitan Data Analytics Hub, and provided funding for scale-ups to support job creation.
- Promoted digital construction technologies by providing support to the Building 4.0 Cooperative Research Centre.

Industry Development

- Delivered the Business Competitiveness Program, supporting 29 Victorian manufacturers to expand operations and implement new manufacturing technologies and processes allocating more than \$10 million in grant funding towards a total project investment of over \$37 million. These projects are expected to create over 550 jobs.
- Undertook a program of industry policy analysis and development that informed the design of manufacturing capability initiatives in the \$120 million Victorian Industry Fund announced in the 2022-23 Victorian State Budget.
- Engaged with industry bodies, research institutions and businesses to provide key industry insights into opportunities and challenges for industry growth and supply chain development.
- Supported Ethical Clothing Australia (ECA) to build and administer the Ethical Clothing Register, with 24 new businesses accredited for ethical supply chains and safe working conditions during 2021-22, bringing total accreditations – the majority of which are in Victoria – to 143.
- Provided ongoing support for the Advanced Manufacturing Industry 4.0 Hub, delivered by Swinburne University, which conducted 39 Industry 4.0 roadshows / webcasts, with participants from over 250 Victorian companies.
- Chaired a Whole-of-Victorian Government (non-health) Personal Protective Equipment taskforce and working group to discuss policy requirements and ensure appropriate equipment was supplied throughout the COVID-19 pandemic (responsibility transitioned to Department of Treasury and Finance in early 2022).

- Provided more than 17.8 million face masks from the Whole-of-Victorian Government (non-health) emergency stockpile to departments, portfolio entities, agencies and NGOs supporting vulnerable Victorians.

COVID-19 Industry Coordination and Recovery

- Hosted more than 600 sector engagements since the beginning of the financial year to provide timely advice to industry and business on how to implement, comply with and adapt to COVID-19 restrictions and COVIDSafe settings, including industry roundtables / consultations and targeted forums and meetings with key industry stakeholders (peak bodies, associations, unions, as well as business, faith, and culturally and linguistically diverse leaders).
- Engaged directly with more than 52,300 businesses across regional and metropolitan Victoria.
- Engaged with industry to understand sector needs – including manufacturing, construction, aviation, creative industries, higher education, retail and hospitality, and related supply chains – and applied these insights to develop bespoke COVIDSafe policy practices (in partnership with other departments including Health) such as the QR code system, vaccine attestation, worker bubbles and surveillance testing.
- Responded to more than 7900 unique industry specific queries regarding COVID-19 settings.
- Completed 232 targeted email campaigns and 47 SMS campaigns reaching 2.5 million businesses.
- Facilitated COVIDSafe plan reviews for 290 businesses and hosted online forums with 907 participants to support them to develop / review their COVIDSafe plan.

Business Precincts

Fishermans Bend Business Precinct -Urban Renewal Area

- Released the Water Sensitive City Strategy in partnership with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), Melbourne Water, South East Water, City of Melbourne, City of Port Phillip, Water Sensitive Cities Australia and the Office of the Victorian Government Architect.
- Facilitated 17 significant property developments in partnership with DELWP with a total development value of \$2.2 billion, totalling 155,000sqm of employment floor space (providing for approximately 5000 permanent jobs) and 3900 new dwellings (including 200 social and affordable housing dwellings).
- Undertook a rolling program of place activation and industry engagement activities in partnership with the City of Port Phillip.
- Secured \$750,000 to support planning processes for Fishermans Bend.

National Employment and Innovation Cluster

- Released Advancing Manufacturing – the Fishermans Bend opportunity.
- Commenced implementing the \$179.4 million package of works for Stage 1 of the Fishermans Bend Innovation Precinct to deliver infrastructure to support new industry investment projects.
- Commenced delivering the Gateway to GMH project in partnership with the City of Melbourne, including Melbourne Knowledge Week event.

Docklands Business Precinct

- Supported completion of the \$46 million sound stage at Docklands Studios Melbourne.
- Supported delivery of the \$225 million Marvel Stadium redevelopment.

Parkville Business Precinct

- Supported delivery of the \$650 million Australian Institute for Infectious Disease.
- Commenced a Parkville Precinct Opportunity Statement, to further guide investment in the precinct and engage stakeholders.
- Continued planning for improvements at the Haymarket roundabout to support jobs, facilitate innovation, address safety issues and improve local amenity, in partnership with the Department of Transport.

Werribee National Employment and Innovation Cluster

- Secured \$2.8 million to facilitate development of the East Werribee Roadmap and a fast-track review of the Precinct Structure Plan to provide economic, social and environmental benefits within the western suburbs of Melbourne.

Footscray Business Precinct

- Released the Footscray Opportunity and Directions paper in December 2021.
- Commenced work on a Footscray Roadmap, to further guide investment in the precinct and engage stakeholders.

Talent and Migration

- Delivered the first three rounds of the \$64 million Digital Jobs Program and commenced enrolment and training for the fourth round, engaging more than 2200 participants.
- The program also:
 - Delivered on diversity targets, with 55 per cent female participation, 14 per cent regional participation, 65 per cent from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and in terms of age 55 per cent were in their thirties, 29 per cent in their forties and 13 per cent 50 and above.
 - Partnered with more than 145 Victorian employers who leveraged the program to access a new pool of talent including multi-nationals, SMEs, startups, regionally based businesses, government departments and agencies, and local councils. Major partners include ANZ, Zendesk, Carsales, Infosys, Siemens, AWS, Salesforce and Microsoft.

- Provided 33 courses in digital subjects delivered by 13 leading Victorian training providers, including universities, TAFEs and private providers.
- Nominated 4250 skilled migrants to live and work in Victoria through the Skilled and Business Migration Program, with more than 2100 nominated to fill critical workforce shortages in the health sector, more than 600 in the hospitality and early childhood teaching sectors and more than 1500 others to fill gaps in the medical research and life sciences, digital, advanced manufacturing, new energy, agri-food and creative industries sectors.
- Nominated 259 business and investor migrants to conduct business and investment activity and undertake entrepreneurial activity in Victoria, comprising:
 - 71 business migrants committed to establishing and supporting innovative Victorian businesses in sectors including advanced manufacturing and medical technologies.
 - 188 investor migrants committed to investing at least \$166.5 million in Victoria's start-up and scale-up ecosystem.
- Supported the assessment of more than 1300 overseas qualifications to assist overseas-qualified professionals to gain employment in the Victorian labour market and fill skills gaps.

Policy and Regulation Reform

- Led the policy design and development of the Sick Pay Guarantee, launched in March 2022 to provide up to five days' sick pay to eligible casual and contract workers.
- Launched Better Approvals for Business (BAB), a two-year regulatory reform program of rolling reviews enabling industry, business, council and government stakeholders to co-design reforms that improve business regulatory and related approvals to support economic recovery and jobs. This builds on the success of the Small Business Regulation Review Program and its flagship reform the Better Approvals Project, delivered from 2018 to 2020.

- Delivered the Telecommunications Infrastructure Provisions Review (first review under the BAB), which identified reforms that will provide direct benefits to telecommunication infrastructure providers due to reduced time and costs associated with improved approval processes, as well as support wider economic benefits to businesses and the community through improved access to digital services.
- Delivered the Business-Friendly Council Approvals Review (second review under the BAB), which identified reforms targeted at improving the end-to-end regulatory approvals process for businesses.

Innovation and Medical Research

- Supported: 133 Victorian companies and new entrants; 1,535 entrepreneurs and aspiring entrepreneurs (through online educational webinars, online workshops, online masterclasses and mentoring); 298 investors through angel networks and investor education programs; and 167 Victorians to access a career in a startup through LaunchVic.
- Established the Victorian Startup Capital Fund with the Government's cornerstone investment of \$60 million to leverage substantial private investment into early-stage startups. V-Ignite was appointed as the independent fund manager.
- Launched the \$10 million Alice Anderson Fund to encourage investment in early-stage startups founded by women, delivering \$2.5 million in direct investments and attracting more than \$10.6 million in private sector co-investment to 11 Victorian startups.
- Supported 134 SMEs through the \$6.1 million Technology Adoption and Innovation Program to develop or implement digital or innovative technology to improve business productivity and competitiveness. Matched grants of up to \$50,000 have enabled \$12.15 million research and development activity for technology innovation.
- Supported Victoria's independent medical research institutes by delivering the Operational Infrastructure Support Program, providing \$34 million annually to cover indirect research costs not met by competitive grants including the support services and facilities that underpin research activities.
- Provided \$400,000 to support the new Ragon-Doherty Fellowship program (Victoria's Doherty Institute and the Ragon Institute in Massachusetts). This program will enable promising early-career infectious disease researchers (a minimum of two a year) to complete a fellowship in either location with support from two world-class research institutes.
- Provided \$13.3 million through the COVID-19 Treatments Medical Research Fund to support seven projects to address research gaps, including urgently needed treatment options for prophylaxis and acute and post-acute COVID-19 symptoms.
- Launched the Generation Victoria (Gen V) project which has recruited more than 46,885 statewide participants including 18,269 babies, making it the largest study of its kind in Australia. GenV aims to improve community health by tracking and analysing the health outcomes of a generation of Victorian children.
- Celebrated the official signing of the Foundation Partner Principles Agreement for the Australian Institute for Infectious Disease, a formal commitment to the \$650 million project by the University of Melbourne and Doherty and Burnet Institutes.
- Recognised Victoria's brightest emerging leaders in health and medical research at the 27th Annual Premier's Awards for Health and Medical Research. The Premier's Research Excellence Award went to Dr Xiaodong Liu from Monash University for his work in regenerative medicine, including research resulting in the creation of a model of human embryos from skin cells, termed iBlastoids.
- Committed \$16 million to implement the Victorian Brain Cancer Centre's globally unique Perioperative Clinical Trials Platform which will address the critical lack of trial options available to brain cancer patients and provide the means to translate Victorian discoveries into the clinic.
- Commenced building clinical trial capacity in rural and regional Victoria – supported by \$7.87 million of national funding through the Medical Research Future Fund – with the initial two-month activity report showing 34 new trials and 51 patients recruited to trials in the regions.

- Partnered with the Victorian Comprehensive Cancer Centre SKILLED intern program to fund eleven new clinical trial workforce training positions with high retention of trainees in the regions. This has strengthened the ability to bring more trials to health services and communities across Victoria.
- Developed and launched the Victorian Innovation Statement that sets out six clear actions to remain at the forefront of innovation: capitalising on our research and innovation potential, developing our talent, cultivating our startup ecosystem, growing our innovation precincts, taking Victorian innovation to the world and delivering innovative services to Victorians.
- Opened Biobanking Victoria at Monash University, a state-of-the-art and globally accredited biobank featuring 4.5 million biological specimens collected during clinical trials. With \$1.5 million from the Future Industries Fund, it is Australia's first industry-standard biobanking facility, accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities.
- Extended the partnership with Monash University and Johnson and Johnson (J&J) for the J&J Innovation Partnering Office at Monash University's Clayton campus. JJIPO@Monash provides mentoring, training and networking with emerging Victorian healthcare companies and academic researchers with J&J Innovation's vast global networks.
- Attracted eight national AusBiotech conferences to be hosted in Melbourne over five years including the AusBiotech National Conference, Australia Biotech Invest and Partnering and AusMedtech conference.
- Celebrated Victorian leadership in science and innovation through the Victoria Prize and Fellowship Awards. Professor Anne Voss and Associate Professor Tim Thomas from Walter and Eliza Hall were awarded the Victoria Prize for Science and Innovation in life sciences for their research to treat cancer.

mRNA Victoria

- Established mRNA Victoria, a dedicated body to lead mRNA vaccine and therapeutics research, development and manufacturing capability in Australia and the Asia-Pacific.
- Reached an agreement with the Commonwealth Government and Moderna to establish a commercial-scale vaccine manufacturing facility, research and development centre and Asia-Pacific headquarters, making Victoria the first place in Australia to manufacture mRNA vaccines. The manufacturing plant is expected to be completed in 2024, with capacity to produce up to 100 million vaccine doses each year.
- Funded clinical manufacture of Australia's first mRNA COVID-19 vaccine candidate, currently in phase one trials, by leveraging local Victorian expertise.
- Delivered \$2 million in grants through the mRNA Victoria Research Acceleration Fund to fast-track RNA-based therapeutics research and to support bold project ideas that will grow Victoria's capabilities in RNA vaccine and therapeutics research, development and manufacturing.
- Delivered \$21 million from the mRNA Victoria Activation Program to grow the RNA research ecosystem, including support for clinical research and projects to develop enabling technology such as artificial intelligence (AI), next-generation manufacturing, safety testing and alternative vaccine delivery methods.
- Signed an agreement with Boston-based Ginkgo Bioworks, world leader in synthetic biology, to establish its Australian headquarters in Victoria (its first outside of the United States) and support commercial manufacturing.
- Signed an agreement with San Francisco-based InterVenn Biosciences, developer of an AI platform to detect cancer, to establish its commercial headquarters and research lab in Victoria, building on local RNA ecosystem and AI-driven biotech capabilities.
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Korea on mRNA vaccine research and development, clinical trials and manufacturing between mRNA Victoria and Korean Health, Industry Development Institute, establishing regional alliances in the Asia Pacific region.

- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Health – Abu Dhabi to establish a relationship with the UAE to progress joint RNA research and facilitate investment in building manufacturing capability – the first step in a partnership to support the development of RNA ecosystems.
- Established the Scientific Advisory Group for mRNA Victoria comprising leaders of Victoria's medical research institutes, international mRNA experts and chaired by the Lead Scientist of Victoria.

Office of the Lead Scientist

- Released the Victorian Space Industries Snapshot which raised the domestic and international profile of Victoria's capabilities, resulting in increased engagement and enquiries from companies and research organisations.
- Supported the Australian Science Media Centre and STEM Sisters to create and deliver customised communication courses for culturally and linguistically diverse women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). These courses improved participants' ability to develop and manage their public profiles to celebrate their achievements.
- Coordinated the efforts of the Victorian Quantum Technology Network of Victorian university researchers, supporting collaborative efforts in the fields of quantum computing, quantum sensing and quantum device prototyping.
- Supported the delivery of the Inspiring Victoria program to raise public awareness of STEM.

Telecommunications and Digital Economy

- Completed Connecting Victoria community and business engagement via roundtables and online consultation and released an engagement report detailing key findings from the more than 11,000 responses.
- Announced 66 locations funded for broadband upgrades, to benefit more than 34,000 households and 7700 businesses in Victoria.

- Funded additional locations for new or upgraded mobile towers as well as power resilience improvements at 76 existing mobile towers. This will provide new and improved mobile coverage to peri-urban, rural and regional locations to support local economies and community safety.
- Delivered 11 new mobile base stations, completing the roll-out of more than 225 of 253 in the program that commenced in 2014-15.
- Supported the Commonwealth Government's Strengthening Telecommunications Against Natural Disasters program to facilitate installation of satellite services in 344 relief and recovery and evacuation centres.
- Supported emergency management activities related to the April 2022 East Gippsland floods and October 2021 severe storm event, including supporting the State Control Centre with briefings on the status of service outages and supporting the telecommunications industry with their service restoration.
- Contributed to the Commonwealth Government's Regional Telecommunications Review, advocating for more national funding for regional telecommunications and measures to improve the availability of digital connectivity in emergencies and natural disasters.
- Commenced establishment of the Cremorne Digital Hub to drive its development as a leading technology and innovation precinct, and support technology businesses, ecosystem capabilities and jobs in a digital economy.
- Supported the establishment of the Australian Sports Innovation Centre of Excellence in Cremorne to attract national and international opportunities for Victoria's leading sports technology sector.
- Delivered the SummerTech LIVE program providing paid studentships to 128 students and recent graduates to develop work-ready skills while contributing to projects with 75 SMEs to help solve digital challenges and boost competitiveness.

- Delivered Digital Innovation Futures: the online event hub provided access to 2400 live and on-demand technology and innovation-related events for around 45,000 business and community users and the online festival in August-September offered 400 live and on-demand sessions, supporting 20,000 Victorians to upskill, connect and share knowledge.
- Continued delivering the Regional Digital Fund, providing grants for 31 locally proposed, small-scale digital projects boosting technology skills, capabilities and infrastructure across nine regional partnership areas.
- Co-led the development of Victoria's Cyber Strategy 2021 including Mission 3: A vibrant cyber economy which sets out the state's first formal cyber sector development strategy.
- Launched and supported a pilot program with the Australian Women in Security Network to lift female representation and address workforce shortages in the cyber security industry, as part of Victoria's Cyber Strategy – Mission 3.
- Stimulated the broader digital tech ecosystem by supporting initiatives including the AIIA iAwards, Advancing Analytics Conference, Connecting Up Conference, Australian Technologies Competition, ACS Industry Development and engagement events, the Women in AI Awards and the Tech Diversity Awards.

Small Business Victoria

- Provided businesses with support, information and capability-building resources they need to establish and thrive:
 - Reached 142,586 subscribers through the Business Victoria Update eNewsletter providing small business with valuable information on grants programs and tools, expert advice and events to network and build capability. This represented a 18.6 per cent subscription increase that builds on the 230 per cent increase from the previous year.
 - Introduced 197,220 new ABN holders to Business Victoria's support services and related channels.
 - Ensured the Business Victoria website continued to be an important and trusted information source to help Victorian businesses start, run and grow, attracting 5.3 million users and 9.5 million visits.
 - Delivered capability building through the Small Business Toolkits program, with 719 attendees at 116 workshops, 1042 attendees at 84 live webinars, 1355 virtual business advisory sessions and 1744 self-guided learning participants.
 - Delivered 473 mentoring, wellbeing coaching and financial counselling sessions and 613 business engagements on the Small Business Bus.
 - Launched the Business Planning Tool and the Event Planner, alongside useful tools and templates on the Business Victoria website, to guide business operators at all stages and connect them to support programs and services.
 - Delivered the Microbusiness Concierge Service, with 24,046 calls received through the hotline and supporting microbusinesses with one-on-one support to navigate information and advice on business services and programs through 3578 appointments.

- Supported business health and growth through tailored support and resilience initiatives:
 - Continued the Business Recovery and Resilience Mentoring Program in partnership with the Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to support more than 4742 businesses through some 15,246 mentoring sessions to make informed decisions about their business's future. The program received over 97 per cent participant satisfaction rate.
 - Provided 8012 rebates through the Small Business Digital Adaptation Program, helping businesses to acquire and implement digital products to improve cash flow, marketing and productivity.
 - Continued to deliver Upskill My Business to 6472 participants, with 95 online short courses, micro-credentials and events to help Victorian business owners prepare for a strong recovery.
 - Delivered 31 grants through a second round of the Business Chambers and Trader Groups Program empowering businesses to collaborate, adapt and thrive.
 - Continued to deliver Bushfire Recovery support to 644 businesses and engaged with 4829 businesses to assist their recovery and growth.
 - Funded 13 embedded mental health clinicians in industry peak bodies and chambers of commerce hardest hit by the pandemic, providing mental health support and training to staff and employees.
 - Delivered 18,358 sessions to more than 1239 unique clients through the Partners in Wellbeing Helpline, including more than 6948 wellbeing coaching sessions, 9935 financial counselling sessions and 1475 business advisory sessions.
 - Provided essential Wellbeing and Mental Health Support to Victorian small businesses and attracted over 27,790 landing page visits to the Headway web page directing visitors to key initiatives, that included:
 - › more than 423 free licence registrations to Mindarma, an online mental health support tool to help build resilience and protect the mental health of small business owners and their employees
 - › the Mental Wellbeing of Business Communities Grant Program, enabling 71 business community recipients to complete wellbeing training then deliver projects to improve the mental health of their members and workplaces
 - › the WorkSafe WorkWell toolkit for small businesses is aimed at preventing mental injury and creating mentally healthy workplaces attracted 3282 unique webpage visits.
- Delivered the Small Business COVID Hardship Fund, providing \$20,000 grants to 65,471 eligible business applicants.
- Extended the Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme (CTRS) to March 2022 to support tenants and landlords to negotiate rent relief and help alleviate pandemic-related financial hardship.
- Provided free CTRS mediation services through the Victorian Small Business Commission (VSBC). Received 6248 rent relief applications of which 4177 were eligible disputes, with 2375 cases resolved prior to mediation and 2052 cases resolved via mediation at an 80.1 per cent success rate.
- Delivered the Commercial Landlord Hardship Fund, providing support to landlords who experienced hardship as a result of waiving rent for tenants under the CTRS, with \$20.7 million paid to 5408 applicants.
- Supported businesses to thrive and contribute to a strong economic recovery for Victoria:
 - Provided 141 high-growth potential small businesses with needs-based, tailored advisory services to achieve their growth objectives through the Ready for Growth program, supporting access to new markets, creating jobs and supporting Victoria's economic recovery.

Global Victoria

Trade

- Supported Victorian firms to achieve \$627 million in export sales through participating in government programs such as physical and virtual Trade Missions, Access Program, eCommerce initiatives and an Export Skills Program.
- Delivered 21 outbound and inbound Trade Missions, ensuring support for Victorian companies – encompassing ICT / Technology, Health, Medical Technology and Pharmaceuticals, Education Technology, Food and Beverage, and Sport – to trade internationally.
- Delivered export skills training for more than 1060 participants, supporting them to enhance export capability and digital skills to emerge stronger after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Delivered Victoria's successful six-month engagement program at World Expo Dubai as the only Platinum Partner of the Australia Pavilion. The program engaged international stakeholders across business, government and education; promoted the best of Victoria's major events, international education offerings, sporting ecosystem and premium produce; and delivered the message that Victoria is open for business and ready to welcome visitors.
- In the Australia Pavilion forecourt, Melbourne Lane café served more than 60,000 coffees using Victorian exports (Industry Beans coffee and MilkLAB milk varieties). More than 2900 cultural performances were held on the Victoria Stage, ensuring Melbourne and Victoria were front and centre for the 1.6 million visitors to the Pavilion over the course of the Expo.
- Continued to deliver the Global Victoria Trade Alliance supporting exporters to build knowledge, capabilities and connections via more than 60 events with Alliance partners.
- Supported the inaugural SportNXT summit, showcasing internationally Victoria's world-class sports ecosystem. The hybrid conference featured 79 international and national speakers and attracted more than 700 in-person attendees, including some 250 international and interstate delegates. Global Victoria and Sport, Recreation and Racing worked closely with SportNXT to showcase capability across the sports value chain and deliver an inbound virtual Trade Mission, sports-tech showcase and site visit program.

International Education Recovery and Growth

- Opened three Study Melbourne Hubs: Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam) and virtually in India. Together with the Shanghai Hub, these Hubs supported offshore international students studying online, engaged future students and alumni, and supported education providers. More than 130 events supported students' connectedness, academic success and employability.
- Launched Make Melbourne Part of Your Story brand campaign in eight key offshore markets to showcase the benefits of connecting to Study Melbourne Hubs, and drive awareness of Victoria's world-class education offering to potential students. Onshore the campaign introduced new and returning students to Study Melbourne and its supports, services and programs.
- Awarded 1283 scholarships to international students from 63 nationalities enrolled in pathway courses at 18 TAFEs and university partners through the Pathway to Victoria Scholarship Program.
- Provided information, referrals and complex casework support to around 1550 international students through the Study Melbourne Student Centre. More than \$65,000 in material aid (for example, emergency rent assistance and food vouchers) was provided in over 200 payments.
- Implemented 18 grant projects through the Study Melbourne Inclusion Program to student associations, education providers and community organisations, providing wellbeing and inclusion activities to 7560 international students.

- Supported more than 9000 international students through Empowered programs (Leadership Labs, Career Catalyst, Future Founders, Everyday Heroes), achieving a 90 per cent satisfaction rate. The programs delivered a range of strengths-based employability, entrepreneurship and empowerment initiatives, including building social capital and leadership skills.
- Delivered 14 Student Experience Webinars, attended by more than 1150 industry stakeholders.
- Delivered 12 excursions under the Study Melbourne Country to Coast program, providing more than 500 international students with access to edutourism-based adventures.
- Sponsored Melbourne International Student Week, celebrating and welcoming back Victoria's diverse student community.
- Partnered with Victorian universities to facilitate the arrival of 400 priority international students through the Victorian International Student Arrivals Plan.

International Education Resilience Fund

- Supported Victoria's 10 universities to respond to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic through the \$50 million International Education Resilience Fund. The fund supports universities to deliver benefits to students onshore and offshore, including increased student welfare and support services, improved online teaching and learning, and increased student engagement initiatives.

Global Victoria Women

- Strengthened the Global Victoria Women (GVw) network empowering women in business to connect, grow and establish global networks to succeed in doing business in international markets by engaging more than 225 local and international delegates across eight activities delivered through the GVw platform and partnering with the Victorian Government Trade and Investment international offices, bilateral chambers of commerce, foreign governments, the Consular Corps and other key international stakeholders.
- The themes covered through these engagements included leadership, entrepreneurship, industry transformation, International Women's Day, empowerment, strengthening economic relationships and achieving export growth. Some activity highlights included:
 - Delivered the GVw Breaking Barriers forum, where more than 65 delegates heard from highly successful Victorian and global female leaders on the keys to success on the international stage.
 - Hosted Global Victoria Trade Alliance events focused on women in international trade, including Femmes Leaders, in partnership with the French-Australia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, that attracted more than 100 individuals from 52 Victorian companies.
 - Hosted a virtual seminar on resource sector trends in Latin America and Australia, promoting women's roles in industry transformation and benefits and opportunities of workforce diversity.

Rural and Regional Victoria

- Developed the Regional Economic Development Strategies (REDS) to provide a consistent evidence-based framework for understanding Victoria's regional economies and the economic development opportunities unique to each region. This enables RDV to work with government, regional communities, and businesses to support innovation, tackle challenges and facilitate investment decisions to achieve stronger outcomes for regional Victoria.
- Delivered recovery programs including: the Regional Recovery Fund, which addressed the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, long-term drought and 2019-20 bushfires; the Regional Community Events Fund, which supported community events in 2022; the Alpine Resorts Winter Support Program, which provided funding to businesses in the Alpine Resorts, Dinner Plain and surrounding towns; and the Agriculture Workforce Plan, which supported agriculture and food supply chain industries.
- Rolled out Regional Workforce Pilots across four areas facing acute workforce pressures and housing availability, in Robinvale, Alpine, Great South Coast and Ararat. The pilots will deliver responses targeted to drivers of workforce shortages; they will use a place-based coordination approach to identify opportunities to unlock housing development, remove barriers to workforce attraction, build capability amongst local stakeholders and develop systems to support local employers to accommodate workers. Intelligence from the pilots will inform place-based interventions in other areas of need.
- Managed the Regional Partnerships program, the Regional Development Australia program, and the Regional Development Advisory Committee. These forums support genuine and meaningful engagement with regional communities, enabling RDV's role in delivering coordinated government responses to community priorities.
- Delivered the \$156 million Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund across three streams: the Regional Jobs Fund, the Regional Infrastructure Fund, and the Investment Fast-Track Fund (IFF).

Regional Development Victoria

Barwon South West regional business centre

- Enabled construction of more than \$12 million of visitor infrastructure at five sites across the UNESCO world heritage listed Budj Bim cultural landscape: Lake Condah (Tae Rak), Tyrendarra Township, Tyrendarra IPA (Indigenous Protected Area), Kurtonitj and Budj Bim National Park.
- Continued delivery of the Queenscliffe Hub, redeveloping and consolidating the Visitor Information Centre, the Queenscliff Library and the Historical Museum into an integrated space creating a destination for locals and visitors. The Victorian Government contributed \$2.5 million towards the \$5.7 million project.
- Managed the \$17.4 million Portland Economic Diversification Plan, which incorporates the \$7.5 million Portland Diversification Fund. The fund aims to support activities to strengthen the Glenelg Shire's economic diversification, growth and resilience. The plan also supported development of a dedicated team in Portland, including a new Regional Development Victoria office which opened in April 2022.
- Supported Hanwha Defense Australia to establish an Armoured Vehicle Centre of Excellence at the Avalon Airport Industrial Precinct to build self-propelled howitzer vehicles to deliver the Commonwealth's LAND 8116 program. The \$170 million H-ACE facility will deliver over 300 highly skilled local jobs in design, engineering and advanced manufacturing.
- Facilitated a \$10 million investment by Care Essentials in Geelong for the purchase and commission of a fully automated machine to manufacture patient-warming blankets. The machine will produce six million forced-air warming blankets annually, significantly increasing the company's capacity and creating 100 new jobs for the Geelong region.
- Supported the Great South Coast Regional Workforce Pilot to plan enabling infrastructure for residential development in Simpson and Timboon, develop a Key Worker Housing Plan and identify relevant local transport solutions.

Gippsland regional business centre

- Continued to support council recovery through the East Gippsland Bushfire Economic Recovery Working Group, identifying key projects and delivering \$73 million of Victorian Government grant funding following the 2019-20 bushfires that destroyed key assets and infrastructure and impacted the region's tourism, agriculture and forestry industries. More than 75 per cent of the priority projects are in the delivery phase.
- Continued to support construction of an on-water café at Bullock Island near Lakes Entrance, East Gippsland, with a commitment of \$1.5 million to the Lakes Entrance Fisherman Limited. The project will deliver a new cafeteria with a fresh fish sales outlet, an all-abilities access ramp and fishing fleet viewing platform.
- Supported delivery of the \$42 million Latrobe Creative Precinct, which included \$12 million Victorian Government investment. The project delivered a state-of-the-art, 750-seat performing arts centre in Traralgon, refurbished the existing performing arts centre and created an outdoor civic space in the precinct.
- Supported industry diversification across the region, with a focus on creating jobs and attracting investment to support the transition of the energy, mining and native forestry sectors. This included securing full tenancy at the Morwell Innovation Centre, where lead tenant Alinta Energy relocated their contact centre and management from offshore, creating 239 new jobs for the region. Other tenants include Opal Australia and Committee for Gippsland.
- Supported establishment of a \$3.6 million End of Life Solar Panel Recycling facility for Elecsome in Rosedale, creating 30 new jobs. This first-of-its-kind facility in Victoria will extract 98 percent of the end-of-life solar panels, delivering a regional competitive advantage for Gippsland. The project aligns with the Victorian Government's 10-year circular economy policy with scale-up opportunities along with supply chain and waste management benefits.
- Established a \$13.3 million distribution facility for BidFoods in Morwell, creating 40 new jobs. The project will provide the efficient and competitive supply of food products to customers in the region, including local hospitals, aged care, schools, clubs, and restaurants. Part of the project will be focused on energy efficiency with the installation of a commercial solar power system at the facility.
- Continued to deliver the Stage 1 main works package of the Regional Car Parks Fund, which will deliver 270 new free car parks in Moe, Morwell and Traralgon, with Stage 2 expected to commence early 2023. Construction works are expected to create 75 full-time jobs for local contractors.
- Facilitated a \$3 million investment with GBP Exports in Poowong to install new cold store facilities, new infrastructure and processing equipment. This will enable local processing control over production, improved traceability assurance and expansion into export markets. The project will create 40 new jobs and increased export of up to \$5 million per annum.

Grampians regional business centre

- Supported Frew Food International to attract \$30 million investment in Stawell. The project capitalises on export market opportunities and includes a significant expansion, doubling processing capacity, improving efficiencies by adding on-site cold storage, and creating 250 new jobs.
- Supported the Grampians Workforce Pilot which provided \$1.9 million funding to Ararat Rural City Council for workforce development opportunities. The pilot aims to address critical issues in the community including challenges in the housing market and attraction of suitable workforces.
- Supported Ballarat and District Aboriginal Cooperative with \$2.7 million funding to develop a culturally-safe, supported Elders Independent Living Community for 16 local Aboriginal Elders. The project will support construction of self-contained units, a central hall for community meals, gardens and spaces for social connection activities. Elders will be fully engaged in design and cultural details for the village.

- Supported Hindmarsh Shire Council with \$500,000 funding to develop the Rainbow Rises Events Centre. The project will deliver infrastructure to improve the venue for participants, crews, officials, volunteers and spectators, to establish the site as Victoria's premier off-road motor sports racing venue and attract additional events.
- Supported the Wimmera Southern Mallee (WSM) Regional Partnership to advocate successfully for increased digital connectivity in the region, with \$1.3 million towards a new 4G Mobile Network across its more isolated and remote districts committed by the Victorian Government and additional funding through the Commonwealth Government's Regional Connectivity Program Round 2.

Hume regional business centre

- Facilitated a \$700,000 grant to Cannatrek Limited to establish a \$18.8 million glasshouse in Shepparton, creating 76 new jobs. The project is expected to quadruple Cannatrek's supply of medicinal cannabis to 20 tonnes each year, with plans to transition the project to renewable power.
- Facilitated completion of Wodonga's distinctive new library-gallery Hyphen. The Victorian Government contributed \$4 million towards the \$10.2 million project, which will strengthen Wodonga's economic, cultural and social capacity.
- Supported development of a new glasshouse for family-owned Tatura company Flavorite, one of Australia's largest glasshouse producers of fresh fruit and vegetables. The Victorian Government contributed \$900,000 towards the \$17.1 million project which will create 60 new jobs to grow more produce year-round in the company's temperature and pest-controlled glasshouse.
- Commenced the \$3 million round two of the Ride High Country program, awarding 13 grant recipients up to \$500,000, creating 50 new jobs and bringing total capital investment to more than \$5 million to make the region the premier cycling tourism destination in Australia.
- Supported delivery of significant upgrades to the Euroa Community Complex including upgrading interiors, installing 160 new seats and refurbishing the cinema space, enabling the complex to accommodate patrons with a wide range of needs.
- Supported the Alpine Regional Workforce Pilot to develop a Key Worker Housing Plan by exploring medium-to long-term opportunities to increase affordable housing options and develop a Seasonal Workforce Management plan, partnering with Tourism North East, to address systemic challenges associated with workforce planning.

Loddon Mallee regional business centre

- Supported key priorities for the Loddon Campaspe Regional Partnership including \$6.6 million for Healthy Heart of Victoria, funding for Youth Live4Life and additional weekend Maryborough-Ballarat train services.
- Supported Mallee Regional Partnership Light / State project in the Mallee with \$3 million for a light installation to reflect the unique environment and culture of the border region and delivering the Small Towns Big Difference Fund pilot project.
- Implemented the Border Broker initiative to support communities and businesses along the Victorian, New South Wales and South Australian borders during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Delivered Regional Development Australia Loddon Mallee priorities including Mallee Regional Skills Demand pulse check and Mallee Region Food Industry Supply Chain Analysis, which resulted in the True Foods upgrade and Australian Eatwell expansion.
- Continued support to establish the Cann Group's medicinal cannabis cultivation and processing facility in Mildura, and Apiam Animal Health's autogenous vaccine laboratory in Bendigo, and to construct DWM Engineering's structural steel fabrication workshop in Irymple.
- Supported the Robinvale Regional Workforce Pilot, a government and industry partnership exploring seasonal workforce housing opportunities.

Latrobe Valley Authority

- Supported 3092 enquiries from Gippsland businesses, connecting them to tools, information and advice to support their growth through a local Business Support Service concierge team at each of the six Gippsland local governments.
- Supported the Ladder Step Up Latrobe Valley program, assisting young people into employment or to re-engage with secondary or vocational education. Ladder has supported 178 young people to engage with education, employment and training options, with 69 employed post-program.
- Funded the Gippsland Trade and Labour Council to deliver an Inclusive Employment and Workforce Transition project of support, training and projects for vulnerable community cohorts, supporting engagement in employment with an initial focus on energy, construction and advanced manufacturing sectors.
- Facilitated the creation of Events Gippsland, a collaborative model for events in the region, and transitioned leadership to Destination Gippsland. This group received Latrobe Valley Authority and Regional Development Victoria funding to attract and acquire a diverse range of new events across the region, maximising the regional economic impact through increased visitation, tourism and enhanced regional profile.
- Helped secure funding of \$2 million through the Forestry Transition Program using the Gippsland Smart Specialisation approach to establish the Radial Timbers Renewable Energy Park in Yarram and build a local bioenergy cell.
- Funded Federation University to develop ten pathways videos to attract people to the health and Community service sector, including a pathways directory, course guide and journey map. The series showcases multiple access points to education within the Gippsland Region and was launched to support the 2022 mid-year intake.

Agriculture

- Supported more than 1000 workers to enter the horticulture industry through the Seasonal Harvest Sign-On Bonus Program and facilitated the arrival of 1630 Pacific workers, bringing the program total to more than 880 workers.
- Supported more than 2000 workers through the Seasonal Workforce Accommodation Program and the Seasonal Workforce Industry Support Program to boost industry capability and deliver COVIDSafe accommodation, transport assistance, pastoral care, and services and resources to connect businesses to jobseekers.
- Launched a horticulture traineeships pilot program across critical horticulture regions including Sunraysia, Goulburn Valley and Gippsland, to help build a sustainable and resilient seasonal workforce.
- Deployed in-market agriculture trade specialists in Beijing, Kuala Lumpur and Dubai under the Pathways to Export Program, to provide business support services, collect market intelligence and facilitate in-market engagement in priority and high-growth potential markets for food and fibre exporters.
- Opened Vic House, a food and fibre trade pavilion in Shanghai, to showcase premium Victorian produce, create export opportunities and promote business-to-business engagement in Victoria's largest export market for food and fibre.
- Continued delivering the \$15 million Food to Market Program, providing Stream 1 grants of \$8.6 million to 16 industry and regional peak bodies and Stream 2 grants of \$5.3 million to 15 agri-food businesses to improve supply chain efficiency, support jobs, deliver productivity improvements and capitalise on new opportunities across the agri-food supply chain.
- Collaborated with the sector and the Victorian Agriculture and Climate Change Council to deliver initiatives under the Agriculture Sector Pledge. This included commencing the On-Farm Action Plan Pilot to support 250 farm businesses to measure and implement actions to reduce emissions and developing the first Victorian Agriculture and Climate Change Statement, a shared vision for agriculture's role in a net-zero climate resilient economy.

- Supported farmers to reduce energy costs and be more energy efficient and productive through the \$30 million extension of the Agriculture Energy Investment Plan.
- Engaged with almost 2200 stakeholders, including direct calls to almost 180 businesses, facilitating job connections and ensuring COVIDSafe business practices.
- Delivered more than 1000 rebates of up to \$5,000 through the Farm Safety Rebate Scheme to enable farmers to invest in infrastructure and equipment to improve farm safety for their families, workers and visitors.
- Supported delivery of infrastructure projects at two agricultural colleges to provide on-campus student accommodation for more than 70 students through the \$50 million Agricultural College Modernisation Program.
- Launched a \$5.5 million Secondary Schools Agriculture Fund to support schools to deliver agriculture skills of the future.
- Supported the mental health of Victorian farmers through the \$2.9 million Resilient Farming Communities Project which has funded 11 projects to build resilience in more than 25 local government areas.
- Building on an existing long-term bilateral arrangement, Agriculture Victoria and the Grains Research and Development Corporation signed a Heads of Agreement confirming commitment to a new mission-driven five-year strategic partnership. The current bilateral arrangement is expected to deliver net benefits of \$495.7 million.
- Developed a genomic breeding approach for the commercial breeding of ryegrass, that resulted in five times the existing rate of genetic gain. This is an outcome of a \$55 million research partnership between industry and government over five years, to address issues facing dairy farmers.
- Funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs Trade, Agriculture Victoria in partnership with the Timorese Government created an early warning system to help Timor-Leste detect major biosecurity threats and to safeguard Australia from exotic animal diseases.
- Developed world-leading statistical tools, in partnership with industry, to inform crop-breeding strategies that accelerate the development of varieties resilient to a changing climate.
- Reduced enteric methane from livestock by testing feed additives on dairy cows at the Ellinbank SmartFarm, with preliminary data indicating more than 40 per cent reduction in emissions.
- Provided genetic analysis services, enabling Australian grains breeding companies to more quickly release higher-yielding, locally-adapted cereal (wheat and barley) and pulse (lentil, chickpea, field pea and lupin) varieties.
- Enhanced productivity benefits for farmers via the Good Bulls Guide and research by DairyBio through improved genomic breeding values for selection, such as improved feed efficiency, health, reproductive traits and heat tolerance.
- Achieved greater water use efficiency through precise matching of irrigation events with plant-water demands through innovative approaches to irrigation scheduling at farm level taking farmers a step closer to autonomous irrigation management.
- Supported the Rural Financial Counselling Services Program to provide free and impartial counselling to farmers and related small businesses experiencing, or at risk of, financial hardship. Counsellors worked with more than 1500 businesses to assist with developing and implementing plans to improve finances and build resilience.
- Supported the next generation of farmers via the Young Farmers Network, including 13 scholarships focused on upskilling, and a mentoring program for 10 young farmers, plus workshops and training to build skills and confidence.
- Administered more than 120 rebates of up to \$25,000 for farm businesses to invest in on-farm water infrastructure to address the needs of grazing livestock or maintain existing permanent horticultural plantings (co-funded with the Commonwealth Government as part of the On-Farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme).
- Assessed farmers' recovery from the 2019-20 bushfires in East Gippsland and North-East Victoria, through stakeholder engagement by the Rural Assistance Commissioner, to inform Agriculture Victoria's current and future recovery programs.

- Established the Agriculture Planning and Advisory Service to provide expert advice and strengthen links between agricultural businesses and local government planners for better agricultural planning outcomes.
- Launched the Planning for Agricultural Growth initiative to make planning approvals easier, faster and smarter when establishing and expanding businesses, easier, faster and smarter.
- Established the Victorian AgTech Entrepreneurs Initiative, with funding of \$2.2 million, to help grow Victoria's AgTech startup sector in partnership with LaunchVic. The initiative supports delivery of pre-accelerator programs for AgTech early-stage startups, to equip aspiring entrepreneurs with the skills to turn an idea into a business.
- Supported COVIDSafe practices in farms and food businesses – through an industry reference group of over 45 peak agricultural bodies and associations.
- Convened sector-specific stakeholder engagement groups (e.g. horticulture, meat processing), providing targeted information and support to help businesses minimise supply chain impacts of COVID-19.
- Partnered with Dairy Australia for the \$1.5 million pilot Farm Business Resilience Program for Victorian grain, red meat, mixed and dairy farm businesses (jointly funded by the Australian Government and Victorian Government through the Future Drought Fund). Following the success of the pilot, the program was extended to 2024 and expanded to include horticulture workshops.
- Led response and recovery for biosecurity and natural disaster emergencies and incidents, including the Japanese encephalitis virus, anthrax, abalone viral ganglioneuritis and khapra beetle.
- Led the response and recovery for a bushfire in Langkoop-Edenhope, and flood and storm events in the Central Highlands and East Gippsland. Conducted more than 1800 interactions with farmers to support recovery from fires, floods and storms, consisting of field days, workshops, webinars, farm visits, community drop-in centres and phone calls.
- Finalised the five-year implementation of mandatory electronic National Livestock Identification System for sheep and goats. This system supports Victoria's global reputation for high-quality food, enabling a speedy response to major food safety or disease incidents.
- Provided grants of \$2.9 million to employ regional coordinators and support management programs in Sunraysia, Yarra Valley and Goulburn.
- Strengthened agricultural traceability systems, in partnership with industry, to enhance Victoria's reputation for high-quality food and fibre products (e.g. exported 600,000 units of table grapes with farm-to-consumer QR code traceability to 11 Asia Pacific countries).
- Recognised with a National Biosecurity Award for maintaining biosecurity integrity in responding to the 2020 avian influenza outbreak. In addition, received two awards in the community category, for the work of the Urban Plant Health Network and Goulburn Murray Valley Fruit Fly Area-wide Management Program.
- Protected the integrity of the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) – crucial to identifying and tracking livestock for disease control, food safety and market access purposes – by prosecuting several producers and a livestock agent involved in removing and replacing NLIS ear tags and falsifying records.
- Established the inaugural Biosecurity Reference Group to ensure industry and community views shape the future of biosecurity.
- Negotiated a national cost-share arrangement for the locally-developed MAX biosecurity technology platform.
- Progressed developing the new Animal Care and Protection Bill including research activities, policy development and targeted stakeholder engagement.
- Progressed the *Agricultural Legislative Amendment Bill 2022*, which proposes amendments to 11 pieces of legislation to improve their administration, operation and enforcement. The Bill passed its third readings in Parliament's Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council in May 2022.

- Progressed the *Livestock Management Amendment (Animal Activism) Bill 2021* to give effect to recommendations four and five of the 2020 Parliamentary 'Inquiry into the impact of animal rights activism on Victorian agriculture' report. The Bill passed Parliament in March 2022. The amendments provide additional protections against biosecurity risks caused by unlawful entry onto agricultural premises and provide additional means of prosecuting trespassers.
- Finalised reforms to allow animal shelters and participating vets to reunite lost pets and owners more efficiently.
- Improved traceability of dog and cat breeding and sales by delivering the Pet Exchange Register, issuing or renewing more than 42,000 source numbers to individuals, organisations and selling or giving away these animals.
- Delivered round 10 of the Animal Welfare Fund Grants Program, fulfilling the \$3 million commitment and awarding more than \$1.5 million to projects to upgrade shelters' and foster carers' equipment or services, maintain or expand not-for-profit / community vet services and to set up low-cost clinics in areas of need.
- Simplified regulatory requirements for businesses operating across state borders by aligning aspects of pesticide use laws with a national agreement.
- Delivered the 2021 Livestock Biosecurity Funds Grant Program, awarding \$3.5 million across 18 projects that prevent, monitor and control diseases to enhance animal health, biosecurity and market access, benefiting cattle, sheep, goat, swine and honeybee industries.

Jobs Victoria, Secure Work and Inclusion

Jobs Victoria – Strategy and Engagement, and Delivery

- Developed and updated policy and programs in response to changing labour market conditions, including updates to program guidelines and eligibility and redesign of existing programs including the Local Transition Response Service.
- Collaborated closely with other Victorian Government departments to integrate service delivery and reduce social service demand. For example, Jobs Victoria partnered with the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing to provide tailored support to culturally and linguistically diverse cohorts through the Community Employment Connectors program.
- Redesigned the Youth Employment Scheme program to support young people into traineeships in the public sector.
- Supported critical supply chain work including delivering food and other necessities to communities across the state.
- Delivered more than 3300 jobs through Jobs Victoria Fund workforce development projects in sectors including disability and aged care, warehousing and distribution, land and fire management, construction, heavy vehicles, transport and logistics, hair and beauty, hospitality, local government, and social housing. The \$34.2 million Omicron Worker Support Package provided further support for impacted industries including hospitality, warehousing and logistics, and food processing, and placed more than 1500 people into jobs.
- Developed and delivered a suite of Cabinet, ministerial and central agency reports to transparently report on Jobs Victoria operations and provide insights on demand and performance trends.
- Implemented the Mentors, Advocates and Career Counsellors service system with 600 people supporting Victorians into employment.

- Responded to unanticipated worker shortages through rapid stand-up of Critical Workforce Demand response and an agile, solutions-focussed approach to Priority Workforce Projects recruitment support.
- Supported employers whose business or service model were at risk due to worker shortages and prioritised key industries and sectors including critical supply chain, hospitality and disability and aged care.
- Supported and built capability with key employers and sectors to respond to the changing workforce environment, supporting rapid, inclusive and engaging recruitment practice.

Jobs Victoria – Operations, Insights and Digital Channels

Secure Work Pilot

- Transformed casual and contract work in Victoria by launching the \$245.7 million Sick Pay Guarantee scheme, providing eligibility for more than 150,000 workers to receive up to 38 hours sick and carer's pay at the national minimum wage.
- Planned, developed and released a digital platform to administer Jobs Victoria's wage subsidy program, attracting applications from 4226 Victorian employers, and administering 1859 grants to Victorian businesses who employed jobseekers from priority cohorts, as at late May 2022.

Inclusion

- Launched the Victorian Social Enterprise Strategy 2021-2025 to support and grow the social enterprise sector, strengthen connectivity and unlock potential to create more jobs and deliver enhanced economic and social value to the community.
- Delivered Social Enterprise Support Grants to help social enterprises expand their business activity and increase impact, including for job seekers facing barriers to economic inclusion. 32 social enterprises shared in \$956,799 grants to purchase key plant machinery or equipment.
- Allocated more than \$1.5 million in grants to organisations to deliver microenterprise development programs with priority groups including Aboriginal people, young people, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and people with a disability. Six organisations each received up to \$300,000 in grants.
- Published buyer and supplier guidance and contract clauses for construction projects, to support the implementation of the Building Equality Policy.
- Delivered Funding and Evaluation Toolkits, a Place-Based Guide, practice advice on Joined-Up Work and a What Works research report for place-based initiatives.
- Worked in partnership with Community Revitalisation sites in Dandenong, Hume, Moonee Valley, Shepparton and Wyndham to strengthen the sustainability of local economic inclusion activity, including driving inclusive employment for people facing barriers to work.
- Created Targeted Employment Plans in Geelong, City of Yarra, Flemington / North Melbourne and Shepparton to leverage government investment to support communities facing the highest barriers to employment.
- Recognised for collaboration with the social enterprise sector at the international Catalyst 2030 Awards. This award recognised Victoria's leadership in social procurement and social enterprise.

Sport, Recreation and Racing

- Allocated more than \$99 million to 200 community sport and recreation infrastructure projects. This included 81 projects that received a share of \$21.5 million in funding through the 2021-22 Local Sports Infrastructure Fund, supporting \$48.8 million of infrastructure and generating at least 106 direct jobs and 223 indirect supply chain jobs.
- Allocated more than \$1.5 million to 37 organisations through 15 grants in the Access for All Abilities Program to increase opportunities for people with disabilities to participate in sport and active recreation.
- Funded 34 organisations for 12 projects through the Preventing Violence Through Sport Grants Program, to support the sports sector to create change in communities to prevent violence against women.
- Funded 115 Change Our Game Community Activation Grants through the Office for Women in Sport and Recreation to support initiatives that celebrate the role of women and girls in community sport and active recreation. The office also funded 140 professional development opportunities across governance, leadership, finance and sports broadcasting, and four ground breaking research projects.
- Allocated \$10 million to more than 6500 Victorian clubs, associations and leagues through Community Sport Sector COVID-19 Short-term Survival Package.
- Delivered 42,666 vouchers in the Get Active Kids Voucher Program, helping eligible Victorian families with the costs of participating in organised sport and recreation.
- Supported 29 organisations to employ 86 people in new jobs to deliver COVID-19 support, volunteers and participation projects through the Working for Victoria Fund – Community Sport and Recreation Sector Revitalisation program.
- Supported 49 promotions and more than 400 professional boxing and combat sports contests to ensure the safety and integrity of these events.
- Provided more than \$8 million for 69 grants through the Together More Active program to support Victoria's sport and recreation organisations to improve participation and develop their organisational capacity and capability over the next two years.
- Invested \$150,000 in outdoor sector capacity building and COVID-19 recovery initiatives leveraged through the sport and recreation camps lease.
- Supported the 140th Stawell Gift carnival, attracting 12,000 attendees and 1 million viewers through live broadcast.
- Hosted the inaugural SportNXT conference, bringing together 79 world class speakers and more than 700 delegates to discuss the future of sport and to showcase Victorian expertise on a global stage.
- Funded 78 events through the Significant Sporting Events Program including the Baseball Australia Women's Baseball Showcase, National Tenpin Bowling Disability Championships, Australian Indigenous Surfing Titles and the Australian Open National Diving Championships.
- Completed the \$972 million Melbourne Park Redevelopment, securing the Australian Open Tennis Championships until 2044.
- Completed the \$18.8 million Australian Golf Centre at Sandringham Golf Course, the \$15.4 million upgrade to John Cain Arena, and opened the \$7.3 million Danny Frawley Centre for Health and Wellbeing at Moorabbin Reserve.
- Commenced construction of the \$116 million La Trobe University Sports Park Stage 3 incorporating the Home of the Matildas. The project will be delivered ahead of the Federation Internationale de Football Association Women's World Cup 2023.
- Commenced construction of the \$225 million Marvel Stadium upgrade, \$132 million State Basketball Centre redevelopment and \$141.2 million Kardinia Park Stadium Stage 5 redevelopment.

- Completed the Australian Football League Women's facility upgrades at The Hangar, Tullamarine and Mars Stadium, Ballarat to support professional women's sport outcomes.
- Progressed works on North Melbourne Football Club Redevelopment Stage 2, Ikon Park, Richmond Football Club's Runt Road Oval, Whitten Oval and Rugby League State and Community Centre.
- Supported the Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) to increase scholarship athletes, employ additional staff and introduce archery, wheelchair basketball and triathlon.
- Facilitated VIS scholarship holders to compete at the Tokyo Summer Olympic Games (52 athletes), Tokyo Summer Paralympic Games (31), Beijing Winter Olympic Games (five) and Beijing Winter Paralympic Games (one).
- Implemented reforms to the *Racing Act 1958* that allowed racing to be held on Good Friday for the first time. Good Friday race meetings will be rotated annually throughout country Victoria to support and promote regional tourism.
- Delivered more than \$19 million in grants through the Victorian Racing Industry Fund to support 163 projects that will deliver total value in excess of \$43 million. The grants included \$3.65 million to extend research into Equine Limb Injury Prevention, and purchase of a new Positron Emission Technology scanner for Werribee and a new Computerised Tomography scanner that will be located near the Cranbourne training centre.
- Allocated \$1.6 million to the harness racing industry to upgrade LED lights and infield at Tabcorp Park Melton to provide a premium racing and entertainment venue.
- Contributed \$1.5 million to upgrade Warrnambool racecourse's grass training track, enabling more horses on site and larger field sizes in trials.
- Provided \$857,000 for stainless steel kennel upgrades at greyhound racing clubs in Bendigo, Geelong, Horsham, Sale and Shepparton to improve the quality and safety of racing and training infrastructure and the greyhounds' welfare.
- Supported 105 events to the value of \$1.6 million to help clubs attract spectators back to Victorian racetracks.

Tourism, Events and Priority Infrastructure

- Delivered key initiatives of the Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan, a statewide plan to grow the visitor economy and create jobs by developing new and innovative tourism products, destinations and experiences:
 - commenced delivery of programs and initiatives to address skills gaps and workforce development issues
 - provided funding to Regional Tourism Boards to deliver industry development programs, regional workforce plans, regional Destination Management Plans and Local Area Action Plans
 - released a directions paper to test the vision and strategic directions for Victoria's Statewide Visitor Economy Master Plan with industry
 - commenced reform of Regional Tourism Boards, including supporting the inclusion of non-networked councils into the regional tourism network
 - commenced work on a nature-based tourism pillar plan to help grow the sector and establish it as a priority for Victoria
 - conducted crisis media training targeted to industry spokespeople in the Grampians, Daylesford and Macedon Ranges, Geelong and the Bellarine, and Yarra Valley regions, in partnership with the relevant Regional Tourism Boards
 - supported the Victoria Tourism Industry Council to deliver industry development and support programs for Greater Melbourne
 - delivered Greater Melbourne Tourism Recovery Forums to engage industry to reactivate tourism and support recovery across Greater Melbourne
 - delivered stimulus to regions by investing in 49 tourism infrastructure projects

- launched the \$100 million competitive round of the Regional Tourism Investment Fund utilising private and public investment to facilitate new and innovative tourism infrastructure projects, supporting the key pillars: Nature, Epicurean, Arts and Culture, and First Peoples'-led Experiences
- launched the \$10 million Enabling Tourism Fund to fund new and innovative projects to investment-ready status.
- Allocated 150,000 vouchers across the Victorian Travel Voucher Scheme and the Seniors Travel Voucher Scheme.
- Implemented changes to the *Major Events Legislation Amendment (Unauthorised Ticket Packages and Other Matters) Act 2022* to increase ticket resale transparency and prohibit selling ticket packages for declared major events without the authorisation of the event organiser.
- Declared 19 major events under the *Major Events Act 2009* (The Act), including the Australian Open, AFL Finals Series, Boxing Day Test, Australian Formula 1 Grand Prix, Hamilton, Moulin Rouge – The Musical and the Foo Fighters concert.
- Enforced ticket scalping provisions for declared major events by removing 2970 ticket listings from secondary ticketing platforms and issuing 11 penalty infringement notices for breaches of the Act.
- Supported event organisers and venues to enforce the Act's crowd management provisions by applying major sporting event orders.
- Secured nine business events, in collaboration with Melbourne Convention Bureau, including the Global Entrepreneurship Congress 2023, International Congress of Psychology 2028 and the Symposium of the International Association for Shell and Spatial Structures 2023.
- Delivered the National Business Event Program with the Melbourne Convention Bureau and Business Events Victoria to support the attraction of national business events to Melbourne and regional Victoria.
- Secured major events, in collaboration with Visit Victoria, including the Bledisloe Cup international rugby matches in 2022 and 2023, the Presidents Cup Golf tournament in 2028 and, in 2022, the Picasso Century exhibition at the NGV and Manchester United Tour. In total, 15 major events were held across Victoria in 2021-22.
- Supported the safe return of the Australian Formula 1 Grand Prix with more than 400,000 attendees across four days – a record in the race's history in Melbourne.
- Supported the COVIDSafe delivery of other major events, including the Boxing Day Test, the Australian Open and the Rip Curl Pro Bells Beach.
- Worked across government to support the resumption of COVIDSafe events under Phases C and D of Victoria's Roadmap: Delivering the National Plan, progressing event approvals for large venues and major events under the Public Events Framework.
- Introduced the *Puffing Billy Railway Bill 2022*, to replace the *Emerald Tourist Railway Act 1977*, providing a new legislative framework to support future growth and sustainability for this significant tourism attraction.
- Completed the \$24.8 million Puffing Billy Railway Lakeside Visitor Centre at Emerald.
- Provided support and advice to assist industry to manage ongoing implications of the COVID-19 pandemic, including bespoke advice on outbreak management, and research and statistics related to Victorian tourism.
- Delivered the Sustainable Events Business Program and Impacted Public Events Support Program (components of the \$20 million Victorian Events Support Package), which supported event organisers, hosts and suppliers to manage the impacts of the pandemic.
- Collaborated across the department to support delivery of other COVID-19 support measures, including the Business Costs Assistance Program, Licenced Hospitality Venue Fund and Australia's first COVID-19 Event Insurance Product.

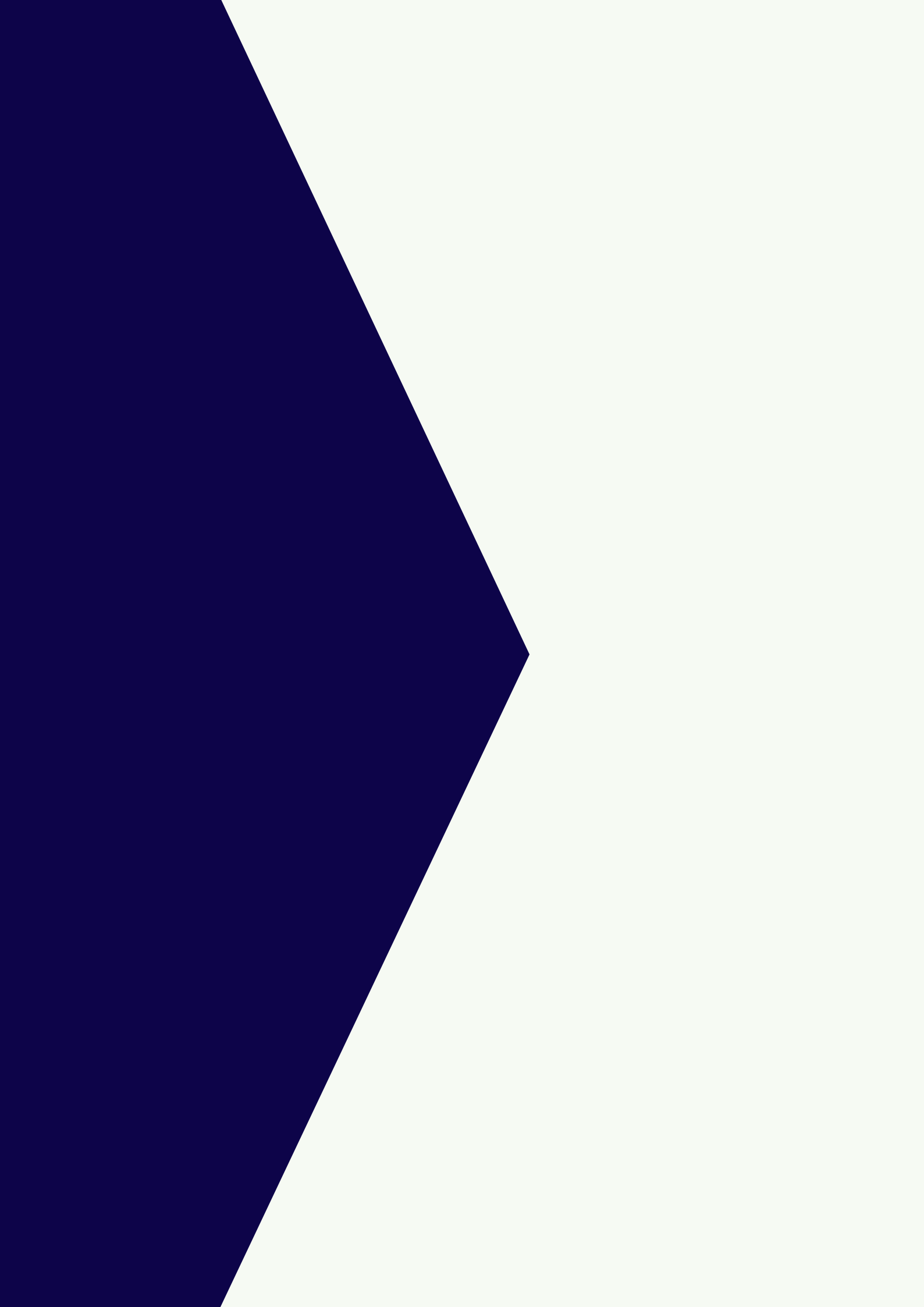
Creative Victoria

- Provided \$288 million in new funding to the sector in addition to the significant COVID-19 business support measures that helped creative businesses and organisations through the impacts of the pandemic.
- Launched an updated four-year creative industries strategy, Creative State 2025, identifying 25 actions for the recovery, reactivation and growth of creative industries in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, all of which are underway.
- Delivered, under the leadership of the First Peoples Directions Circle, the inaugural First Peoples Creative Industries Forum (via webinars) and a statewide roadshow to bring together, connect with and hear from First Peoples working across creative industries.
- Delivered the third iteration of the Yalingwa visual arts initiative, strengthening the development of outstanding contemporary First Peoples art and curatorial practice in Victoria.
- Supported state-owned agencies in the Creative Industries portfolio to maintain solvency, staffing and programming levels as the COVID-19 pandemic continued to challenge their financial sustainability.
- Announced multi-year funding for 113 creative organisations of all sizes and types through the new Creative Enterprises and Creative Ventures programs. These organisations are the engine room of Victoria's creative sector, driving ideas, creating employment and opportunities, and delivering art and creative experiences.
- Completed the NGV Contemporary gallery design competition and announced the winning design by Angelo Candalepas Architects. NGV Contemporary will be a new landmark for the city, part of the \$1.7 billion Melbourne Arts Precinct Transformation.
- Increased investment in Deaf and Disabled artists, awarding 72 grants in partnership with Regional Arts Victoria through the Sustaining Creative Workers initiative and 18 grants through Creative Victoria's dedicated Deaf and Disabled funding streams across the Creative Ventures Program, Music Works and Creators Fund.
- Provided more than \$23 million in support to more than 10,000 individuals across 11 programs co-designed by creatives for creatives.
- Backed the success and growth of Victoria's screen industry through the \$191.5 million VICSCREEN strategy, and the opening of the new \$46 million super sound stage at Docklands Studios Melbourne. These investments helped support significant Victorian-driven projects, such as Force of Nature (sequel to The Dry), and attract major screen productions to Victoria such as NBCUniversal's epic television series Metropolis, that will create around 4000 local jobs.
- Invested in the revitalisation of Melbourne Museum, resulting in thousands of visitors to the new Triceratops exhibit.
- Continued to invest in the return of the live music industry with the On the Road Again initiative supporting Victorian artists to get back to work and in front of audiences across inner and outer-metro Melbourne and regional Victoria. This included more than 700 acts, including several internationally renowned artists, busking in iconic CBD sites, bringing the buzz back to the city.
- Continued to invest in regional centres, incorporating additional creative outcomes in the new, world-class Shepparton Art Museum and the Gippsland Performing Arts Centre in Traralgon, now open to the public.
- Provided accredited training for live performance workers and technicians in regional Victoria through the Tech Connect program. Delivered by Arts Centre Melbourne, the program helps trainees build careers in the live performance industry and ensures regional venues have access to skilled staff.

- Positioned Victoria as a design leader and promoted the value of design via the Victorian Premier's Design Awards and Melbourne Design Week.
- Delivered a record-breaking Melbourne International Games Week in a virtual format: more than 50 events that reached 4.3 million online participants from more than 50 countries. Creative Victoria also curated its first ever Steam page, a global online platform, allowing 36 local studios to showcase their games to more than one million unique visitors.
- Promoted Victoria's creative strengths and businesses internationally through virtual trade missions to 10 events in eight countries, allowing more than 80 creative companies to present products to more than 25,000 consumers across platforms including Suzhou Design Week, London Tech Week and Gamescom.
- Coordinated the development of COVID-19 business supports, supported Victoria's bid for the 2026 Commonwealth Games, analysed workforce shortages, and developed a new governance model for the Victorian Aboriginal Employment and Economic Council.
- Supported more than a dozen teams across the department with data modelling and products, including a substantial revamp of the DJPR Jobs Dashboard and economic analysis for the Commonwealth Games.
- Produced quarterly economic and trade updates to support the department to develop evidence-based policy and targeted interventions to support Victoria's economic recovery.
- Hosted an economic spotlight series and led DJPR's liaison with the Commonwealth Government on market access, free trade agreements and international freight policy issues.

Cross-Portfolio Services

- Processed more than 2.3 million grant payments, providing critical support to individuals and businesses impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The volume of grants delivered in 2021-22 represents 450 times the average annual pre-COVID-19 volume. This included Victoria's largest-ever grants program by value (the Business Costs Assistance Package) and Victoria's largest-ever grants program by application volume (the Test Isolation Payment Program).
- Delivered the Business Stimulus Package – including dining and entertainment rebates, travel vouchers, small business support initiatives and targeted job placements – to help fast-track Victoria's economic recovery.
- Advised on close to 300 Pandemic Order changes as part of the department's role in supporting Victoria's economic recovery and minimising the COVID-19 impact on industry. This included maintaining 21 industry-specific pages on the coronavirus.vic.gov.au website and responding to more than 750 escalated queries from stakeholders.
- Delivered 24 significant evaluation projects, coordinated all lapsing program evaluations and provided an expert advisory service on evaluation and monitoring practice.
- Delivered eight bills which passed Parliament and five new principal regulations which will promote greater efficiency in the administration of legislation administered by DJPR.
- Drove diversity and inclusion by implementing a range of initiatives including the embedding of key principles of Aboriginal self-determination into future policies and programs across DJPR; and by preparing DJPR's Gender Equality Action Plan 2022-2025 and workplace gender audit.
- Delivered \$15.3 million in cost savings and avoidance through the centralised management of procurement for the department. This included establishment of supplier panels in information technology and probity that are fit for purpose and ensure value-for-money to support the department to deliver outcomes for the Victorian community.



02

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Acting Secretary of the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions

Opinion	<p>I have audited the financial report of the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (the department) which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance sheet as at 30 June 2022 • comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended • statement of changes in equity for the year then ended • cash flow statement for the year then ended • notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies • accountable officer's and chief finance officer's declaration. <p>In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the department as at 30 June 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> and applicable Australian Accounting Standards.</p>
Basis for Opinion	<p>I have conducted my audit in accordance with the <i>Audit Act 1994</i> which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of my report.</p> <p>My independence is established by the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i>. My staff and I are independent of the department in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants</i> (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.</p> <p>I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.</p>
Key audit matters	<p>Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.</p>

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Key audit matter	How I addressed the matter
Significant grant payments <i>Refer to Note 3.2 Grant expenses of the financial report</i>	
<p>The department incurred \$9.892 billion (2020-21 \$6.005 billion) in grants this financial year. Of this amount, \$7.643 billion (2020-21 \$3.358 billion) supported Victorian individuals and businesses respond to and commence recovery from the economic impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.</p> <p>Several COVID-19 grant programs established in 2020-21 were continued, and the department processed a significant volume of grant applications and payments across the financial year.</p> <p>Due to the department continuing the design of controls over COVID-19 grant programs, there were not sufficient controls on which I could place reliance for financial reporting purposes</p> <p>I considered the COVID-19 grant programs and resultant expenditure to be a key audit matter because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant grant payments were distributed in short time frames programs varied in eligibility criteria and conditions increasing the potential for error there is pressure associated with managing and distributing funds during a pandemic grant payments are susceptible to fraud. 	<p>My key procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gaining an understanding of the COVID-19 grant payment programs, eligibility criteria and conditions, and control environment including IT systems and monitoring controls placing reliance on internal audit detailed testing of grant payments through extended sample sizes. Testing included external confirmations on eligibility criteria, reperforming dataset matching using external data and verifying bank payments assessing indicators of fraud and gathering evidence to negate this risk by data matching to external data sources assessing the appropriateness of the financial report disclosures for grants in accordance with applicable reporting requirements.
Acting Secretary's responsibilities for the financial report	<p>The Acting Secretary of the department is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>, and for such internal control as the Acting Secretary determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>In preparing the financial report, the Acting Secretary is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.</p>

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**Auditor's
responsibilities
for the audit
of the financial
report**

As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Acting Secretary
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Acting Secretary's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the department's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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OFFICIAL

**Auditor's
responsibilities
for the audit
of the financial
report
(continued)**

I communicate with the Acting Secretary regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

From the matters communicated with the Acting Secretary, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore key audit matters. I describe these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in the auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

MELBOURNE
21 February 2023



Andrew Greaves
Auditor-General

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The Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) has presented its audited general purpose financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 in the following structure to provide users with information about the Department's stewardship of resources entrusted to it.

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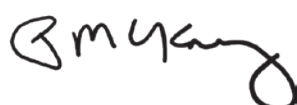
Accountable Officer's and Chief Finance Officer's declaration

The attached financial statements for the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including interpretations and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2022 and the financial position of the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions as at 30 June 2022.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 13 December 2022.



Penelope McKay

Acting Secretary

Department of Jobs,
Precincts and Regions

13 December 2022
Melbourne



Corrinne Boucherat

Chief Financial Officer

Department of Jobs,
Precincts and Regions

13 December 2022
Melbourne

Comprehensive operating statement ⁽ⁱ⁾ for the financial year ended 30 June 2022

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2022	2021 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
Continuing operations			
Revenue and income from transactions			
Output appropriations	2.3	10,824,626	6,929,036
Grants	2.4.1	219,708	192,676
Sale of goods and services	2.4.2	29,756	18,101
Other income	2.4.3	20,725	53,949
Total revenue and income from transactions		11,094,815	7,193,762
Expenses from transactions			
Grants	3.2	(9,892,275)	(6,005,712)
Employee benefits	3.3.1	(577,228)	(479,411)
Capital asset charge	3.4	–	(74,845)
Depreciation and amortisation	5.1.2	(48,844)	(44,220)
Other operating expenses	3.5	(454,254)	(564,682)
Total expenses from transactions		(10,972,601)	(7,168,870)
Net result from transactions		122,214	24,892
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gains/(losses) on non-financial assets	9.2	1,382	(11,532)
Net losses on financial instruments	9.2	(27,537)	(9,061)
Other gains from other economic flows	9.2	8,966	1,727
Total other economic flows included in net result		(17,189)	(18,866)
Net result from continuing operations		105,025	6,026
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income: Items that will not be reclassified to net result			
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus		–	303,771
Total other economic flow – other comprehensive income		–	303,771
Comprehensive result		105,025	309,796

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

(i) This format is aligned to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

(ii) The 2021 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the correction of a prior year error, refer to Note 9.6.

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2022	2021 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3.1	416,760	428,853
Receivables	6.1	856,808	1,085,753
Investments		1,681	6,100
Total financial assets		1,275,249	1,520,706
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	1,598,295	1,623,520
Other non-financial assets	6.3	13,246	9,568
Total non-financial assets		1,611,541	1,633,088
Total assets		2,886,790	3,153,794
Liabilities			
Payables	6.2	382,783	584,172
Borrowings	7.1	505,504	612,108
Employee provisions	3.3.2	135,059	128,749
Provisions	6.4	30,690	23,791
Total liabilities		1,054,036	1,348,820
Net assets		1,832,754	1,804,974
Contributed capital	9.4	1,479,014	1,556,259
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		49,969	(55,056)
Physical asset revaluation surplus		303,771	303,771
Net worth		1,832,754	1,804,974

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

(i) This format is aligned to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

(ii) The 2021 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the correction of a prior year error, refer to Note 9.6.

Statement of changes in equity⁽ⁱ⁾

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

(\$ thousand)				
Note	Physical asset revaluation surplus	Contributed capital	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit)	Total
Balance at 1 July 2020	–	1,463,968	(28,971)	1,434,997
Net result for the year	–	–	6,026	6,026
Prior Year Adjustment ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	9.6	–	(32,111)	(32,111)
Revaluation increment	303,771	–	–	303,771
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio	9.4	(226,946)	–	(226,946)
Capital appropriations	2.3	202,460	–	202,460
Net assets transferred from other government entities	9.4	121,768	–	121,768
Net assets transferred to other government entities	9.4	(4,991)	–	(4,991)
Balance at 30 June 2021	303,771	1,556,259	(55,056)	1,804,974
Net result for the year	–	–	105,025	105,025
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio	9.4	(274,540)	–	(274,540)
Capital appropriations	2.3	209,667	–	209,667
Return of capital	9.4	(12,372)	–	(12,372)
Balance at 30 June 2022	303,771	1,479,014	49,969	1,832,754

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

(i) This format is aligned to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

(ii) The 2021 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the correction of a prior year error, refer to Note 9.6.

Cash flow statement ⁽ⁱ⁾

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from Victorian Government		10,771,916	6,432,646
Receipts from other entities		243,933	234,881
Goods and Services Tax recovered from the ATO ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾		247,197	168,812
Sale of services		29,756	18,101
Interest received		2,570	1,287
Total receipts		11,295,372	6,855,728
Payments			
Payments of grants and other transfers		(9,846,715)	(6,177,264)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,227,225)	(540,735)
Capital asset charge payments		–	(74,845)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(26,221)	(26,361)
Total payments		(11,100,161)	(6,819,205)
Net cash flows from operating activities	7.3.2	195,211	36,523
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,380	1,039
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(36,179)	(33,604)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(34,799)	(32,565)

Cash flow statement ⁽ⁱ⁾

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows from financing activities			
Owner contributions by Victorian Government		209,667	202,460
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio		(274,540)	(226,946)
Cash received from activities transferred due to machinery of government changes		–	7,467
Proceeds of borrowings		–	93,061
Repayment of borrowings		(97,308)	(44,678)
Repayments of borrowing and principal portion of lease liabilities ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		(10,324)	(10,795)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(172,505)	20,568
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(12,093)	24,526
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		428,853	404,326
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7.3.1	416,760	428,853

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes

(i) This format is aligned to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

(ii) Goods and Services Tax (GST) recovered/(paid) to the ATO is presented on a net basis.

(iii) The DJPR has recognised cash payments for the principal portion of lease payments as financing activities; the cash payments for the interest portion as operating activities consistent with the presentation of interest payments as operating activities.

1. ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) was established on 1 January 2019 as a government department of the State of Victoria. It is an administrative agency acting on behalf of the Crown. These annual financial statements represent the audited general purpose financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

A description of the nature of its operations and its principal activities is included in the **Report of operations**, which does not form part of these financial statements.

Basis of accounting preparation and measurement

These financial statements are in Australian dollars and the historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured on a different basis.

The accrual basis of accounting has been applied in preparing these financial statements, whereby assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 *Contributions*, contributions by owners (that is, contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of the DJPR.

Additions to net assets which have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions to or distributions by owners have also been designated as contributions by owners.

Transfers of net assets arising from administrative restructures are treated as distributions to or contributions by owners. Transfers of net liabilities arising from administrative restructures are treated as distributions to owners.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. The significant judgements made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements are disclosed. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision. Judgements and assumptions made by management in applying Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates are disclosed in the notes under the heading: 'Significant judgements or estimates'.

These financial statements cover the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions as an individual reporting entity and include all the controlled activities of the department.

The following agencies have been consolidated into the DJPR's financial statements pursuant to a determination made by the Assistant Treasurer under section 53(1)(b) of the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA). These agencies are reported in aggregate and are not controlled by the DJPR.

- The Rural Assistance Commissioner
- Victorian Racing Tribunal
- Victorian Racing Integrity Board
- Racing Integrity Commissioner
- Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority
- Secretary, Project Development

In preparing consolidated financial statements for the DJPR, all material transactions and balances between consolidated entities are eliminated.

Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the FMA and applicable AASs which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). In particular, they are presented in a manner consistent with the requirements of AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting* (AASB 1049).

Where appropriate, those AAS paragraphs applicable to not-for-profit entities have been applied. Accounting policies selected and applied in these financial statements ensure that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

Rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000, unless otherwise stated. Figures in the financial statements may not equate due to rounding (Note 9.16 – Style conventions).

2. FUNDING DELIVERY OF OUR SERVICE

Introduction

The DJPR's objective is to lift the living standards and wellbeing of all Victorians by sustainably growing Victoria's economy and employment and by working with the private and public sectors to foster innovation, creativity, productivity, investment, and trade. To enable the DJPR to fulfil its objective and provide outputs as described in Note 4 – Disaggregated financial information by output, it receives income (predominantly accrual based parliamentary appropriations). The DJPR also receives market based fees for providing services in relation to agriculture.

Structure

- 2.1 Summary of revenue and income that funds the delivery of our services
- 2.2 Appropriations
- 2.3 Summary of compliance with annual Parliamentary and special appropriations
- 2.4 Revenue and income from transactions
- 2.5 Annotated income

2.1 Summary of revenue and income that funds the delivery of our services

	Note	(\$ thousand)	
		2022	2021
Output appropriation	2.3	10,824,626	6,929,036
Grants	2.4.1	219,708	192,676
Sale of goods and services	2.4.2	29,756	18,101
Other income	2.4.3	20,725	53,949
Total revenue and income from transactions		11,094,815	7,193,762

Revenue and income that fund delivery of the DJPR's services are accounted for consistently with the requirements of the relevant standards disclosed in the following notes.

2.2 Appropriation

Once annual Parliamentary appropriations are applied by the Treasurer, they become controlled by the DJPR and are recognised as income when applied for the purposes defined under the relevant Appropriations Act.

Output appropriations: Income from the outputs the DJPR provides to the Government is recognised when those outputs have been delivered and the relevant minister has certified delivery of those outputs in accordance with specified performance criteria.

Other forms of appropriation includes 'Additions to the Net Assets Base' (ATNAB) that provides for an increase in the net capital base and 'Payments on behalf of the State' (POBOS). POBOS provides for payments to be made on behalf of the State as the department making the payment has no direct control with respect to the quantity of outputs delivered and classified as an Administered function.

2.3 Summary of compliance with annual Parliamentary and special appropriations

The following table discloses the details of the various annual Parliamentary appropriations received by the DJPR for the year.

In accordance with accrual output-based management procedures, 'provision of outputs' and 'additions to net assets' are disclosed as 'controlled' activities of the DJPR. Administered transactions are those that are undertaken on behalf of the State over which DJPR has no control or discretion.

	(\$ thousand)	
	Appropriations Act	
	Annual Appropriation ⁽ⁱ⁾	Advance from Treasurer
2022		
Controlled		
Provision for outputs	2,433,481	5,543,213
Additions to net assets	186,516	62,510
Administered		
Payments made on behalf of the State	76,712	9,697
2022 total	2,696,709	5,615,420
2021		
Controlled		
Provision for outputs	6,253,233	1,140,079
Additions to net assets	270,062	42,500
Administered		
Payments made on behalf of the State	74,454	2,000
2021 total	6,597,749	1,184,579

(i) Annual appropriation reflects the parliamentary appropriations received by the department as per the published 2021-22 Appropriation Bill.

(ii) The variance is primarily due to budget updates being made during the financial year including rephases from 2021-22 into future years to align budget with initiative milestones, and other adjustments to reflect agreed changes in committed projects milestones across financial years.

(\$ thousand)					
Financial Management Act					
Section 29	Section 30	Section 32	Total Parliamentary authority	Appropriations applied	Variance ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
3,218,345	(10,203)	12,739	11,197,576	10,824,626	372,950
25,400	6,142	–	280,567	209,667	70,900
–	4,061	–	90,470	89,468	1,002
3,243,745	–	12,739	11,568,613	11,123,761	444,852
110,067	16,699	4,752	7,524,831	6,929,036	595,795
	(25,150)	12,710	300,122	202,460	97,663
–	8,451	–	84,905	84,397	507
110,067	–	17,462	7,909,858	7,215,893	693,965

2.4 Revenue and income from transactions

2.4.1 Grants

The DJPR has determined that all grant income is recognised as income of not-for-profit entities in accordance with AASB 1058, except for grants that are enforceable and with sufficiently specific performance obligations. These are accounted for as revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with AASB 15.

Income from grants that are enforceable and with sufficiently specific performance obligations are accounted for as revenue from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when the DJPR satisfies the performance obligation by providing the relevant services to the relevant agencies. This is recognised based on the consideration specified in the funding agreement and to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal of the revenue will not occur. The funding payments are normally received in advance or shortly after the relevant obligation is satisfied.

Income from grants without any sufficiently specific performance obligations, or that are not enforceable, is recognised when the department has an unconditional right to receive cash which usually coincides with receipt of cash. On initial recognition of the asset, the DJPR recognises any related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets, and revenue ('related amounts') in accordance with other Australian Accounting Standards. Related amounts may take the form of:

- a) contributions by owners, in accordance with AASB 1004;
- b) revenue or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer, in accordance with AASB 15;
- c) a lease liability in accordance with AASB 16;
- d) a financial instrument, in accordance with AASB 9;
- e) a provision, in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Income received for specific purpose grants for on-passing is recognised simultaneously as the funds are immediately on passed to the relevant recipient entities on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

2.4.2 Sale of goods and services

The sale of goods and services are transactions that the DJPR has determined to be classified as revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with AASB 15.

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. The department recognises revenue when it transfers control of a good or service to the customer, i.e. when, or as, the performance obligations for the sale of goods, biological assets and services to the customer are satisfied.

Customers obtain control of the supplies and consumables at a point in time when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at their premises.

Revenue from the sale of goods are recognised when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by the customer at their premises.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied when the service is completed; and over time when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the service as it is provided.

Customers are invoiced and revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered and accepted by customers. For services rendered, where customers simultaneously receive and consume the services as it is provided, revenue is recognised progressively as contract assets until the customer is subsequently invoiced in accordance with the terms of the service agreement. For other customers that are only able to consume the services when they have been completed, revenue is only recognised upon completion and delivery of the services. In rare circumstance where there may be a change in the scope of services provided, the customer will be provided with a new contract for the additional services to be rendered and revenue is recognised consistent with accounting policy above.

For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a significant cumulative reversal will not occur. Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for the expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical data. In these circumstances, a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods asset are recognised. The right to recover the returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The refund liability is included in other payables (Note 6.2) and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory (Note 6.3). The DJPR reviews its estimate of expected returns at each reporting date and updates the amount of the asset and liability accordingly. As the sales are made with a short credit term, there is no financing element present. There has been no change in the recognition of revenue from the sale of goods as a result of the adoption of AASB 15.

2.4.3 Other income

Total other income

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Regulatory charges, fees and fines	9,247	7,651
Trust income	219	11,993
Interest income	2,571	1,287
Miscellaneous income	8,688	33,018
Total other income	20,725	53,949

Fines and regulatory fees are recognised when an invoice is issued, which establishes the entitlement to payment.

Contributions of resources provided free of charge or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the recipient obtains control over the resources, irrespective of whether restrictions or conditions are imposed over the use of the contributions.

The exception to this would be when the resource is received from another government department (or agency) as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements, in which case such a transfer will be recognised at its carrying value in the transferring department or agency as a capital contribution transfer.

2.5 Annotated income

The DJPR is permitted under section 29 of the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA) to have certain income annotated to the annual appropriation. The income which forms part of a section 29 agreement is recognised by DJPR as an administered item and the receipts paid into the Consolidated Fund. If a section 29 agreement is in place, the relevant appropriation item (Note 2.3) will be increased by the equivalent amount at the point of income recognition.

The following is a listing of Section 29 agreements approved by the Treasurer:

	(\$ thousand)	
	Actual	
	2022	2021
User charges, sale of goods and services		
Agriculture and Veterinary Chemical Permits	1,609	1,677
Bioscience Research Centre – La Trobe contribution to quarterly services payments	2,297	2,091
New and Emerging Plant Industries	21	35
Gardiner Foundation Contributions	34	–
Livestock Electronic Tags	11,582	10,208
Paper Australia Pulpwood Agreement	28,356	20,262
Research and Development Corporations Contributions	30,427	38,514
Research Activities for University of Melbourne	88	–
Research and Experimental Projects – Industry Contributions	7,294	8,342
Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response program	1,258	5,143
Commercial Forest	442	626
National Bee Pest Surveillance Program	144	136
Cooperative Research Centre Contributions	215	77
New Seasonal Agriculture Workforce – Industry Contribution	1,970	1,586
Victorian Racing Tribunal (VRT) and the Victorian Integrity Board (VRIB)	1,041	782
	86,778	89,480

	(\$ thousand)	
	Actual	
	2022	2021
Commonwealth payments		
Australian Teletrial Program	1,241	–
Dairy Sector Digital Export Risk Assurance Diagnostic	150	–
Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response program	11,035	12,092
Farm Forestry Program of Works	250	–
Geelong City Deal	19,016	3,850
National Plant Health Surveillance Program	160	–
On-farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate	906	–
Plant and Exotic Disease Preparedness and Eradication	130	–
Support for businesses impacted by COVID-19 lockdowns	3,066,191	–
Bushfire Timber Storage Program	–	2,467
Albury Wodonga Regional Deal	215	1,615
Encourage more clinical trials	88	180
	3,099,382	20,204
Municipal payments		
<i>Domestic Animals Act 1994</i>	1,018	819
Geelong City Deal	1,100	–
State Basketball Centre	25,400	–
	27,518	819
Total annotated income agreements	3,213,678	110,503

3. THE COST OF DELIVERING SERVICE

Introduction

This section provides an account of the expenses incurred by the DJPR in delivering services and outputs. In Note 2 – Funding delivery of our services, the funds that enable the provision of services were disclosed. Note 4 – Disaggregated financial information by output, discloses aggregated information in relation to the income and expenses by output.

Structure

- 3.1 Expenses incurred in delivery of services
- 3.2 Grant expenses
- 3.3 Employee benefits
- 3.4 Capital asset charge
- 3.5 Other operating expenses

3.1 Expenses incurred in delivery of services

	Note	(\$ thousand)	
		2022	2021
Grant expenses	3.2	(9,892,275)	(6,005,712)
Employee benefits	3.3	(577,228)	(479,411)
Capital asset charge	3.4	–	(74,845)
Other operating expenses	3.5	(454,254)	(564,682)
Total expenses incurred in delivery of services		(10,923,757)	(7,124,650)

The above table excludes depreciation and amortisation expenses which are separately shown in Note 5.1.2.

3.2 Grant expenses

Grant expenses

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Grants to portfolio agencies		
Creative Victoria agencies	(242,418)	(366,231)
Visit Victoria	(169,443)	(121,855)
Other grants to portfolio agencies	(313,889)	(369,606)
Total grants to portfolio agencies	(725,750)	(857,692)
Grants to local government		
Local government	(398,316)	(872,703)
Total grants to local government	(398,316)	(872,703)
Grants and other transfers to state government departments and associated entities outside portfolio		
Other state government departments and associated entities	(114,388)	(204,795)
Total grants and other transfers to state government departments and associated entities outside portfolio	(114,388)	(204,795)
Grants to external organisations and individuals		
Circuit Breaker Business Support Packages		
– Business Cost Assistance Program	(4,502,056)	(382,842)
– Small Business COVID Hardship Fund	(1,309,405)	–
– Licenced Hospitality Venue Fund	(1,082,045)	(279,405)
– Other Circuit Breaker Business Support Packages	(48,032)	(46,492)
Business Support		
– Business Support Fund Expansion	–	(1,050,324)
– Business Hardship Fund	(39,040)	(779,809)
– Other Business Support Fund	–	(48,084)
Coronavirus (COVID-19) direct response	(481,717)	(191,890)
Working for Victoria	(6,413)	(206,548)
Financial Assistance for sport due to the impact of COVID-19	(150,000)	(125,700)
Other coronavirus (COVID-19) grants	(24,673)	(247,453)
Other non-government agencies	(1,010,440)	(711,974)
Total grants to external organisations and individuals	(8,653,821)	(4,070,522)
Total grants and other transfers	(9,892,275)	(6,005,712)

Grant expenses are contributions of the DJPR's resources to another party for specific or general purposes where there is no expectation that the amount will be repaid in equal value (either by money, goods or services).

Grants can either be operating or capital in nature. Grants can be paid as general purpose grants, which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

Grant expenses are recognised in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable. Grants can take the form of money, assets, goods, services or forgiveness of liabilities.

In the ongoing response to the economic impact of coronavirus (COVID-19), the Victorian Government has continued to provide significant support to individuals and business. The DJPR plays a significant role in implementing these initiatives.

Some of the key initiatives includes:

- Circuit Breaker Business Support Package
 - Business Cost Assistance Program
 - Small Business COVID Hardship Fund
 - Licenced Hospitality Venue Fund
- Coronavirus (COVID-19) direct response
- Business Support

To determine eligibility of businesses for these COVID-19 business support grant programs, the department used information such as GST and Australian Business Number registrations as opposed to more comprehensive but time-consuming indicators of business activity. This was in alignment with Government's decision to accept a balance of risks in line with the urgent need for assistance in the community. To mitigate the risks associated with this approach, the department sought independent quality assurance of the eligibility assessments it conducted, undertook verifications to ensure continuing GST registration prior to top up payments and provided for auditing of grant recipients for a period of up to four years post payment.

Where the department has identified payments that were made to ineligible recipients, these amounts have been recognised as other receivables. See note 6.1 – Receivables.

3.3 Employee benefits

3.3.1 Employee benefits in the comprehensive operating statement

Employee benefits

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave and on-costs	(513,742)	(442,413)
Termination benefits	(17,066)	(936)
Defined contribution superannuation expense	(44,238)	(33,563)
Defined benefit superannuation expense	(2,183)	(2,499)
Total employee benefits	(577,228)	(479,411)

Employee expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, termination payments and WorkCover premiums.

The amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement in relation to superannuation is employer contributions for members of both defined benefit and defined contribution superannuation plans that are paid or payable during the reporting period.

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Termination benefits are recognised when the DJPR is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. During the year, the DJPR rolled out an Early Retirement Scheme (voluntary) to eligible employees who sought to retire early.

3.3.2 Employee benefits in the balance sheet

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave (LSL) for services rendered to the reporting date and recorded as an expense during the period the services are delivered.

Provision for employee benefits

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Current provisions		
Employee benefits		
Annual leave		
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle within 12 months	23,888	21,801
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle after 12 months	21,224	17,940
Long service leave		
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle within 12 months	9,859	9,573
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle after 12 months	47,305	46,428
	102,276	95,742
Provisions related to employee benefit on-costs		
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle within 12 months	5,383	4,952
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle after 12 months	10,869	11,172
	16,252	16,124
Total current provisions	118,528	111,866
Non-current provisions		
Employee benefits	14,280	14,608
Provisions for on-costs	2,251	2,275
Total non-current provisions	16,531	16,884
Total provisions for employee benefits	135,059	128,749

Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave:

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and on-costs) are recognised as part of the employee benefit provision as current liabilities, because the DJPR does not have an unconditional right to defer settlements of these liabilities.

The liability for salaries and wages are recognised in the balance sheet at remuneration rates which are current at the reporting date. As the DJPR expects the liabilities to be wholly settled within 12 months of reporting date, they are measured at undiscounted amounts.

The annual leave liability is classified as a current liability and measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid, as the DJPR does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and it is not considered probable that the average sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as it is taken.

Employment on-costs such as payroll tax, workers compensation, mental health and well-being surcharge and superannuation are not employee benefits. They are disclosed separately as a component of the provision for employee benefits when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Since 1 January 2022, the DJPR has commenced paying a mental health and well-being surcharge in line with the 2021-22 Budget.

Unconditional LSL is disclosed as a current liability; even where the DJPR does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months because it will not have the unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement should an employee take leave within 12 months.

The components of this current LSL liability are measured at:

- undiscounted value – if the DJPR expects to wholly settle within 12 months; or
- present value – if the DJPR does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

Conditional LSL is disclosed as a non-current liability. There is a conditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement until the employee has completed the requisite years of service. This non-current LSL is measured at present value.

Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of non-current LSL liability is recognised as a transaction, except to the extent that a gain or loss arises due to changes in bond interest rates for which it is then recognised as an 'other economic flow' in the net result.

3.3.3 Superannuation contributions

Employees of the DJPR are entitled to receive superannuation benefits and the DJPR contributes to both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The defined benefit plans provide benefits based on years of service and final average salary.

Superannuation contributions paid or payable for the reporting period are included as part of employee benefits in the comprehensive operating statement of the DJPR.

The DJPR does not recognise any liability in respect of the defined benefit plans because the entity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees; its only obligation is to pay superannuation contributions as they fall due. The Department of Treasury and Finance recognises and discloses the State's defined benefit liabilities in its financial statements as an administered liability.

The name, details and amounts expensed in relation to the major employee superannuation funds and contributions made by the DJPR are as follows:

	(\$ thousand)	
	Paid contribution for the period ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	
	2022	2021
Fund		
Defined benefit plans ⁽ⁱ⁾		
State Superannuation Fund – revised and new	(2,184)	(2,499)
Defined contribution plans		
Vic Super	(23,016)	(19,011)
Other	(21,222)	(14,552)
Total	(46,422)	(36,062)

(i) The basis for determining the level of contributions is determined by the various actuaries of the defined benefit superannuation plans.

(ii) There were no outstanding contributions at 30 June 2022 (2021:Nil)

3.4 Capital asset charge

The capital asset charge (CAC) policy was discontinued from the 2021-22 Budget. In previous years, CAC was a charge levied on the budgeted written-down value of controlled non-current physical assets in a department's balance sheet to demonstrate the opportunity cost of utilising government assets.

3.5 Other operating expenses

Total other operating expenses

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Supplies and services		
Contracts and services	(24,579)	(47,950)
Consultants and professional services	(119,760)	(127,983)
Computer services and equipment	(12,445)	(29,802)
Accommodation	(75,405)	(49,063)
Marketing and media	(40,443)	(14,592)
Laboratory, farm and livestock	(28,969)	(78,164)
Travel and related	(4,191)	(6,129)
Administrative expenses ⁽ⁱ⁾	(122,241)	(167,579)
Other		
Payments to Consolidated Fund	–	(17,059)
Interest expense	(26,221)	(26,361)
Total other operating expenses	(454,254)	(564,682)

(i) Administrative expenses includes ex-gratia expenses (Note 9.1).

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations. It also includes bad debts expense from transactions that are mutually agreed.

Supplies and services are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred. The carrying amounts of any inventories held for distribution are expensed when the inventories are distributed.

Interest expense is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

4. DISAGGREGATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION BY OUTPUT

Introduction

The DJPR is predominantly funded by accrual based parliamentary appropriations for the provision of outputs. This section provides a description of the departmental outputs performed during the year ended 30 June 2022 along with the objectives of those outputs.

This section disaggregates revenue and income that enables the delivery of service (described in Note 2 – Funding delivery of our services) by output and records the allocation of expenses incurred (described in Note 3 – The cost of delivering services) also by output.

It provides information on controlled and administered items in connection with these outputs.

Structure

4.1 Departmental outputs

4.2 Administered items

4.1 Departmental outputs

4.1.1 Departmental outputs

The Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions supports the ministerial portfolios of:

- Agriculture;
- Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation;
- Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies;
- Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities;
- Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business;
- Jobs;
- Business Precincts;
- Local Government and Suburban Development;
- Regional Development;
- Resources;
- Sports, Recreation and Racing;
- Trade and Global Engagement; and
- Tourism and Major events.

Departmental mission statement

The department is focused on growing our state's economy and ensuring it benefits all Victorians – by creating more jobs for more people, building thriving places and regions, and supporting inclusive communities.

Objectives and descriptions

The objectives and descriptions of the **departmental** outputs performed during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 are summarised in Note 9.14 – Output objectives and descriptions.

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2022

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2022	2021
Revenue and income from transactions		
Output appropriations	474,465	564,696
Grants	18,062	43,740
Sale of services	29,756	17,718
Other income	15,627	15,312
Total revenue and income from transactions	537,910	641,466
Expenses from transactions		
Grants	(148,013)	(163,778)
Employee expenses	(190,789)	(191,923)
Capital asset charge	–	(38,219)
Depreciation and amortisation	(21,529)	(25,438)
Other operating expenses	(142,901)	(167,692)
Total expenses from transactions	(503,232)	(587,050)
Net result from transactions	34,678	54,416
Other economic flows included in net result		
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	139	(161)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(297)	(6,221)
Other losses from other economic flows	6,676	895
Total other economic flows included in net result	6,518	(5,487)
Net result from continuing operations	41,196	48,929
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to net result		
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	–	199,587
Comprehensive result	41,196	248,516

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation		Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities		Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
65,542	77,907	407,148	484,614	23,087	49,802	7,444,011	1,102,574
3,214	1,347	10,280	–	155	167	22,078	14,620
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	171	–	115	–	1,003	23	23,254
68,756	79,424	417,428	484,729	23,242	50,972	7,466,112	1,140,447
(56,300)	(72,724)	(344,776)	(415,077)	(10,780)	(27,256)	(7,198,658)	(896,094)
(5,897)	(5,453)	(13,782)	(11,336)	(640)	(712)	(128,750)	(65,056)
–	–	–	–	–	(9,626)	–	(3,502)
(526)	(856)	(224)	(164)	(8,308)	(7,350)	(5,410)	(1,406)
(6,395)	(4,192)	(4,537)	(7,308)	(3,564)	(4,929)	(107,077)	(145,313)
(69,118)	(83,224)	(363,319)	(433,884)	(23,292)	(49,872)	(7,439,895)	(1,111,371)
(362)	(3,800)	54,109	50,845	(50)	1,100	26,217	29,076
12	(3,406)	8	(21)	3	(1,520)	203	292
1	(5)	1	(3)	0	(1)	(21,827)	927
101	50	32	12	11	1	432	225
114	(3,360)	41	(11)	14	(1,520)	(21,192)	1,444
(248)	(7,160)	54,150	50,833	(36)	(420)	5,025	30,520
–	–	–	53,154	–	139	–	10,268
(248)	(7,160)	54,150	103,987	(36)	(281)	5,025	40,788

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Jobs	
	2022	2021
Revenue and income from transactions		
Output appropriations	730,058	2,870,599
Grants	5,045	5,546
Sale of services	–	–
Other income	–	149
Total revenue and income from transactions	735,103	2,876,294
Expenses from transactions		
Grants	(632,628)	(2,787,027)
Employee expenses	(51,996)	(31,813)
Capital asset charge	–	(12,431)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,236)	(2,115)
Other operating expenses	(50,239)	(42,258)
Total expenses from transactions	(736,099)	(2,875,645)
Net result from transactions	(996)	649
Other economic flows included in net result		
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	76	(75)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(4,414)	(3,665)
Other losses from other economic flows	295	43
Total other economic flows included in net result	(4,043)	(3,697)
Net result from continuing operations	(5,039)	(3,048)
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to net result		
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	–	–
Comprehensive result	(5,039)	(3,048)

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts		Local Government and Suburban Development		Regional Development		Resources	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
38,183	27,224	202,957	183,251	208,971	443,033	51,880	67,384
–	–	27,385	13,117	34,731	8,928	2,299	668
–	–	–	–	0	–	–	383
73	3,834	–	8,537	728	288	–	396
38,256	31,058	230,342	204,906	244,430	452,250	54,179	68,831
(26,567)	(8,143)	(195,055)	(173,523)	(154,535)	(408,047)	(2,073)	(2,880)
(8,091)	(7,926)	(17,184)	(12,877)	(43,636)	(50,529)	(37,636)	(37,010)
–	(4,379)	–	–	–	(1,167)	–	(890)
(786)	(1,823)	(76)	–	(3,091)	(479)	(2,471)	(1,130)
(3,885)	(5,685)	(5,560)	(3,424)	(48,470)	(82,269)	(16,116)	(32,820)
(39,329)	(27,958)	(217,875)	(189,824)	(249,732)	(542,492)	(58,296)	(74,731)
(1,073)	3,100	12,467	15,082	(5,302)	(90,242)	(4,116)	(5,900)
2	(6)	2	(6)	449	(119)	349	(69)
0	(1)	0	(1)	6	(27)	(47)	(18)
51	21	132	52	358	159	249	107
53	15	134	46	813	14	551	20
(1,020)	3,115	12,602	15,128	(4,489)	(90,228)	(3,566)	(5,880)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(302)
(1,020)	3,115	12,602	15,128	(4,489)	(90,228)	(3,566)	(6,182)

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Sport, Recreation and Racing	
	2022	2021
Revenue and income from transactions		
Output appropriations	710,423	667,217
Grants	32,820	6,923
Sale of services	0	–
Other income	2,974	779
Total revenue and income from transactions	746,217	674,920
Expenses from transactions		
Grants	(649,570)	(614,645)
Employee expenses	(45,357)	(39,872)
Capital asset charge	–	(2,880)
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,511)	(2,684)
Other operating expenses	(42,190)	(18,039)
Total expenses from transactions	(740,628)	(678,120)
Net result from transactions	5,589	(3,200)
Other economic flows included in net result		
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	93	(225)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	8	(36)
Other losses from other economic flows	415	116
Total other economic flows included in net result	516	(145)
Net result from continuing operations	6,105	(3,345)
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income: Items that will not be reclassified to net result		
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	–	10,338
Comprehensive result	6,105	6,993

(\$ thousand)					
Trade and Global Engagement		Tourism and Major Events		Departmental Totals	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
88,679	96,954	379,221	293,782	10,824,626	6,929,036
1	120	63,639	97,500	219,708	192,676
–	–	0	–	29,756	18,101
–	16	1,300	95	20,725	53,949
88,680	97,090	444,160	391,377	11,094,815	7,193,762
(49,694)	(55,880)	(423,626)	(380,637)	(9,892,275)	(6,005,712)
(22,973)	(16,212)	(10,498)	(8,692)	(577,228)	(479,411)
–	(222)	–	(1,529)	–	(74,845)
(261)	(201)	(1,416)	(574)	(48,844)	(44,220)
(15,813)	(27,174)	(7,505)	(23,578)	(454,254)	(564,682)
(88,741)	(99,690)	(443,045)	(415,010)	(10,972,601)	(7,168,870)
(61)	(2,600)	1,115	(23,633)	122,214	24,892
20	(6,154)	25	(65)	1,382	(11,533)
(972)	(2)	2	(10)	(27,537)	(9,061)
133	14	84	31	8,966	1,727
(819)	(6,141)	111	(44)	(17,189)	(18,866)
(880)	(8,741)	1,226	(23,677)	105,025	6,025
–	–	–	30,587	–	303,771
(880)	(8,741)	1,226	6,910	105,025	309,796

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2022

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2022	2021
Assets		
Financial assets	641,286	854,005
Non-financial assets	815,734	692,004
Total assets	1,457,020	1,546,009
Total liabilities	452,783	504,728
Net assets/(liabilities)	1,004,237	1,041,281

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2022 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Jobs	
	2022	2021
Assets		
Financial assets	93,402	94,067
Non-financial assets	5,630	20,867
Total assets	99,032	114,935
Total liabilities	184,569	128,074
Net assets/(liabilities)	(85,537)	(13,139)

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation		Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities		Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
(106,937)	(80,889)	159,769	156,119	6,373	725	471,142	410,397
376,942	374,887	25,407	56,502	65,477	44,965	16,819	66,434
270,005	293,998	185,176	212,621	71,850	45,690	487,961	476,831
19,053	21,555	5,001	2,475	7,565	(163)	63,367	278,935
250,952	272,444	180,175	210,147	64,285	45,853	424,594	197,896

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts		Local Government and Suburban Development		Regional Development		Resources	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
16,653	47,912	3,741	(2,478)	31,148	(3,245)	26,898	90,303
136,927	100,002	192	3,437	4,455	31,486	4,859	23,300
153,580	147,914	3,933	959	35,603	28,240	31,757	113,603
8,038	11,479	5,586	7,299	200,808	280,541	30,990	40,451
145,542	136,435	(1,653)	(6,340)	(165,205)	(252,301)	767	73,152

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2022 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Sport, Recreation and Racing	
	2022	2021
Assets		
Financial assets	(100,746)	(3,455)
Non-financial assets	38,212	79,836
Total assets	(62,534)	76,381
Total liabilities	33,937	46,292
Net assets/(liabilities)	(96,471)	30,089

4.2 Administered items

4.2.1 Administered (non-controlled) items

Administered revenue and income includes taxes, fees and fines and the proceeds from the sale of administered surplus land and buildings. Administered expenses include payments made on behalf of the State and payments into the Consolidated Fund. Administered assets include government income earned but yet to be collected. Administered liabilities include government expenses incurred but yet to be paid. Except as otherwise disclosed, administered resources are accounted for on an accrual basis using same accounting policies adopted for recognition of the departmental items in the financial statements. Both controlled and administered items of the DJPR are consolidated into the financial statements of the State.

The DJPR does not gain control over assets arising from taxes, fines and regulatory fees, consequently no income is recognised in the DJPR's financial statements. The DJPR collects these amounts on behalf of the State. Accordingly, the amounts are disclosed as income in the schedule of administered items.

(\$ thousand)					
Trade and Global Engagement		Tourism and Major Events		Departmental Totals	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
149,323	142,281	(116,803)	(185,038)	1,275,249	1,520,705
729	2,184	120,158	137,186	1,611,541	1,633,089
150,052	144,465	3,355	(47,852)	2,886,790	3,153,794
8,852	10,616	33,488	16,537	1,054,036	1,348,820
141,200	133,849	(30,133)	(64,389)	1,832,754	1,804,974

4.2.2 Administered revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2022

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2022	2021
Administered revenue and income from transactions		
Sale of goods and services	88,393	87,404
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	–	–
Royalties	–	–
Other income	282	824
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	3,905	1,350
Interest income	–	820
Grants	1,258	5,831
Total administered revenue and income from transactions	93,838	96,230
Administered expenses from transactions		
Payments into Consolidated Fund	(99,066)	(96,399)
Interest expense	–	–
Other expenses	(27)	(137)
Total administered expenses from transactions	(99,093)	(96,536)
Total administered net result from transactions	(5,255)	(305)
Net gain on other economic flows	(10,057)	6,099
Total administered comprehensive result	(15,312)	5,794

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation		Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities		Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
2,362	2	–	1	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	32	438	376	2	7	212	172
–	6	–	4	–	1	–	20
–	71	–	46	–	15	–	227
–	59	–	39	–	12	1,240	191
2,374	170	438	466	2	35	1,452	614
(2,336)	–	(377)	(260)	5	–	(1,208)	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(2)	(12)	(1)	(8)	–	(2)	(29)	(38)
(2,338)	(12)	(378)	(268)	5	(2)	(1,237)	(38)
36	158	60	198	7	33	215	576
(5)	–	(4)	–	(1)	–	31	–
31	158	56	198	6	33	246	576

4.2.2 Administered revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Jobs	
	2022	2021
Administered revenue and income from transactions		
Sale of goods and services	–	1,072
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	–	–
Royalties	–	–
Other income	522	102
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	–	20
Interest income	–	229
Grants	–	192
Total administered revenue and income from transactions	522	1,616
Administered expenses from transactions		
Payments into Consolidated Fund	(1,097)	–
Interest expense	–	–
Other expenses	(6)	(38)
Total administered expenses from transactions	(1,103)	(38)
Total administered net result from transactions	(581)	1,578
Net gain on other economic flows	(18)	–
Total administered comprehensive result	(599)	1,578

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts		Local Government and Suburban Development		Regional Development		Resources	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
–	–	–	–	–	9	5,449	366
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	139,612	136,878
2	6	2	6	1,167	5,656	7,573	7,150
–	1	–	1	–	35	–	23
–	13	–	13	–	395	11	273
–	11	844,682	623,429	–	331	–	219
2	31	844,684	623,449	1,167	6,425	152,645	144,909
5	–	5	–	(857)	(4,657)	(167,670)	(118,766)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	(2)	(844,682)	(623,420)	(10)	(66)	(156)	(44)
5	(2)	(844,677)	(623,420)	(867)	(4,723)	(167,826)	(118,810)
7	29	7	29	300	1,703	(15,181)	26,099
(1)	–	(1)	–	(31)	–	(20)	–
6	29	6	29	269	1,703	(15,201)	26,099

4.2.2 Administered revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Sport, Recreation and Racing	
	2022	2021
Administered revenue and income from transactions		
Sale of goods and services	1,171	58
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	–	–
Royalties	–	–
Other income	52	1,076
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	–	48
Interest income	–	535
Grants	26,275	2,087
Total administered revenue and income from transactions	27,498	3,804
Administered expenses from transactions		
Payments into Consolidated Fund	(26,957)	1,068
Interest expense	–	–
Other expenses	(2,148)	(2,345)
Total administered expenses from transactions	(29,105)	(1,277)
Total administered net result from transactions	(1,607)	2,527
Net gain on other economic flows	(42)	–
Total administered comprehensive result	(1,649)	2,527

(\$ thousand)					
Trade and Global Engagement		Tourism and Major Events		Departmental Totals	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
–	1	9,348	4,967	106,723	72,912
–	–	89,468	84,397	89,468	84,397
–	–	–	–	139,612	136,878
4	11	25	19,189	10,293	34,606
–	2	–	13	3,905	22,498
–	24	1,751	8,393	1,762	11,053
–	20	–	123	873,455	632,546
4	58	100,592	117,082	1,225,218	994,891
9	–	(28,811)	(43,209)	(328,355)	(262,223)
–	–	(39,672)	(40,590)	(39,672)	(40,590)
(1)	(4)	(34,560)	(30,879)	(881,622)	(656,995)
8	(4)	(103,043)	(114,679)	(1,249,649)	(959,808)
12	54	(2,451)	2,404	(24,431)	35,083
(2)	–	20,485	(142,084)	10,334	(135,985)
10	54	18,034	(139,680)	(14,097)	(100,902)

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2022

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2022	2021
Administered financial assets		
Cash and receivables	32,863	40,002
Trust funds	299	905
Loans ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	–
Total administered financial assets	33,162	40,907
Administered liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	135	2,393
Unearned income	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–
Total administered liabilities	135	2,393
Total administered net assets	33,027	38,514

(i) This amount relates to a loan from the State Government to the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust (MCET) via DJPR to finance the Melbourne Convention Centre Development (Stage 1) project. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and associated restrictions have significantly impacted MCET's liquidity position creating challenges in servicing the loan and accordingly an allowance of impairment of \$142 million was reflected in the prior year.

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation		Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities		Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
700	838	401	492	138	166	(919)	512
–	52	–	34	–	11	(23)	168
–	–	–	–	–	–	50,000	49,392
700	891	401	526	138	177	49,058	50,073
(5)	190	(3)	124	(1)	39	(9)	995
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(5)	190	(3)	124	(1)	39	(9)	995
705	701	404	402	139	138	49,067	49,078

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2022 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Jobs	
	2022	2021
Administered financial assets		
Cash and receivables	2,398	3,689
Trust funds	–	170
Loans ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	–
Total administered financial assets	2,398	3,859
Administered liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	(17)	614
Unearned income	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–
Total administered liabilities	(17)	614
Total administered net assets	2,415	3,245

(i) This amount relates to a loan from the State Government to the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust (MCET) via DJPR to finance the Melbourne Convention Centre Development (Stage 1) project. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and associated restrictions have significantly impacted MCET's liquidity position creating challenges in servicing the loan and accordingly an allowance of impairment of \$142 million was reflected in the prior year.

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts		Local Government and Suburban Development		Regional Development		Resources	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
86	107	123	149	3,840	4,514	100,875	117,744
–	10	–	10	–	293	7,326	6,537
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
86	117	123	159	3,840	4,807	108,201	124,281
(1)	35	(1)	35	(28)	1,058	(19)	700
–	–	–	–	–	–	960	1,020
–	–	–	–	–	–	95	95
(1)	35	(1)	35	(28)	1,058	1,036	1,815
87	82	124	124	3,868	3,749	107,165	122,466

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2022 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Sport, Recreation and Racing	
	2022	2021
Administered financial assets		
Cash and receivables	5,386	6,900
Trust funds	137	(25)
Loans ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	–
Total administered financial assets	5,523	6,875
Administered liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	(39)	1,434
Unearned income	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–
Total administered liabilities	(39)	1,434
Total administered net assets	5,562	5,441

(i) This amount relates to a loan from the State Government to the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust (MCET) via DJPR to finance the Melbourne Convention Centre Development (Stage 1) project. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and associated restrictions have significantly impacted MCET's liquidity position creating challenges in servicing the loan and accordingly an allowance of impairment of \$142 million was reflected in the prior year.

(\$ thousand)					
Trade and Global Engagement		Tourism and Major Events ⁽ⁱ⁾		Departmental Totals	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
230	278	(2,686)	317	143,435	175,633
–	18	–	109	7,739	8,368
–	–	156,077	161,498	206,077	210,889
230	296	153,391	161,923	357,251	394,890
(2)	65	23,337	34,118	23,347	41,801
–	–	55,226	55,226	56,186	56,246
–	–	433,381	448,621	433,476	448,716
(2)	65	511,944	537,965	513,009	546,763
232	231	(358,553)	(376,042)	(155,758)	(151,873)

5. KEY ASSETS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT OUTPUT DELIVERY

Introduction

The DJPR controls infrastructure and other investments that are utilised in fulfilling its objectives and conducting its activities. They represent the resources that have been entrusted to the DJPR for delivery of those outputs.

Structure

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

5.2 Joint operations

5.1 Total property, plant and equipment

	(\$ thousand)					
	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated Depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land at fair value	1,009,540	1,009,150	–	–	1,009,540	1,009,150
Buildings and structures at fair value	535,080	535,178	(46,730)	(21,321)	488,350	513,857
Leasehold Improvements	39,899	26,137	(19,806)	(11,980)	20,093	14,157
Plant and equipment at fair value	40,504	38,848	(16,623)	(11,959)	23,881	26,889
Motor vehicles at fair value	18,540	19,777	(7,480)	(7,763)	11,060	12,014
Assets under construction at cost	42,587	44,622	–	–	42,587	44,622
Cultural assets at fair value	2,866	2,866	(81)	(34)	2,785	2,831
Net carrying amount	1,689,015	1,676,578	(90,720)	(53,058)	1,598,295	1,623,520

The following tables are subsets of buildings, and plant and equipment by right-of-use assets.

5.1.1 Total right-of-use assets: buildings and motor vehicles

	(\$ thousand)		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated Depreciation	Net carrying amount
	2022	2022	2022
Buildings and structures at fair value ⁽ⁱ⁾	160,361	(28,748)	131,613
Motor vehicles at fair value	18,540	(7,480)	11,059
Net carrying amount	178,901	(36,228)	142,672

(i) The right-of-use assets include buildings and structures held by the DJPR in joint operations (Note 5.2).

	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated Depreciation	Net carrying amount
	2021	2021	2021
Buildings and structures at fair value ⁽ⁱ⁾	162,579	(23,660)	138,919
Motor vehicles at fair value	19,777	(7,763)	12,014
Net carrying amount	182,356	(31,423)	150,933

(i) The right-of-use assets include buildings and structures held by the DJPR in joint operations (Note 5.2).

	(\$ thousand)	
	Buildings	Motor Vehicles at fair value
Opening balance – 1 July 2021	138,919	12,014
Additions	3,065	3,770
Transfers	–	(68)
Disposals	–	(1,507)
Depreciation	(10,371)	(3,150)
Closing balance – 30 June 2022	131,613	11,059
Opening balance – 1 July 2020	156,847	13,728
Prior year adjustment (refer Note 9.6)	–	–
Additions	13,567	2,369
Disposals	(101)	(745)
Net revaluation decrease/(increase)	(19,112)	–
Depreciation	(12,281)	(3,338)
Closing balance – 30 June 2021	138,919	12,014

Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment, are measured initially at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Where an asset is acquired for no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Assets transferred as part of a machinery of government change are transferred at their carrying amount.

The cost of constructed non-financial physical assets includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project, and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation as intended.

The costs of leasehold improvements are capitalised as assets and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the leases or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

Right-of-use asset acquired by leases – Initial measurement

The DJPR recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjust for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; plus
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

Subsequent measurement

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) as well as right-of-use assets under leases are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Fair value is determined with regard to the asset's highest and best use (considering legal or physical restrictions imposed on the asset, public announcements or commitments made in relation to the intended use of the asset) and is summarised on the following page by asset category.

Right-of-use asset acquired by leases

The department depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets are also subject to revaluation.

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Non-specialised land

Non-specialised land is valued using fair value. Under this valuation method, the assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets which are considered to have nominal or no added improvement value.

Specialised land and specialised buildings

The market approach is also used for specialised land, although is adjusted for the community service obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants.

For the majority of the DJPR's specialised buildings, the current replacement cost method is used, adjusting for the associated depreciation.

Vehicles

Vehicles are valued using the current replacement cost method. The DJPR acquires new vehicles and at times disposes of them before the end of their economic life. The process of acquisition, use and disposal in the market is managed by experienced fleet managers in the DJPR who set relevant depreciation rates during use to reflect the utilisation of the vehicles.

Plant and equipment

Fair value for plant and equipment that are specialised in use (such that it is rarely sold other than as part of a going concern) is determined using the current replacement cost method.

Refer to Note 8.3 Fair value determination, for additional information on fair value determination of property, plant and equipment.

Revaluations of Property Plant and Equipment

Non-financial physical assets are revalued at fair value every five years in accordance with the Government purpose classifications defined in Financial Reporting Direction 103 *Non-Financial Physical Assets* (FRD 103).

The Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) is the Government's independent valuation agency and is used by the department to conduct these scheduled revaluations.

Revaluations may occur more frequently if fair value assessments indicate material changes in values. In such instances, interim managerial revaluations are undertaken in accordance with the requirements of FRD 103.

The DJPR in conjunction with VGV, monitors changes in the fair value of each asset class through relevant data sources, in order to determine whether a revaluation is required.

The DJPRs assets relating to land, buildings and cultural assets were independently valued by the VGV in the prior year. The market that the assets were valued in was impacted by the uncertainty that the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak had caused, which created significant valuation uncertainty on the fair value assessed.

Accounting for revaluation movements

Revaluation increases or decreases arise from differences between an asset's carrying value and its fair value.

Revaluation increases and decreases relating to individual assets in a class of PPE, are offset against other assets in that class but are not offset against assets in different classes. An asset revaluation surplus is not transferred to accumulated funds on the de-recognition of the related asset.

Revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that class of asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increment is recognised immediately as revenue.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as an expense, except to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve applicable to the same class of assets, in which case the decrement is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve.

5.1.2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment

All buildings, plant and equipment and other non-financial physical assets that have finite useful lives are depreciated.

Charge for the period

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Buildings and structures	21,053	16,539
Right-of-use assets	10,371	12,281
Leasehold improvements	7,940	5,621
Plant and equipment	5,405	5,001
Motor vehicles at fair value	3,150	3,339
Cultural assets	47	28
Intangible produced assets (amortisation) ⁽ⁱ⁾	878	1,410
Total depreciation	48,844	44,220

(i) The 2021 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the correction of a prior year error, refer to Note 9.6.

Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight-line basis, at rates that allocate the asset's value, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. The typical estimated useful life for the different asset classes has not changed and are included in the table below:

Useful life by asset class

	2022
Buildings and structures	25 to 85 years
Right-of-use assets	2 to 44 years
Cultural assets (with finite useful life)	100 years
Leasehold improvements	1 to 20 years
Plant and equipment	1 to 50 years
Motor vehicles at fair value	1 to 3 years
Intangible produced assets – software development	4 to 7 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period and adjustments made where appropriate.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. Where the department obtains ownership of the underlying leased asset or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the entity will exercise a purchase option, the entity depreciates the right-of-use asset over its useful life.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

In the event of the loss or destruction of an asset, the future economic benefits arising from the use of the asset will be replaced (unless a specific decision to the contrary has been made).

Impairment

The recoverable amount of primarily non-cash-generating assets of not-for-profit entities, which are typically specialised in nature and held for continuing use of their service capacity, is expected to be materially the same as fair value determined under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, with the consequence that AASB 136 does not apply to such assets that are regularly revalued.

5.1.3 Reconciliation of movements in carrying amount

	(\$ thousand)	
	Land at fair value	
	2022	2021
Opening balance	1,009,150	639,289
Machinery-of-government transferred in/(out) ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	83,640
Additions	777	60
Disposals	–	(3,930)
Return of capital	(267)	–
Transfers via contributed capital	–	(933)
Transfers between classes	–	–
Net revaluation increment	–	267,944
Depreciation and amortisation expense	–	–
Reclassification	–	–
Given free of charge	(120)	23,080
Closing balance	1,009,540	1,009,150

	(\$ thousand)	
	Motor vehicles at fair value	
	2022	2021
Opening balance	12,014	13,728
Machinery-of-government transferred in/(out) ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	98
Additions	3,770	2,271
Disposals	(1,073)	(620)
Return of capital	–	–
Transfers via contributed capital	–	–
Transfers between classes	–	–
Transfers to classified as held for sale	(434)	(86)
Net revaluation increment	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(3,150)	(3,339)
Reclassification	–	–
Given free of charge	(68)	(38)
Closing balance	11,060	12,014

Note:

(i) Transfer of net assets into DJPR in the prior year were due to the machinery of government change. This transfer made pursuant to FRD 119 Transfer through Contributed Capital under the Financial Management Act 1994. The DJPR performed its scheduled full revaluation in 2020-21. Fair value assessments have been performed for all classes of assets in this purpose group in 2021-22 and an assessment was made that the movements were not material to adjust the assets' carrying amounts.

(\$ thousand)					
Buildings and structures at fair value		Leasehold improvements		Plant and equipment	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
513,857	442,269	14,157	18,160	26,889	28,836
–	30,439	–	–	–	–
3,161	13,662	5,181	2	1,638	2,247
–	(7,863)	(129)	(597)	(468)	(175)
(10,449)	–	–	–	(4)	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
13,206	28,482	8,822	1,581	1,231	770
–	35,688	–	–	–	–
(31,425)	(28,820)	(7,940)	(5,621)	(5,405)	(5,001)
–	–	–	632	–	213
–	–	–	–	–	–
488,350	513,857	20,091	14,157	23,881	26,889

(\$ thousand)					
Assets under construction		Cultural assets at fair value		Total	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
44,622	52,006	2,831	16,155	1,623,520	1,210,443
–	–	–	–	–	114,177
23,116	26,594	–	–	37,644	44,836
(240)	(14,745)	–	(14)	(1,910)	(27,944)
(1,652)	–	–	–	(12,372)	–
–	(1,820)	–	–	–	(2,753)
(23,259)	(17,413)	–	(13,420)	–	–
–	–	–	–	(434)	(86)
–	–	–	139	–	303,771
–	–	(47)	(28)	(47,966)	(42,810)
–	–	–	–	–	845
–	–	–	–	(188)	23,042
42,587	44,622	2,784	2,831	1,598,295	1,623,520

5.2 Joint operations

Joint arrangements are contractual arrangements between the DJPR and one or more other parties to undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities of the joint arrangement require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

For joint operations, the DJPR recognises in the financial statements: its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly; its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities that it had incurred; its revenue from the sale of its share of the output from the joint operation and its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

Additional information on joint operations

Name of entity	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
			2022 %	2021 %
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds	To host a variety of events for public at the Showgrounds	Australia	50.0	50.0
Biosciences Research Centre	To continue to provide a world-class research facility	Australia	75.0	75.0

Royal Melbourne Showgrounds

The State entered into a joint operation with the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria Limited (RASV) in October 2003 to redevelop the Royal Melbourne Showgrounds.

Two joint operations structures were established, an unincorporated joint operation to carry out and deliver the joint operations project, and an incorporated joint operation entity, Showgrounds Nominees Pty Ltd, to hold the assets of the joint operation and to enter into agreements on behalf of the State and RASV.

The State's contribution to the joint operation is \$100.7 million (expressed in 2004 dollars) while RASV has contributed its freehold title to the showgrounds land valued at \$51 million in June 2005. In June 2006, Showgrounds Nominees Pty Ltd entered into a Development and Operations Agreement (on behalf of the State and RASV) with the concessionaire, PPP Solutions (Showgrounds) Nominee Pty Ltd, to design, construct, finance and maintain the new facilities at the showgrounds.

The project operation term is 25 years from the date of commercial acceptance of completed works which occurred in August 2006. The joint operation project is being delivered under the *Partnerships Victoria* Policy framework.

In May 2020, RASV advised the DJPR that it is unable to meet its share of the quarterly service payments to the Concessionaire. Accordingly, the DJPR has recognised a financial guarantee liability amounting to \$61.12 million in relation to this obligation. This liability is disclosed in Note 6.2. Since June 2020, the DJPR has provided RASV with a loan to fulfil its obligation to pay RASV's proportion of quarterly service fee payments to the Concessionaire.

Biosciences Research Centre

In April 2008, the State entered into a joint operation agreement with La Trobe University (La Trobe) to establish a world class research facility on the University's campus in Bundoora, AgriBio, Centre for AgriBioscience. The project operation term is 25 years from the date of commercial acceptance of completed works which occurred in August 2006. The joint operation project is being delivered under the *Partnerships Victoria* Policy framework.

A similar structure to the Showgrounds Joint operation has been adopted comprising an unincorporated joint operation to carry out and deliver the joint operation project. An incorporated joint operation entity, Biosciences Research Centre Pty Ltd holds the assets of the joint operation and enters into agreements on behalf of the State and La Trobe. The State's contribution to the joint operation is \$227.3 million (expressed in May 2009 dollars).

On 30 April 2009, Biosciences Research Centre Pty Ltd entered into a project agreement (on behalf of the State and La Trobe) with Plenary Research Pty Ltd (the Concessionaire) to design, construct, finance and maintain the facility over the project's operating term. The project's operating term is 25 years from the date of commercial acceptance which occurred 18 July 2012. The joint operation project is being delivered under the *Partnerships Victoria* Policy framework. In accordance with the joint operation agreement, the participants are required to fund the administration expenses of the joint operation in equal shares of 50 per cent each. In addition, La Trobe contributes on a quarterly basis, 25 per cent of the general facilities management, maintenance and minor work costs associated with the services.

The DJPR pays quarterly service payments in full each quarter as they fall due. In December 2015, La Trobe exercised the right to pay all of its remaining service payments, hence its share of funding obligation in full. Accordingly, the DJPR has recognised a 100% share in the joint operation's lease liability.

The DJPR's interest in assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the above joint operations is detailed below. The amounts are included in the financial statements under their respective categories.

Contingent liabilities and commitments arising from the DJPR's interests in joint operations are disclosed in Note 7.5 – Commitments for expenditure and Note 8.2 – Contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Summarised financial information

	(\$ thousand)			
	Bioscience Research Centre		Royal Melbourne Showgrounds	
	2022	2021 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2022	2021
Current assets				
Cash and deposits	–	–	103	102
Receivables – contributions receivable	–	–	–	–
Receivables	7,127	8,018	247	188
Total current assets	7,127	8,018	350	290
Non-current assets				
Non current receivable	6,337	7,079	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	93,706	92,061	101,307	104,023
Total non-current assets	100,043	99,140	101,307	104,023
Total assets	107,170	107,158	101,657	104,313
Current liabilities				
Payables	6,633	7,522	1,744	1,719
Borrowings	6,641	5,676	2,425	2,198
Other liabilities	–	–	55	55
Total current liabilities	13,274	13,198	4,224	3,972
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	234,812	241,453	31,704	34,129
Other liabilities	–	–	1,982	2,037
Total non-current liabilities	234,812	241,453	33,686	36,166
Total liabilities	248,086	254,651	37,910	40,138
Net (liabilities)/assets	(140,916)	(147,493)	63,747	64,175
Income	35,114	37,028	96	34
Expenses	(37,644)	(40,460)	(5,954)	(6,101)
Net loss	(2,530)	(3,432)	(5,858)	(6,067)

(i) The 2021 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the correction of a prior year error, refer to Note 9.6.

6. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Introduction

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from the DJPR's controlled operations.

Structure

- 6.1 Receivables
- 6.2 Payables
- 6.3 Other non-financial assets
- 6.4 Other provisions

6.1 Receivables

Receivables includes amounts owing from government through appropriation receivable, short and long term credit and accounts receivable, accrued investment income, grants, taxes and interest receivable.

Receivables

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Contractual		
Receivables – government	71,951	66,854
Receivables – non-government ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	215,509	227,967
Less allowance for impairment losses of contractual receivables	(22,631)	(631)
Statutory		
Amounts owing from Victorian Government ⁽ⁱ⁾	535,962	698,297
GST input tax credit recoverable from the ATO	55,839	93,097
Other taxes	178	168
Total receivables	856,808	1,085,753
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Current receivables	658,059	855,745
Non-current receivables	198,749	230,008
Contractual receivables outstanding written off during the reporting period and still subject to enforceable activity		

(i) The amounts recognised from the Victorian Government represent funding for all commitments incurred through the appropriations and are drawn from the Consolidated Fund as the commitments fall due.

(ii) Includes \$137 million of rural assistance schemes provided to farmers which is guaranteed by the Commonwealth. Effective from 30 June 2016, the Rural Assistance Commissioner replaced the former Rural Finance Corporation Victoria. Through an agreement with the Victorian Government, rural assistance schemes such as grants and loans are delivered by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank under the name Rural Finance. Rural Finance delivers rural assistance schemes, such as drought and dairy concessional loans, on behalf of the Victorian Government. See Note 71 – Borrowings for advances from Commonwealth relating to the Federal Government's concessional loan scheme with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

(iii) Includes commercial loans to third parties and other receivables. Amounts are recognised at fair value in accordance with AASB 9 at initial recognition and subsequently measured on a straight-line basis at amortised cost.

Contractual receivables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as 'financial assets at amortised costs'. They are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. The DJPR holds the contractual receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Statutory receivables do not arise from contracts and are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except for impairment), but are not classified as financial instruments for disclosure purposes. The DJPR applies AASB 9 for initial measurement of the statutory receivables and as a result statutory receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Amounts recognised from the Victorian Government represent funding for all commitments incurred and are drawn from the Consolidated Fund as the commitments fall due.

Details about the DJPR's impairment policies and the exposure to credit risk are set out in Note 8.1.3.

6.2 Payables

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Contractual		
Supplies and services	86,024	73,127
Amounts payable to government and agencies	47,639	20,745
Unearned income	2,354	2,243
Financial guarantees	48,036	54,522
Accrued grants	184,968	347,666
Other payables	13,203	85,100
Statutory		
Other taxes payable	559	770
Total payables	382,783	584,172
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Current payables	331,503	525,981
Non-current payables	51,280	58,191

Contractual payables, classified as financial instruments and measured at amortised cost. Accounts payable represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the DJPR prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid.

Statutory payables that are recognised and measured similarly to contractual payables, but are not classified as financial instruments and not included in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost, because they do not arise from contracts.

Payables for supplies and services have an average credit period of 30 days.

The terms and conditions of amounts payable to the government and agencies vary according to the particular agreements and as they are not legislative payables, they are not classified as financial instruments.

Financial guarantees: Payments that are contingent under financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a liability, at fair value, at the time the guarantee is issued. Subsequently, should there be a material increase in the likelihood that the guarantee may have to be exercised, the liability is recognised at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with AASB 15.

In the determination of fair value, consideration is given to factors including the overall capital management/prudential supervision framework in operation, the protection provided by the State Government by way of funding should the probability of default increase, probability of default by the guaranteed party and the likely loss to the DJPR in the event of default.

The value of loans and other amounts guaranteed by the Treasurer is disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Maturity analysis of contractual payables ⁽ⁱ⁾

	(\$ thousand)						
	Maturity dates						
	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Less than 1 month	1–3 months	3 months – 1 year	1–5 years	5+ years
2022							
Supplies and services	86,024	86,024	86,024	–	–	–	–
Amounts payable to government and agencies	47,639	47,639	47,639	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantees	48,036	57,171	575	1,150	5,186	24,000	26,260
Unearned income	2,354	2,409	2,409	–	–	–	–
Accrued grants	184,968	184,968	184,968	–	–	–	–
Other payables	13,203	13,203	12,183	–	–	1,020	–
Total	382,224	391,414	333,798	1,150	5,186	25,020	26,260
2021							
Supplies and services	73,127	73,127	73,127	–	–	–	–
Amounts payable to government and agencies	20,745	20,745	20,745	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantees	54,522	64,046	572	1,144	5,159	24,911	32,260
Unearned income	2,243	2,243	2,243	–	–	–	–
Accrued grants	347,666	347,666	347,666	–	–	–	–
Other payables	85,100	85,100	84,080	–	–	1,020	–
Total	583,403	592,927	528,433	1,144	5,159	25,931	32,260

Note:

(i) Maturity analysis is presented using the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

6.3 Other non-financial assets

Current other non-financial assets

	Note	(\$ thousand)	
		2022	2021
Prepayments		6,440	5,136
Inventories		369	369
Non-financial assets held for sale	9.3	434	87
Biological assets	8.3.2	5,110	2,165
Intangible assets		892	1,811
Total current other non-financial assets		13,246	9,568

Prepayments represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services or the payments made for services covering a term extending beyond that financial accounting period.

Inventories refer to consumables and farm produce of consumable stores relating to the Agriculture Victoria group.

Biological assets comprises of livestock.

Intangible produced and non-produced assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives of four to seven years. Intangible produced assets with finite useful lives are amortised as an expense from transactions and intangible non-produced assets with finite useful lives are amortised as an 'other economic flow'.

6.4 Other provisions

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Land remediation	–	1,514
Mine site rehabilitation	11,630	11,916
Asset dismantling provision	3,355	–
Grants	10,705	4,173
Other provisions	3,428	5,852
Total current provisions	29,118	23,455
Non-current provisions		
Asset dismantling provision	1,572	336
Total non-current provisions	1,572	336
Total other provisions	30,690	23,791

Other provisions are recognised when the DJPR has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows, using a discount rate that reflects the time, value of money and risks specific to the provision.

Reconciliation of movement in other provisions

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Current		
Opening balance	23,791	10,733
Additional provisions recognised	15,297	20,098
Reductions arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	(8,398)	(7,040)
Closing balance	30,690	23,791

7. HOW WE FINANCED OUR OPERATIONS

Introduction

This section provides information on the sources of finance utilised by the DJPR during its operations, along with interest expenses (the cost of borrowings) and other information related to financing activities.

This section includes disclosures of balances that are financial instruments (such as borrowings and cash balances). Notes 8.1 and 8.3 provide additional, specific financial instrument disclosures.

Significant judgement: Commitments for expenditure

A significant judgement was made that the occupancy agreement is a service contract (rather than a 'lease' as defined in AASB 16 *Leases*). The cost for the accommodation and other related services are expensed (Note 3.5 Other operating expenses) based on agreed payments in the occupancy agreement. The DJPR has an occupancy agreement, ending on 30 June 2023, with the Department of Treasury and Finance Shared Service Provider for office accommodation across multiple CBD, Metropolitan and Regional locations and other related services, including management fee, maintenance, cleaning, utility costs, security, waste, rates and taxes and other statutory outgoings.

Structure

- 7.1 Borrowings
- 7.2 Leases
- 7.3 Cash flow information and balances
- 7.4 Trust account balances
- 7.5 Commitments for expenditure

7.1 Borrowings

Borrowings

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Current borrowings		
Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾		
– Public private partnership (PPP) related lease liabilities	9,066	7,874
– Non-PPP related lease liabilities	11,416	11,182
Advances from government ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	58,366	95,963
Advances from Commonwealth ^{(iii)(iv)}	6,604	27,469
Total current borrowings	85,452	142,488
Non-current borrowings		
Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾		
– PPP related lease liabilities	258,851	267,333
– Non-PPP related lease liabilities	20,653	22,892
Advances from government ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	4,385	6,488
Advances from Commonwealth ^{(iii)(iv)}	136,163	172,906
Total non-current borrowings	420,052	469,619
Total borrowings	505,504	612,108

(i) Secured by the leased assets.

(ii) Advances from government are unsecured loans which bear no interest. The terms of the loans are generally agreed by the Minister at the time the advance is provided.

(iii) Effective from 30 June 2016, the Rural Assistance Commissioner replaced the former Rural Finance Corporation Victoria. Through an agreement with the Victorian Government, rural assistance schemes such as grants and loans are delivered by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank under the name Rural Finance. Rural Finance delivers rural assistance schemes, such as drought and dairy concessional loans, on behalf of the Victorian Government.

(iv) Advances from Commonwealth relate to Federal Government's concessional loan scheme with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

'Borrowings' refer to interest bearing liabilities mainly raised from public borrowings raised through the Treasury Corporation of Victoria, leases and other interest bearing arrangements.

Borrowings are classified as financial instruments. The measurement basis depends on whether the DJPR has categorised its interest bearing liabilities as either 'financial liabilities designated at fair value through net result', or financial liabilities at 'amortised cost'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the interest bearing liabilities. The DJPR determines the classification of its interest bearing liabilities at initial recognition.

The DJPR has designated certain financial liability at fair value through net result to eliminate or significantly reduce the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other interest bearing borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through net result, all transaction costs are expensed as incurred. And they are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value relating to the DJPR's own credit risk recognised in other comprehensive income and the remaining amount of changes in fair value recognised in net result.

During the current year, there were no defaults and breaches of loans.

7.1.1 Maturity analysis of borrowings⁽ⁱ⁾

Maturity analysis of borrowings

	(\$ thousand)						
	Maturity dates						
	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Less than 1 Month	1–3 Months	3–12 Months	1–5 years	5+ years
2022							
Lease liabilities	299,985	493,117	7,142	6,998	28,173	144,143	306,662
Advances from government	62,752	62,752	55,807	–	2,559	4,386	–
Advances from Commonwealth	142,767	142,767	5,350	633	621	51,133	85,030
Total	505,504	698,636	68,299	7,631	31,353	199,662	391,692
2021							
Lease liabilities	309,281	528,479	6,491	7,327	28,334	144,883	341,443
Advances from government	102,451	102,451	93,061	–	2,903	6,488	–
Advances from Commonwealth	200,375	200,375	14,946	5,642	6,881	–	172,906
Total	612,108	831,305	114,498	12,969	38,118	151,371	514,349

(i) Maturity analysis is presented using the contractual and discounted cash flow.

7.2 Leases

7.2.1 Leases

Information about leases for which the DJPR is a lessee is presented below.

The DJPR's leasing activities

The DJPR leases various properties and motor vehicles. The lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1-10 years with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are renegotiated every five years to reflect market rentals.

Leases at significantly below-market terms and conditions

The DJPR holds land under a concessionary lease arrangement through its Biosciences Research Centre joint operation. The Biosciences research facility is constructed on this land. The concessionary lease has a term of 25 years concluding in August 2036 with an option to renew for another 25 years. Rental charge is \$1 per annum.

7.2.1 (a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented in Note 5.1.1.

7.2.1 (b) Amounts recognised in the comprehensive operating statement

The following amounts are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement relating to leases:

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(26,221)	(26,073)
Total amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement	(26,221)	(26,073)

7.2.1 (c) Amounts recognised in the cash flow statement

The following amounts are recognised in the cash flow statement for the year ending 30 June 2022 relating to leases.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	15,781	15,534

For any new contracts entered into, the DJPR considers whether a contract is, contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract or part of a contract, that conveys the right of use of an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the DJPR assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- Whether the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the department and for which the supplier does not have substantive substitution rights;
- Whether the department has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract and the department has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- Whether the department has the right to take decisions in respect of 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 July 2019.

Separation of lease and non-lease components

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the lessee is required to separate out and account separately for non-lease components within a lease contract and exclude these amounts when determining the lease liability and right-of-use asset amount.

Recognition and measurement of leases as a lessee

Lease liability – initial measurement

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily determinable or the DJPR's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable payments based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments arising from purchase and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Lease liability – subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increases for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in-stance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Presentation of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The DJPR presents right-of-use assets as 'property, plant and equipment' in the balance sheet. Lease liabilities are presented as 'borrowings' in the balance sheet.

Commissioned Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Royal Melbourne Showgrounds

The State, has entered into a joint operation agreement with the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria Limited (RASV) to redevelop the Royal Melbourne Showgrounds. The agreement came into effect on 30 June 2005. Two joint operation structures were established, an unincorporated joint operation to carry out and deliver the joint operation project, and an incorporated joint operation entity, Showgrounds Nominees Pty Ltd to hold the assets of the joint operation and to enter into agreements on behalf of the State and RASV.

In June 2006, Showgrounds Nominees Pty Ltd entered into a Development and Operations Agreement (on behalf of the State and RASV) with the Concessionaire, PPP Solutions (Showgrounds) Nominee Pty Ltd to design, construct, finance and maintain the new facilities at the showgrounds. The project operation term is 25 years from the date of commercial acceptance of completed works, which occurred in August 2006. The showgrounds buildings will revert to the joint operation on the conclusion of the lease arrangement.

The payments that relate to the redevelopment of the showgrounds are accounted for as a lease as disclosed in the table above. In addition, the DJPR also pays operating and maintenance costs.

Under the joint venture agreements, the State has agreed to support certain obligations of RASV that may arise out of the joint operation agreement. In accordance with the terms set out in the state commitment to RASV, the State will pay (in the form of a loan), the amount requested by RASV. If any outstanding loan amount remains unpaid at the date which is 25 years after the commencement of the operation term under the Development and Operation Agreement, RASV will be obliged to satisfy and discharge each such outstanding loan amount. This may take the form of a transfer to the State, of the whole of the RASV participating interest in the joint operation.

In May 2020, RASV advised the DJPR that it is unable to meet its share of the quarterly service payments to the Concessionaire. Accordingly, the DJPR has recognised a financial guarantee liability amounting to \$61.12 million in 2019-20 in relation to this obligation. This liability is disclosed in Note 6.2.

Biosciences Research Centre

In April 2008, the state, represented by the former Department of Primary Industries entered into a joint operation agreement with La Trobe University (La Trobe) to establish a world-class research facility known as AgriBio, Centre for AgriBioscience.

On 30 April 2009, Biosciences Research Centre Pty Ltd entered into a Project Agreement (on behalf of the state and La Trobe) with Plenary Research Pty Ltd (the Concessionaire) to design, construct, finance and maintain a facility over the project's operating term. The project's operating term is 25 years from the date of commercial acceptance, which occurred on 18 July 2012.

The service fee payments that relate to the project facility are accounted for as a lease as disclosed in the table below. In addition, the DJPR also pays operating and maintenance costs.

Commissioned PPPs related lease liabilities payable

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments ⁽ⁱ⁾		Present value of minimum future lease payments	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds				
Not longer than one year	5,730	5,730	5,388	5,388
Longer than one year but no later than five years	22,903	22,909	16,919	16,924
Longer than five years	23,720	29,444	11,711	13,889
Biosciences Research Centre				
Not longer than one year	25,038	24,520	23,804	23,313
Longer than one year but no later than five years	105,586	103,384	82,138	80,427
Longer than five years	277,596	304,835	127,955	135,267
Other lease liabilities payable ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾				
Not longer than one year	11,544	11,902	11,418	11,182
Longer than one year but no later than five years	15,654	18,590	15,579	16,462
Longer than five years	5,346	7,165	5,346	6,629
Minimum future lease payments	493,117	528,479	300,258	309,481
Less future finance charges	(192,859)	(218,999)	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	300,258	309,481	300,258	309,481
Included in the financial statements as:				
Current borrowings lease liabilities (Note 7.1)	–	–	20,482	19,056
Non-current borrowings lease liabilities (Note 7.1)	–	–	279,504	290,225
Total	–	–	299,986	309,281

(i) Minimum future lease payments include the aggregate of all base payments and any guaranteed residual.

(ii) Other lease liabilities include obligations that are recognised on the balance sheet, the future payments related to operating and lease commitments are disclosed in Note 7.5.

7.3 Cash flow information and balances

Cash and deposits, including cash equivalents, comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits at call and those highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment purposes, and which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash includes cash-on-hand and in bank (including funds held in trust), net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

7.3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Cash and short term deposits	9,637	9,391
Funds held in trust	407,123	419,462
Balance as per cash flow statement	416,760	428,853

Due to the State of Victoria's investment policy and government funding arrangements, the DJPR does not hold a large cash reserve in its bank accounts. Cash received by the DJPR from the generation of income is generally paid into the State's bank account, known as the Public Account. Similarly, any departmental expenditure, including those in the form of cheques drawn by the DJPR for the payment of goods and services to its suppliers and creditors are made via the Public Account. The process is such that, the Public Account would remit to the DJPR the cash required for the amount drawn on the cheques. This remittance by the Public Account occurs upon the presentation of the cheques by the DJPR's suppliers or creditors.

7.3.2 Reconciliation of net result for the period to cash flow from operating activities

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Net result for the year	105,025	6,026
Non-cash movements		
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-financial assets	(1,382)	11,533
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets and intangible assets	48,844	44,220
Increase in provision	6,899	13,057
Loan income from RASV	(6,486)	(6,598)
Land given/(received) free of charge	188	(25,016)
Revaluation of investments	4,419	3,958
Realised loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	1,029	(1,063)
Impairment of loans and receivables	22,090	6,166
Revaluation of long service leave liability	(8,966)	(1,727)
Movements in assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	206,855	(306,420)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(198,581)	273,085
Increase in provisions	15,277	19,302
Net cash flows used in operating activities	195,211	36,523

7.4 Trust account balances

The DJPR has responsibility for transactions and balances relating to trust funds held on behalf of third parties external to the DJPR. Funds managed on behalf of third parties are not recognised in these financial statements as they are managed on a fiduciary and custodial basis, and therefore are not controlled by the DJPR.

7.4.1 Trust account balances relating to trust accounts controlled by the DJPR

The following list of controlled trust account balances on a cash basis:

Controlled Trusts	2022 Opening Balance as at 1 July 2021
State trusts	
Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund Established under the <i>Regional Growth Fund Act 2011</i> to support regional cities and country communities in infrastructure, facilities, services, job creation, career opportunities and to increase investment.	147,557
State Development Special Projects Trust Account Established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> , to assist in facilitating, encouraging, promoting and carrying out activities leading to a balanced economic development of the State of Victoria.	44,780
Agriculture Projects Trust Account Established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> , to assist in facilitating, encouraging, promoting and carrying out activities leading to a balanced economic development of the State of Victoria.	55,681
Disease Compensation Funds Established under section 5 of the <i>Livestock Disease Control Act 1994</i> to support the control and eradication of any outbreak and to provide compensation for livestock destroyed due to suffering or suspected of suffering from diseases.	40,216
Plant, Equipment and Machinery Trust Accounts Operate under section 23 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i> and section 141 of the <i>Fisheries Act 1995</i> to enable the purchase of plant, equipment or machinery required for the purposes of the Acts, and for the operation, maintenance and repair of that plant, equipment or machinery, and to enable the payment of any other expenses in relation thereto.	1,941
State Treasury Trust Fund Established under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt and disbursement of unclaimed monies and other funds held in trust.	(435)
Inter-departmental Transfer Fund The trust was established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> by the Assistant Treasurer to record inter-departmental transfers when no other trust arrangement exists.	106,364
Animals in Research and Teaching Welfare Fund Established under the <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986</i> to record the receipt and disbursement of funds collected for monitoring and reporting on compliance by animal research and teaching establishments.	2,645
Commonwealth Treasury Trust Fund Established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> , for the purpose of holding funds from the Commonwealth Government.	20,714
Vic Fleet Trust Fund Established under section 19 (2) of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> as a specific purpose operating account. It receives funding and makes payments in relation to the motor vehicle pool.	—
Total controlled trusts	419,462

(\$ thousand)

2022			2021				
Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2022	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2020	MOG Transferred in	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2021
41,362	(63,922)	124,997	204,062	–	46,605	(103,110)	147,557
11,072	(7,463)	48,389	40,344	–	22,291	(17,855)	44,780
23,254	(23,844)	55,091	43,527	–	27,960	(15,806)	55,681
9,355	(4,747)	44,824	35,956	–	7,769	(3,509)	40,216
–	6	1,947	1,941	–	–	–	1,941
1,088	(791)	(138)	(224)	137	417	(765)	(435)
170,381	(156,755)	119,990	48,262	7,330	200,685	(149,913)	106,364
3,480	(3,523)	2,602	545	–	2,954	(854)	2,645
(2,691)	(8,601)	9,422	21,951	–	8,255	(9,492)	20,714
1,978	(1,978)	–	–	–	818	(818)	–
259,279	(271,617)	407,123	396,364	7,467	317,754	(302,122)	419,462

7.4.2 Trust account balances relating to trust accounts administered by the DJPR

The DJPR has responsibility for transactions and balances relating to trust funds held on behalf of third parties external to the DJPR. Funds managed on behalf of third parties are not recognised in these financial statements as they are managed on a fiduciary and custodial basis, and therefore are not controlled by the DJPR.

The following list of administered trust account balances on a cash basis:

	2021
	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2021
Administered trusts	
State trusts	
Lysterfield Reclamation Levy Trust Fund	5,598
Established under section 7 of the <i>Extractive Industries (Lysterfield) Act 1986</i> for the purposes of applying monies received in the trust to the reclamation of certain lands in accordance with the Act.	
State Treasury Trust Fund	345
Established under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt and disbursement of unclaimed monies and other funds held in trust.	
ANZAC Day Proceeds Trust Fund	195
Established under the <i>ANZAC Day Act 1958</i> to receive funds as required to be paid by the Anzac Day Act 1958 and the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> and to be credited to the Victorian Veterans Fund.	
Public Service Commuters Club	1,299
Established under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt of amounts associated with the scheme and deductions from club members salaries as well as recording payment to the Public Transport Corporation.	
Inter-departmental Transfer Fund	932
The trust was established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> by the Assistant Treasurer to record inter-departmental transfers when no other trust arrangement exists.	
Commonwealth Local Government Grants Trust Fund	–
Established under section 15 of the <i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995</i> (Commonwealth legislation) to make financial assistance grants to local governments.	
Total administered trusts	8,368

(\$ thousand)

2021					2020		
Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2022	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2020	MOG Transferred in	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2021
221	–	5,819	5,076	–	522	–	5,598
1,570	(1,040)	875	178	–	167	–	345
(61)	(60)	74	140	–	55	–	195
–	(23)	1,276	986	–	313	–	1,299
–	(1,236)	(304)	–	–	3,655	(2,722)	932
844,682	(844,682)	–	–	–	623,418	(623,418)	–
846,412	(847,041)	7,739	6,380	–	628,129	(626,141)	8,368

7.5 Commitments for expenditure

Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are recorded below at their nominal value and inclusive of GST. Where it is considered appropriate and provides additional relevant information to users, the net present values of significant individual projects are stated. These future expenditures cease to be disclosed as commitments once the related liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet.

7.5.1 Net commitments payable

Nominal Amounts: 2022

	(\$ thousand)			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Public private partnership commitments	12,298	60,935	158,807	232,040
Capital expenditure commitments	8,424	180	–	8,604
Other operating commitments	99,521	54,650	44	154,215
Accommodation expenditure commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	716	674	1,107	2,497
Grant commitments	1,101,891	764,634	4,751	1,871,276
Total commitment (inclusive of GST)	1,222,850	881,073	164,709	2,268,632
Less GST recoverable				(206,239)
Total commitment (exclusive of GST)				2,062,393

Nominal Amounts: 2021

	(\$ thousand)			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Public private partnership commitments	9,582	57,747	174,293	241,622
Capital expenditure commitments	3,196	271	–	3,467
Other operating commitments	97,645	39,180	28	136,853
Accommodation expenditure commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	14,009	158	–	14,167
Grant commitments	937,963	740,461	10,011	1,688,435
Total commitment (inclusive of GST)	1,062,395	837,817	184,332	2,084,544
Less GST recoverable				(189,504)
Total commitment (exclusive of GST)				1,895,040

(i) The DJPR has an occupancy agreement, ending on 30 June 2023, with the Department of Treasury and Finance Shared Service Provider for office accommodation across multiple CBD, Metropolitan and Regional locations and other related services, including management fee, maintenance, cleaning, utility costs, security, waste, rates and taxes and other statutory outgoings.

7.5.2 Controlled Public Private Partnership (PPP) commitments

The DJPR may enter into arrangements with private sector participants to design and construct or upgrade assets used to provide public services. These arrangements usually include the provision of design and construct, operational and maintenance services for a specified period of time. These arrangements are often referred to as either PPPs or service concession arrangements (SCAs).

PPPs usually take one of two main forms. In the more common form, the DJPR pays the operator over the arrangement period, subject to specified performance criteria being met. At the date of commitment to the principal provisions of the arrangement, these estimated periodic payments are allocated between a component related to the design and construction or upgrading of the asset and components related to the ongoing operation and maintenance of the asset. The former component is accounted for as a lease payment in accordance with the leases accounting policy. The remaining components are accounted for as commitments for operating costs, which are expensed in the comprehensive operating statement as they are incurred. The other, less common, form of SCA is one in which the DJPR grants to an operator, for a specified period of time, the right to collect fees from users of the SCA asset, in return for which the operator constructs the asset and has the obligation to supply agreed upon services, including maintenance of the asset for the period of the concession. These private sector entities typically lease land, and sometimes state works, from the DJPR and construct infrastructure. At the end of the concession period, the land and state works, together with the constructed facilities, will be returned to the DJPR.

After 1 July 2019, AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors* applies to arrangements where an operator provides public services, using a service concession asset, on behalf of the State and importantly, the operator manages at least some of the public service at its own discretion. The State must also control the asset for AASB 1059 to apply. This means that certain PPP arrangements will not be within the scope of AASB 1059 and will continue to be accounted for as either leases or assets being constructed by the State and conversely, certain arrangements that are not PPPs (such as certain external service arrangements) could be captured within the scope of AASB 1059. DJPR has reviewed its PPP arrangements and have determined that these arrangements will not be accounted for under AASB 1059 but will continue to be accounted for under AASB 16 *Leases* as lease liabilities.

7.5.2 Controlled Public Private Partnership (PPP) commitments (continued)

	(\$ thousand)			
	2022		2021	
	Other Commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	Other Commitments	Other Commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	Other Commitments
	Present Value	Nominal Value	Present Value	Nominal Value
Commissioned PPP commitments payable				
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	17,278	27,056	18,037	29,580
Biosciences Research Centre ^{(iii) (iv)}	127,932	238,033	126,275	247,438
Total commitments payable for PPPs	145,210	265,089	144,311	277,017
Commissioned PPP commitments receivable				
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(8,639)	(13,528)	(9,018)	(14,790)
Biosciences Research Centre ^{(iii) (iv)}	(10,689)	(19,521)	(10,834)	(20,606)
Less GST recoverable from the ATO	(11,443)	(21,095)	(11,314)	(21,966)
Total commitments receivable for PPPs	(30,771)	(54,144)	(31,167)	(57,361)
Net commitments for PPP (exclusive of GST)	114,438	210,945	113,145	219,656

(i) Other commitments relate to operating maintenance and life cycle costs.

(ii) The figures represent 100 per cent of the total commitment under the terms of the PPP with the concessionaire offset by a 50 per cent of the quarterly service payment recoupment under the terms of the joint arrangement with Royal Melbourne Showgrounds. The DJPR has recognised a financial guarantee liability in relation to the receivable from Royal Melbourne Showgrounds refer Note 7.2.1.

(iii) The figures represent 100 per cent of the operating commitment under the terms of the PPP with the concessionaire, offset by a 25 per cent of the general operating costs recoupment from La Trobe University under the terms of the joint arrangement. In 2016, La Trobe University has prepaid the net present value of its commitment to fund 25 per cent of the Biosciences Research Centre operating costs resulting in the DJPR recognising a liability for this prepayment that will be offset against the Bioscience Research Centre operating costs over the remaining contract term.

(iv) Other operating commitments for the Biosciences Research Centre exclude pass through costs related to utilities, waste management and insurance on the basis that they are variable in nature and cannot be reliably estimated.

7.5.3 Administered Public Private Partnership (PPP) commitments

Melbourne Convention Centre development project lease commitments

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Commissioned PPP related lease commitments				
Not longer than one year	52,209	50,892	49,310	48,065
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	222,732	217,102	167,674	163,436
Longer than five years	414,340	472,179	193,565	211,159
Minimum future lease payments	689,281	740,172	410,549	422,660
Less future finance charges	(278,732)	(317,512)	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	410,549	422,660	410,549	422,660

Melbourne Convention Centre development project lease commitments (Expansion)

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Commissioned PPP related lease commitments				
Not longer than one year	3,643	3,643	3,509	3,509
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	14,573	14,573	12,097	12,097
Longer than five years	24,591	28,234	14,825	16,552
	42,807	46,450	30,431	32,158
Commissioned PPP commitments receivable				
Not longer than one year	(3,643)	(3,643)	(3,509)	(3,509)
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	(14,573)	(14,573)	(12,097)	(12,097)
Longer than five years	(24,591)	(28,234)	(14,825)	(16,552)
	(42,807)	(46,450)	(30,431)	(32,158)
Net Commitment	–	–	–	–

The figures represent 100 per cent of commitment payable under the terms of the PPP with the concessionaire for the expansion stage of the Melbourne Centre and Exhibition Project which commenced in April 2018, offset by a 100% recoupment of the quarterly service payment under the terms of the memorandum of understanding with Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust.

Melbourne Convention Centre development project other commitments (Development)

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Commissioned PPP related other commitments				
Not longer than one year	22,453	21,933	23,480	22,936
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	95,240	93,043	81,462	79,582
Longer than five years	174,993	199,643	98,080	107,625
Minimum future payments	292,686	314,619	203,022	210,143
Less future finance charges	(89,664)	(104,476)	–	–
Present value of minimum other payments	203,022	210,143	203,022	210,143

Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre Expansion Project Other commitments (Expansion)

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Commissioned PPP related lease commitments				
Not longer than one year	4,355	4,227	4,198	4,074
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	18,790	18,234	15,638	15,175
Longer than five years	37,308	42,219	22,642	24,879
Minimum future lease payments	60,453	64,680	42,478	44,128
Less future finance charges	(17,977)	(20,552)	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	42,476	44,128	42,478	44,128

Melbourne Exhibition and Convention Centre (Development Stage)

In May 2006, the State of Victoria entered into an agreement under its Partnerships Victoria policy for the development and maintenance of the Melbourne Convention Centre (MCC) facility by a private sector consortium (the lessor)

The lessor was responsible for construction of the new facility convention centre (Stage 1), which commenced in June 2006 and commercial acceptance was achieved on 31 March 2009. Upon its completion, the DJPR on behalf of the State of Victoria was granted a 25 year finance lease by the lessor, and entered into an agreement under which the new facility will be operated by the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust (MCET).

It is estimated as at 30 June 2022 that future lease payments relating to the facility constructed in 2009 amount to \$441 million in net present value terms, or \$732 million in nominal dollars, to be paid to the lessor over a 25 year period which commenced 1 January 2009 over the respective lease period till 2034. At the initial construction of the convention centre in 2009, the DJPR on behalf of the State of Victoria had entered into a loan agreement with MCET under which MCET undertook to repay the State of Victoria 50 per cent (\$228 million) of the value of the asset (\$455 million) over a 25 year period. In the prior year, an assessment of future loan serviceability was undertaken and which identified that the loan was impaired and an allowance for impairment of \$142 million was reflected in FY20-21 in the DJPR administered balance sheet.

As part of the 25 year lease arrangement, the lessor provides services, maintenance, and refurbishments in return for a fixed (inflation adjusted) quarterly service payment from the State of Victoria for the existing facility. It is estimated that as at 30 June 2022, these future service payments amount to \$322 million in net present value terms, or \$441 million in nominal dollars, over the 25 year lease term.

Ownership of the MCC facility will transfer to the State of Victoria at the end of the 25 year lease period at no cost.

Melbourne Exhibition and Convention Centre (Expansion Stage)

The Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre Expansion Project (Stage 2) was announced in the 2015-16 Budget. The project was being delivered as a modification under the existing Melbourne Convention Centre Development (MCCD) Project. The project extended the existing MCEC facilities, adding nearly 20,000 square metres of flexible, multi-purpose event space, including meeting rooms, a new banquet hall and 9,000 square metres of new exhibition space, and a central hub linking to the existing MCEC facilities. On 28 May 2016, the State entered into a Project Agreement with MECE Project Pty Ltd (the Concessionaire) for the design, construction, partial financing and maintenance of the MCEC Expansion over the project's operating term to 2034. The project operation term is 16 years for partial build cost. The MCEC Expansion was officially opened on 8 July 2018, with Commercial Acceptance achieved on 13 July 2018.

8. RISKS, CONTINGENCIES AND VALUATION JUDGEMENTS

Introduction

The DJPR is exposed to risk from its activities and outside factors. In addition, it is often necessary to make judgements and estimates associated with recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. This section sets out financial instrument specific information, (including exposures to financial risks) as well as those items that are contingent in nature or require a higher level of judgement to be applied, which for the DJPR, related mainly to fair value determination.

Structure

- 8.1 Financial instruments specific disclosures
- 8.2 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities
- 8.3 Fair value determination

Significant judgement: Asset valuation impact

The market that the assets are valued in as at 30 June 2022 is being impacted by the uncertainty that the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak has caused. The valuer has advised that the current market environment, impacted by coronavirus (COVID-19), creates significant valuation uncertainty. The value assessed at the valuation date may therefore change over a relatively short time period.

8.1 Financial instruments specific disclosures

Introduction

Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Due to the nature of the DJPR's activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statute rather than a contract (for example taxes, fines and penalties). Such assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments in AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

Guarantees issued on behalf of the DJPR are financial instruments because, although authorised under statute, terms and conditions for each financial guarantee may vary and are subject to an agreement.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised costs if both of the following criteria are met and the assets are not designated as fair value through net result:

- the assets are held by the DJPR to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- the assets' contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interests.

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

The DJPR recognises the following assets in this category:

- cash and deposits;
- investments;
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables); and
- term deposits.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through net result

are categorised as such at trade date, or if they are classified as held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instrument assets are designated at fair value through net result on the basis that the financial assets form part of a group of financial assets that are managed based on their fair values and have their performance evaluated in accordance with documented risk management and investment strategies. Financial instruments at fair value through net result are initially measured at fair value; attributable transaction costs are expensed as incurred. Subsequently, any changes in fair value are recognised in the net result as other economic flows unless the changes in fair value relate to changes in DJPR's own credit risk. In this case, the portion of the change attributable to changes in DJPR's own credit risk is recognised in other comprehensive income with no subsequent recycling to net result when the financial liability is derecognised.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised on the date they are originated. They are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial instruments are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in profit and loss over the period of the interest bearing liability, using the effective interest rate method. DJPR recognises the following liabilities in this category:

- payables (excluding statutory payables);
- borrowings;
- financial guarantee; and
- lease liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading financial assets and liabilities. They are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives after initial recognition are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as an 'other economic flow' included in the net result.

Offsetting financial instruments: Financial instrument assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the DJPR concerned has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Some master netting arrangements do not result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities. Where DJPR does not have a legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts, because the right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as default, insolvency or bankruptcy, they are reported on a gross basis.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- DJPR retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- DJPR has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
 - a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where DJPR has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset is recognised to the extent of DJPR's continuing involvement in the asset.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised as an other economic flow in the estimated comprehensive operating statement.

Reclassification of financial instruments:

Subsequent to initial recognition reclassification of financial liabilities is not permitted. Financial assets are required to be reclassified between fair value through net result, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortised cost when and only when DJPRs' business model for managing its financial assets has changed such that its previous model would no longer apply. However, DJPR is generally unable to change its business model because it is determined by the Performance Management Framework (PMF) and all Victorian government departments are required to apply the PMF under the Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer 2018.

If under rare circumstances an asset is reclassified, the reclassification is applied prospectively from the reclassification date and previously recognised gains, losses or interest should not be restated. If the asset is reclassified to fair value, the fair value should be determined at the reclassification date and any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and fair value is recognised in net result.

8.1.1 Financial instruments: Categorisation

	(\$ thousand)				
	Cash and deposits	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through net result	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
2022					
Contractual financial assets					
Cash and deposits	416,760	–	–	–	416,760
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	–	264,829	–	264,829
Investments	–	1,610	71	–	1,681
Total contractual financial assets	416,760	1,610	264,900	–	683,270
Contractual financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
– Supplies and services	–	–	–	86,024	86,024
– Amounts payable to government and agencies	–	–	–	47,639	47,639
– Financial guarantees	–	–	–	48,036	48,036
– Accrued grants	–	–	–	184,968	184,968
– Other payables	–	–	–	13,203	13,203
Borrowings					
– Lease liabilities	–	–	–	299,985	299,985
– Advances from government	–	–	–	62,751	62,751
– Advances from Commonwealth	–	–	–	142,767	142,767
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	–	–	885,373	885,373

(i) Receivables and payables disclosed above exclude statutory receivables (i.e. GST recoverable) and statutory payables (i.e. taxes payable).

8.1.1 Financial instruments: Categorisation

	(\$ thousand)				
	Cash and deposits	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through net result	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
2021					
Contractual financial assets					
Cash and deposits	428,853	–	–	–	428,853
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	–	294,191	–	294,191
Investments	–	6,029	71	–	6,100
Total contractual financial assets	428,853	6,029	294,262	–	729,144
Contractual financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
– Supplies and services	–	–	–	73,127	73,127
– Amounts payable to government and agencies	–	–	–	20,745	20,745
– Financial guarantees	–	–	–	54,522	54,522
– Accrued grants	–	–	–	347,666	347,666
– Other payables	–	–	–	85,100	85,100
Borrowings					
– Lease liabilities	–	–	–	309,281	309,281
– Advances from government	–	–	–	102,451	102,451
– Advances from Commonwealth	–	–	–	200,375	200,375
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	–	–	1,193,267	1,193,267

(i) Receivables and payables disclosed above exclude statutory receivables (i.e. GST recoverable) and statutory payables (i.e. taxes payable).

8.1.2 Financial instruments: Net holding gain/(loss) on financial instruments by category

	(\$ thousand)			
	Revaluation gain	Impairment loss	Interest income/(expense)	Total
2022				
Contractual financial assets				
Financial assets designated at amortised cost	–	(22,090)	2,571	(19,519)
Investments measured at fair value	(4,419)	–	–	(4,419)
Total contractual financial assets	(4,419)	(22,090)	2,571	(23,938)
Contractual financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	–	–	(26,221)	(26,221)
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	–	(26,221)	(26,221)
2021				
Contractual financial assets				
Financial assets designated at amortised cost	–	(389)	3,629	3,240
Investments measured at fair value	(3,958)	–	–	(3,958)
Total contractual financial assets	(3,958)	(389)	3,629	(718)
Contractual financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	–	–	(30,396)	(30,396)
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	–	(30,396)	(30,396)

The net holding gains or losses disclosed above are determined as follows:

- For cash and cash equivalents, loans or receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets, the net gain or loss is calculated by taking the movement in the fair value of the asset, the interest income, plus or minus foreign exchange gains or losses arising from revaluation of the financial assets, and minus any impairment recognised in the net result;
- For financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, the net gain or loss is calculated by taking the interest expense, and plus or minus foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the revaluation of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and
- For financial asset and liabilities that are mandatorily measured at or designated at fair value through net result, the net gain or loss is calculated by taking the movement in the fair value of the financial asset or liability.

8.1.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The DJPR's activities expose it primarily to the financial risk of changes in interest rates. The DJPR does not enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate

The DJPR does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The DJPR's principal financial instruments comprise:

- cash assets
- term deposits
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables)
- payables (excluding statutory payables)
- borrowings, and
- lease liabilities.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument above are disclosed in Note 8.3 – Fair value determination of financial assets and liabilities, to the financial statements.

The DJPR uses different methods to measure and manage the different risks to which it is exposed.

The carrying amounts of the DJPR's contractual financial assets and financial liabilities by category are disclosed in the Note 8.1.1 – Financial instruments: Categorisation.

Financial instruments: Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the contractual financial assets of the DJPR, which comprise cash and deposits, non-statutory receivables and available-for-sale contractual financial assets. The DJPR's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of the counter party on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the DJPR. Credit risk is measured at fair value and is monitored on a regular basis.

Credit risk associated with the DJPR's financial assets is minimal because its main debtor is the Victorian Government. For debtors other than government, it is the DJPR's policy to only deal with entities with high credit ratings of a minimum triple-B rating and to obtain sufficient collateral or credit enhancements, where appropriate.

In addition, the DJPR does not engage in hedging for its contractual financial assets and mainly obtains contractual financial assets that are on fixed interest, except for cash and deposits, which are mainly cash at bank. As with the policy for debtors, the DJPR's policy is to only deal with banks with high credit ratings.

The DJPR mainly holds financial assets that are on fixed interest except for cash assets which are mainly cash at bank. As with the policy for debtors, the DJPR's policy is to only deal with domestic banks with high credit ratings.

Provision for impairment for contractual financial assets is recognised when there is objective evidence that the DJPR will not be able to collect a receivable. Objective evidence includes financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments, debts which are more than 60 days overdue, and changes in debtor credit ratings.

Contract financial assets are written off against the carrying amount when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Bad debt written off by mutual consent is classified as a transaction expense. Bad debt written off following a unilateral decision is recognised as other economic flows in the net result.

Except as otherwise detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the DJPR's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

Credit quality of contractual financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.

	(\$ thousand)			
	Financial Institution agencies (AA credit rating)	Government agencies (AA credit rating)	Other	Total
2022				
Cash and deposits	279,827	2,047	134,885	416,760
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	71,951	192,879	264,829
Investments	–	–	71	71
Total contractual financial assets	279,827	73,998	327,835	681,661
2021				
Cash and deposits	274,109	2,046	152,698	428,853
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	66,854	227,336	294,191
Investments	–	–	71	71
Total contractual financial assets	274,109	68,900	380,105	723,115

(i) The carrying amounts disclosed exclude statutory receivables (e.g. amounts owing from the State of Victoria and GST recoverable).

Contractual financial assets that are either past due or impaired

There are no material financial assets which are individually determined to be impaired. Currently, the DJPR does not hold any collateral as security nor credit enhancements relating to any of its financial assets.

There are no financial assets that have had their terms renegotiated so as to prevent them from being past due or impaired, and they are stated at the carrying amounts as indicated.

Impairment of financial assets under AASB 9

The DJPR records the allowance for expected credit loss for the relevant financial instruments applying AASB 9's Expected Credit Loss approach. Subject to AASB 9 impairment assessment includes the DJPR's contractual receivables, statutory receivables and its investment in debt instruments.

Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under AASB 9. Other financial assets mandatorily measured or designated at fair value through net result are not subject to impairment assessment under AASB 9. While cash and cash equivalents are subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Contractual receivables at amortised cost

The DJPR applies AASB 9 simplified approach for all contractual receivables to measure expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The DJPR has grouped contractual receivables on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due and select the expected credit loss rate based on DJPR's past history, existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of the financial year.

On this basis, the DJPR determines there is minimal change required to the impairment assessment as a result of the expected credit loss analysis.

Credit loss allowance is classified as other economic flows in the net result. Contractual receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and impairment losses are classified as a transaction expense. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Previously, a provision for doubtful debts was recognised when there is objective evidence that the debts may not be collected and bad debts are written off when identified. A provision is made for estimated irrecoverable amounts from the sale of goods when there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired. Bad debts considered as written off by mutual consent.

Statutory receivables and debt investments at amortised cost

The DJPR's non-contractual receivables arising from statutory requirements are not financial instruments. However, they are nevertheless recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 9 requirements as if those receivables are financial instruments.

Both the statutory receivables and investments in debt instruments are considered to have low credit risk, taking into account the counterparty's credit rating, risk of default and capacity to meet contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. As a result, the loss allowance recognised for these financial assets during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. No loss allowance has been recognised.

Financial instruments: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that DJPR would be unable to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The DJPR operates under the government fair payments policy of settling financial obligations within 30 days and in the event of a dispute, making payments within 30 days from the date of resolution.

The DJPR's maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed in the balance sheet. The DJPR manages its liquidity risk by:

- close monitoring of its short-term and long-term borrowings by senior management, including monthly reviews on current and future borrowing levels and requirements
- holding investments and other contractual financial assets that are readily tradeable in the financial markets
- careful maturity planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows
- a high credit rating for the State of Victoria (Moody's Investor Services & Standard & Poor's double-A), which assists in accessing debt market at a lower interest rate.

The DJPR's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based the current assessment of risk. Cash for unexpected events is generally sourced from liquidation of financial investments. Maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed in the balance sheet.

Financial instruments: Market risk

The DJPR's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk with only insignificant exposure to foreign currency and other price risks. Objectives, policies and processes used to manage each of these risks are disclosed in the paragraphs below:

Foreign currency risk

The DJPR is exposed to minimal foreign currency risk through its payables relating to purchases of supplies and consumables from overseas. This is because of a limited amount of purchases denominated in foreign currencies and a short timeframe between commitment and settlement.

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk is insignificant and might arise primarily through the DJPR's interest bearing liabilities and assets. The only interest bearing liabilities and assets are the lease liabilities and term deposits. The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rates and the DJPR's sensitivity to interest rate risk are set out in the table that follows.

Interest rate exposure of financial instruments

	Weighted average interest rate	(\$ thousand)			
		Interest rate exposure			
		Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
2022					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	0.32%	416,760	2,047	279,827	134,885
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	1.25%	264,829	40,000	136,906	87,883
Investments		71	–	–	71
Total financial assets		681,661	42,047	416,733	222,839
Financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Supplies and services		86,024	–	–	86,024
Amounts payable to government and agencies		47,639	–	–	47,639
Financial guarantee		48,036	48,036	–	–
Other payables		13,203	–	–	13,203
Borrowings					
Lease liabilities	7.71%	299,985	299,985	–	–
Advances from government		62,751	–	–	62,751
Advances from Commonwealth	1.83%	142,767	–	142,767	–
Total financial liabilities		700,405	348,021	142,767	209,617

02 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	(\$ thousand)				
	Interest rate exposure				
	Weighted average interest rate	Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
2021					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	0.32%	428,853	2,046	274,109	152,698
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	1.37%	294,191	40,000	196,665	57,526
Investments		71	–	–	71
Total financial assets		723,115	42,046	470,774	210,295
Financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Supplies and services		73,127	–	–	73,127
Amounts payable to government and agencies		20,745	–	–	20,745
Financial guarantee		54,522	54,522	–	–
Other payables		432,766	–	–	432,766
Borrowings					
Lease liabilities	7.71%	309,281	309,281	–	–
Advances from government		102,451	–	–	102,451
Advances from Commonwealth	1.83%	200,375	–	200,375	–
Total financial liabilities		1,193,267	363,803	200,375	629,089

(i) The carrying amounts disclosed exclude statutory receivables and payables (e.g. amounts owing from Victorian Government, GST recoverable and GST payable).

Sensitivity analysis disclosure

The DJPR's sensitivity to market risk is determined based on the observed range of actual historical data for the preceding five year period. The following movements are "reasonably possible" over the next 12 months.

A shift of +100 basis points (1%) per cent and -100 basis points (1%) per cent in market interest rates (AUD) from year-end rates.

The table below discloses the impact on the DJPR's net result and equity for each category of financial instrument held by the DJPR at the end of the reporting period as presented to key management personnel if the above movements were to occur.

Interest rate risk sensitivity

	(\$ thousand)		
	Interest rate		
		-100 basis points	+100 basis points
	Carrying amount	Net result	Net result
2022			
Contractual financial assets			
Cash and deposits	416,760	(4,168)	4,168
Receivables	264,829	(2,648)	2,648
Investments	71	(1)	1
Total impact		(6,817)	6,817
Contractual financial liabilities			
Payables	146,866	(1,469)	1,469
Lease liabilities	299,985	(3,000)	3,000
Advances from Government	62,751	(628)	628
Advances from Commonwealth	142,767	(1,428)	1,428
Total impact		(6,524)	6,524
2021			
Contractual financial assets			
Cash and deposits	428,853	(4,289)	4,289
Receivables	294,191	(2,942)	2,942
Investments	71	(1)	1
Total impact		(7,231)	7,231
Contractual financial liabilities			
Payables	526,638	(5,266)	5,266
Lease liabilities	309,281	(3,093)	3,093
Advances from Government	102,451	(1,025)	1,025
Advances from Commonwealth	200,375	(2,004)	2,004
Total impact		(11,387)	11,387

8.2 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the DJPR.

The DJPR did not have any significant contingent assets as at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$nil).

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are:

- possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity, or
- present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognised because:
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, or
 - the amount of the obligations cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are also classified as either quantifiable or non-quantifiable.

Quantifiable contingent liabilities as at 30 June

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Legal disputes	60	–
Insurance claims	906	502
Mining site rehabilitation bonds ⁽ⁱ⁾	166,180	123,674
Total contingent liabilities	167,146	124,176

(i) This contingent liability has been raised as per the requirements under the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990, which stipulate that the holders of an exploration or mining licence, or extractive industry work authority are required to rehabilitate their earth resources sites (details of responsibility in the Act), and failure to do so by them, may result in the State being liable to rehabilitate the sites under the Act. The contingent liability represents an estimate of the State's possible financial exposure, in the event that authority holders with a rehabilitation bond shortfall default on their obligations and the State makes a determination to rehabilitate the sites.

Non-quantifiable contingent liabilities

From time to time the DJPR enters into arrangements with other parties to compensate them for losses they might incur as a result of transactions they enter into. The arrangements are evaluated to establish whether they represent onerous contracts, contingent liabilities or whether they are executory in nature.

There are a number of litigation matters underway at balance date, the details of which are not disclosed in order not to prejudice the cases.

Contingent liabilities are not secured over any of the assets of the DJPR.

Non-quantifiable contingent liabilities – joint arrangements

Royal Melbourne Showgrounds redevelopment

The state has entered into an agreement with Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria (RASV) pursuant to which the State agrees to support certain payment obligations of RASV that may arise under the Non-Core Development Agreement subject to the RASV complying with certain obligations as set out in that Deed.

Biosciences Research Centre (known as AgriBio)

The quarterly service fee payment obligations of Biosciences Research Centre Pty Ltd (BRC Co) on behalf of the joint venture participants (Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions and La Trobe University) are backed by the State of Victoria under a State Support Deed.

Under this Deed, the State ensures that the joint venture participants have the financial capacity to meet their payment obligations to BRC Co, thereby enabling BRC Co to meet its obligations to pay the quarterly service fee to the concessionaire under the Project Agreement. The State underwrites the risk of any default by BRC Co.

8.3 Fair value determination

This section sets out information on how DJPR determined fair value for financial reporting purposes. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following assets and liabilities are carried at fair value:

- financial assets and liabilities at fair value through operating result,
- property, plant and equipment, and
- biological assets.

Fair value hierarchy

In determining fair values a number of inputs are used. To increase consistency and comparability in the financial statements, these inputs are categorised into three levels, also known as the fair value hierarchy. The levels are as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The DJPR determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) is the DJPR's independent valuation agency and the DJPR will engage them to monitor changes in the fair value of each asset and liability through relevant data sources to determine revaluations when it is required.

How this section is structured

For those assets and liabilities for which fair values are determined, the following disclosures are provided:

- carrying amount and the fair value (which would be the same for those assets measured at fair value);
- which level of the fair value hierarchy was used to determine the fair value; and
- in respect of those assets and liabilities subject to fair value determination using Level 3 inputs:
 - a reconciliation of the movements in fair values from the beginning of the year to the end; and
 - details of significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value determination.

This section is divided between disclosures in connection with fair value determination for financial instruments (refer to Note 8.3.1 – Fair value determination of financial assets and liabilities) and non-financial physical assets (refer to Note 8.3.2 – Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets).

The DJPR currently holds a range of financial instruments that are recorded in the financial statements where the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value, either due to their short-term nature or with the expectation that they will be paid in full by the end of the 2021-22 reporting period.

Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost

	(\$ thousand)			
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Fair Value
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Contractual financial assets				
Cash and deposits	416,760	428,853	416,760	428,853
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	264,829	294,191	264,829	294,191
Investments	71	71	71	71
Total contractual financial assets	681,660	723,115	681,660	723,115
Contractual financial liabilities				
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾				
– Supplies and services	331,834	526,638	331,834	526,638
– Finance guarantee	48,036	54,522	48,036	54,522
Borrowings				
– Lease liabilities	299,985	309,281	299,985	309,281
– Advances from government	62,751	102,451	62,751	102,451
– Advances from Commonwealth	142,767	200,375	142,767	200,375
Total contractual financial liabilities	885,373	1,193,267	885,373	1,193,267

(i) The carrying amounts exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from government, GST input tax credit recoverable, and GST payable).

8.3.1 Fair value determination of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value ⁽ⁱ⁾

	(\$ thousand)			
	Carrying amount	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using		
		Level 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 3 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2022				
Financial assets at fair value through net result				
Investments	1,610	1,610	–	–
Total financial assets at fair value	1,610	1,610	–	–
2021				
Financial assets at fair value through net result				
Investments	6,029	6,029	–	–
Total financial assets at fair value	6,029	6,029	–	–

(i) The fair value hierarchies are disclosed by class of financial instrument.

There have been no transfers between levels during the period.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair value.

8.3.2 Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets

(\$ thousand)				
	Carrying amount as at 30 June 2022	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using		
		Level 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 3 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2022				
Land at fair value				
Non-specialised land	516,943	–	516,943	–
Specialised land	492,597	–	–	492,597
Total of land at fair value	1,009,540	–	516,943	492,597
Buildings at fair value				
Non-specialised buildings	18,733	–	–	18,733
Specialised buildings	469,618	–	–	469,618
Total of buildings at fair value	488,351	–	–	488,351
Plant and equipment at fair value				
Vehicles ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	466	–	–	466
Plant and equipment	23,416	–	–	23,416
Total plant and equipment at fair value	23,882	–	–	23,882
Cultural assets at fair value				
Cultural assets	2,785	–	13	2,772
Total cultural assets at fair value	2,785	–	13	2,772
Building leasehold improvements at fair value				
Leasehold improvements	20,093	–	–	20,093
Total building leasehold improvements at fair value	20,093	–	–	20,093
Motor vehicles at fair value				
Motor vehicles	11,059	–	–	11,059
Total motor vehicles at fair value	11,059	–	–	11,059
Total property, plant, equipment and at fair value	1,555,710	–	516,956	1,038,754

(i) Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

(ii) Vehicles are categorised to level 3 assets as current replacement cost method is used in estimating fair value.

8.3.2 Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets

(\$ thousand)				
	Carrying amount as at 30 June 2021	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using		
		Level 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 3 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2021				
Land at fair value				
Non-specialised land	517,063	–	517,063	–
Specialised land	492,088	–	–	492,088
Total of land at fair value	1,009,151	–	517,063	492,088
Buildings at fair value				
Non-specialised buildings	20,285	–	–	20,285
Specialised buildings	493,572	–	–	493,572
Total of buildings at fair value	513,857	–	–	513,857
Plant and equipment at fair value				
Vehicles ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	528	–	–	528
Plant and equipment	26,361	–	–	26,361
Total plant and equipment at fair value	26,889	–	–	26,889
Cultural assets at fair value				
Cultural assets	2,831	–	13	2,818
Total cultural assets at fair value	2,831	–	13	2,818
Building leasehold improvements at fair value				
Leasehold improvements	14,157	–	–	14,157
Total leasehold improvements at fair value	14,157	–	–	14,157
Motor vehicles at fair value				
Motor vehicles	12,014	–	–	12,014
Total motor vehicles at fair value	12,014	–	–	12,014
Total property, plant, equipment and at fair value	1,578,899	–	517,076	1,061,823

(i) Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

(ii) Vehicles are categorised to level 3 assets as current replacement cost method is used in estimating fair value.

There has been no change in valuation techniques during the year.

Non-specialised land

Non-specialised land is valued using fair value. Under this valuation method, the assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets which are considered to have nominal or no added improvement value.

An independent valuation is performed by the Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) to determine the fair value using the market approach as well as the current replacement cost method approach. Valuation of the assets is determined by analysing comparable sales and allowing for share, size, topography, location, and other relevant factors specific to the asset being valued. From the sales analysed, an appropriate rate per square metre has been applied to the subject asset.

To the extent that non-specialised land do not contain significant, unobservable adjustments, these assets are classified as level 2 under the market approach.

Specialised land and specialised buildings

The market approach is also used for specialised land, although it is adjusted for the community service obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants. This approach is in light of the highest and best use consideration required for fair value measurement, and takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible. As adjustments of CSO are considered as significant unobservable inputs, specialised land would be classified as level 3 assets.

For the Public Administration output group, the majority of specialised buildings are valued using the current replacement cost method. As the depreciation adjustments are considered as significant, unobservable inputs in nature, specialised buildings are classified as level 3 fair value measurements.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is held at fair value. When plant and equipment is specialised in use, such that it is rarely sold other than as part of a going concern, fair value is determined using the current replacement cost method. For all assets measured at fair value, the current use is considered the highest and best use.

Motor vehicles under lease

Vehicles are valued using the current replacement cost method. The DJPR acquires new vehicles and at times disposes of them before the end of their economic life. The process of acquisition, use and disposal in the market is managed by experienced fleet managers who set relevant depreciation rates during use to reflect the utilisation of the vehicles.

Cultural assets

Cultural assets are valued using the current replacement cost method in the public administration output group where research of similar examples in existence in Australia was conducted and an estimated cost for replacement was established.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value movements

2022

Opening Balance

Additions

Disposals

Return of capital

Transfers to classified as held for sale

Given free of charge

Transfer between classes

Depreciation

Subtotal

Revaluation

Sub-total**Closing balance**

(i) Transfer of net assets into DJPR in the prior year were due to the machinery of government change. This transfer made pursuant to FRD 119 Transfer through Contributed Capital under the Financial Management Act 1994.

(ii) This balance represents the net transfer out of Level 3 to Level 2 which occurred in prior year as a result of the scheduled full revaluation in FY 2020-21 conducted by Valuer General Victoria (VGV). There is nil asset movements in the current year.

(iii) This balance represents the net transfer out of Level 2 to Level 3 which occurred in prior year as a result of the scheduled full revaluation in FY 2020-21 conducted by Valuer General Victoria (VGV). There is nil asset movements in the current year.

(\$ thousand)						
Specialised land	Specialised buildings & non-specialised buildings	Plant and equipment and vehicles	Motor vehicles	Cultural assets	Leasehold improvements	Total
492,088	513,857	26,889	12,013	2,818	14,157	1,061,823
777	3,161	1,638	3,770	–	5,181	14,527
–	–	(468)	(1,073)	–	(129)	(1,670)
(267)	(10,449)	(4)	–	–	–	(10,720)
–	–	–	(434)	–	–	(434)
–	–	–	(68)	–	–	(68)
–	13,206	1,231	–	–	8,822	23,259
–	(31,425)	(5,405)	(3,150)	(47)	(7,940)	(47,967)
510	(25,507)	(3,008)	(955)	(47)	5,934	(23,073)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
492,597	488,351	23,882	11,059	2,772	20,093	1,038,754

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value movements (continued)

2021

Opening balance

Additions

Disposals

Transfers via contributed capital ⁽ⁱ⁾

Transfers to classified as held for sale

Given free of charge

Transfers in/(out) – machinery of government transfers

Transfer between classes

Reclassification

Transfer in (out) of Level 3 ^{(ii) (iii)}

Depreciation

Subtotal

Revaluation

Subtotal**Closing balance**

(i) Transfer of net assets into DJPR in the prior year were due to the machinery of government change. This transfer made pursuant to FRD 119 Transfer through Contributed Capital under the Financial Management Act 1994.

(ii) This balance represents the net transfer out of Level 3 to Level 2 which occurred in prior year as a result of the scheduled full revaluation in FY 2020-21 conducted by Valuer General Victoria (VGV). There is nil asset movements in the current year.

(iii) This balance represents the net transfer out of Level 2 to Level 3 which occurred in prior year as a result of the scheduled full revaluation in FY 2020-21 conducted by Valuer General Victoria (VGV). There is nil asset movements in the current year.

(\$ thousand)						
Specialised land	Specialised buildings & non-specialised buildings	Plant and equipment and vehicles	Motor vehicles	Cultural assets	Leasehold improvements	Total
556,166	421,022	28,836	13,728	16,142	18,160	1,054,054
60	96	2,247	2,369	–	2	4,774
(3,460)	(7,762)	(175)	(620)	(14)	(596)	(12,627)
(933)	–	–	–	–	–	(933)
–	–	–	(87)	–	–	(87)
–	–	–	(38)	–	–	(38)
10,115	30,439	–	–	–	–	40,554
–	28,482	770	–	(13,420)	1,581	17,413
–	–	213	–	–	632	845
(119,243)	26,272	–	–	–	–	(92,971)
–	(20,380)	(5,001)	(3,339)	(28)	(5,622)	(34,371)
(113,461)	57,147	(1,947)	(1,715)	(13,463)	(4,003)	(77,441)
49,383	35,688	–	–	139	–	85,210
49,383	35,688	–	–	139	–	85,210
492,088	513,857	26,889	12,013	2,818	14,157	1,061,823

8.3.2 Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations for 2022

2022 Asset class	Valuation technique ⁽ⁱ⁾	Significant unobservable inputs ⁽ⁱ⁾
Specialised and non-specialised land	Market approach	Community Service Obligation (CSO) adjustment
Specialised and non-specialised buildings	Current replacement cost method	Direct cost per square metre Useful life of specialised buildings
Vehicles	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit Useful life of vehicle
Plant and equipment	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit Useful life of plant and equipment
Cultural assets	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit Useful life of cultural assets
Leasehold Improvements	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit Useful life of leasehold improvements

(i) Illustrations on the valuation techniques, significant unobservable inputs and related quantitative range of those inputs are indicative and should not be directly used without consultation with the DJPR's independent valuer.

Significant unobservable inputs have remained unchanged since June 2021.

Biological assets measured at fair value and their categorisation in the fair value hierarchy

	(\$ thousand)			
	2022		2021	
	Carrying amount	Level 2 Fair value measurement	Carrying amount	Level 2 Fair value measurement
Breeding livestock – pigs, sheep and cattle	5,110	5,110	2,165	2,165
Total biological assets	5,110	5,110	2,165	2,165

There have been no transfers between levels during the period. There were no changes in valuation techniques throughout the period to 30 June 2022.

Biological assets comprises of livestock. Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any changes recognised in the comprehensive operating statement – other economic flows. Costs to sell include all costs that would be necessary to sell the assets, including freight and direct selling costs.

The fair value of a biological asset is based on its present location and condition. If an active market exists for a biological asset in its present location and condition, the quoted price in that market is the appropriate basis for determining the fair value of that asset. Where access exists to different markets then the most relevant market is referenced.

In the event that market determined prices or values are not available for a biological asset in its present condition, the present value of the expected net cash flows from the asset, discounted at a current market determined rate is utilised to determine fair value.

For livestock, fair value is based on relevant market indicators which include store cattle prices, abattoir market prices, and cattle prices received/quoted for the DJPR's cattle at the reporting date. Prices for cattle generally reflect the shorter term spot prices available in the market place and vary depending on the weight and condition of the animal.

9. OTHER DISCLOSURES

Introduction

This section includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or otherwise, for the understanding of this financial report.

Structure

- 9.1 Ex-gratia expenses
- 9.2 Other economic flows included in net result
- 9.3 Non-financial assets held for sale
- 9.4 Equity disclosure
- 9.5 Entities consolidated pursuant to section 53(1) (b) of the FMA
- 9.6 Correction of prior year error
- 9.7 Responsible persons
- 9.8 Remuneration of executives
- 9.9 Related parties
- 9.10 Remuneration of auditors
- 9.11 Subsequent events
- 9.12 Other accounting policies
- 9.13 Australian Accounting Standards issued that are not yet effective
- 9.14 Departmental output objectives and descriptions
- 9.15 Glossary of technical terms
- 9.16 Style conventions

9.1 Ex-gratia expenses

Ex-gratia expenses mean the voluntary payment of money or other non-monetary benefit (e.g. a write off) that is not made either to acquire goods, services or other benefits for the entity or to meet a legal liability, or to settle or resolve a possible legal liability or claim against the entity. Ex-gratia expenses are included in administrative expenses (Note 3.5).

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
Forgiveness or waiver of liability ⁽ⁱ⁾	212	13,650
Total ex-gratia expenses	212	13,650

(i) Ex-gratia payments relate to grant applications that were incorrectly assessed or paid in error and that have been written off as there is little likelihood of recovery and a return of funds would result in financial hardship for applicants and their businesses in light of the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions. Grants paid in error that have not been written off are recognised as receivables (Note 6.1).

(ii) The DJPR has reviewed the grants that were paid in error in the prior year and has written off \$13.65m which has been restated as ex-gratia expenses.

9.2 Other economic flows included in net result

Other economic flows are changes in the volume or value of an asset or liability that do not result from transactions.

Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows include the gains or losses from:

- the revaluation of the present value of the long service leave liability due to changes in the bond interest rates.

Other economic flows included in net result

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-financial assets	1,382	(11,533)
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	1,382	(11,533)
Net losses on financial instruments		
Impairment of loans and receivable	(22,090)	(6,166)
Revaluation losses on investment	(4,419)	(3,958)
Realised losses on foreign exchange	(1,029)	1,063
Total net gains/(losses) on financial instruments	(27,537)	(9,061)
Other losses from other economic flows		
Revaluation of long service leave liability ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,956	1,727
Revaluation of natural resource reserves & biological assets	5,010	–
Total other losses from other economic flows	8,966	1,727
Total other economic flows included in net result	(17,189)	(18,866)

(i) Revaluation gains due to changes in bond rates.

9.3 Non-financial assets held for sale

Total non-financial assets held for sale

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Current assets		
Leased motor vehicles held for sale	434	87
Total non-financial assets held for sale	434	87

Measurement

Non-financial physical assets (including disposal group assets) are treated as current and classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

This condition is regarded as met only when:

- the asset is available for immediate sale in the current condition, and
- the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale is expected to be completed within 12 months from the date of classification.

These non-financial physical assets, related liabilities and financial assets are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and are not subject to depreciation or amortisation.

9.4 Equity disclosure

Contributed capital

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	1,556,259	1,463,968
Capital transactions with the State in its capacity as owner arising from:		
Capital appropriations	209,667	202,460
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio	(274,540)	(226,946)
Net assets transferred to other government entities	–	(4,991)
Net assets transferred from other government entities	–	121,768
Return of capital	(12,372)	–
Balance at end of the year	1,479,014	1,556,259

Capital funding to agencies within portfolio

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Melbourne and Olympic Parks Trust	(35,661)	(38,451)
State Sports Centre Trust	(51,950)	(41,667)
Museum Board of Victoria	(19,943)	(4,500)
Victorian Arts Centre Trust	(11,955)	(18,915)
Emerald Tourist Railway Board	(1,236)	(11,279)
Library Board Victoria	(745)	(20)
Docklands Studio Melbourne	(610)	(41,563)
Geelong Performing Arts Centre	(73,949)	(23,627)
Kardinia Park Stadium Trust	(59,604)	(14,794)
National Gallery Victoria	(13,309)	(17,129)
Federation Square Pty Ltd	(5,000)	(15,000)
Australian Centre for the Moving Image	(577)	–
Total capital contributions to agencies within portfolio	(274,540)	(226,946)



9.5 Entities consolidated pursuant to section 53(1)(b) of the FMA

The following entities have been consolidated into the DJPR's financial statements pursuant to a determination made by the Assistant Treasurer under section 53(1)(b) of the FMA:

- Rural Assistance Commissioner
- Victorian Racing Tribunal
- Victorian Racing Integrity Board
- Racing Integrity Commissioner
- Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority
- Secretary, Project Development

The financial effects of each of those entities were not material to the departmental consolidated group. However, the financial effects of those entities in aggregate were material to the Departmental consolidated group. Therefore, those entities are reported in aggregate in the table below.

Departmental consolidated group

	(\$ thousand)	
	Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions	
	2022	2021
Total income from transactions	11,021,876	7,189,339
Net result from transactions	143,934	25,183
Total assets ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2,487,368	2,861,594
Total liabilities	909,239	1,147,989

(i) Other non-material entities that are material in aggregate are reported in aggregate.

(ii) Total assets for other section 53(1)(b) entities in aggregate were material to the DJPR consolidated group.

(\$ thousand)							
Rural Assistance Commissioner (RAC)		Other section 53(1)(b) entities ⁽ⁱ⁾ (Excluding RAC)		Eliminations and adjustments		DJPR consolidated group	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
2	2	72,937	4,421	–	–	11,094,815	7,193,762
348	395	(22,068)	(785)	–	–	122,214	24,793
145,708	203,699	253,714	120,513	–	–	2,886,790	3,185,806
142,601	200,243	2,196	588	–	–	1,054,036	1,348,820

9.6 Correction of a prior period error

The DJPR previously recognised land that it holds under a concessionary lease arrangement through its Biosciences Research Centre joint operation as an intangible asset at fair value. In accordance with FRD 123 *Transitional requirements on the application of AASB 16 Leases*, which took effect from March 2020, the department is required to recognise its share of this lease arrangement as right-of-use asset measured at cost. As the concessionary lease arrangement should have been recognised at \$nil, this error had the effect of overstating intangible assets and accumulated surplus as at 30 June 2020 by \$32,012,000. The correction of this error also had the effect of reducing the amortisation of intangible assets in the year ended 30 June 2021 by \$99,000.

Impact of the adjustment in the prior year is as follows:

	(\$ thousand)		
	As at 30 June 2021 (previously reported)	Impact of prior period errors	As at 30 June 2021 (restated)
Comprehensive operating statement			
Depreciation and amortisation	(44,319)	99	(44,220)
Net result from continuing operations	5,927	99	6,026
Balance Sheet			
Intangible assets	33,823	(32,012)	1,811
Equity			
Accumulated deficit	(23,044)	(32,012)	(55,056)

9.7 Responsible persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA), the following disclosures are made regarding responsible persons for the reporting period.

The persons who held the positions of ministers and accountable officer in the DJPR were:

**Secretary, Department of Jobs,
Precincts and Regions
Accountable Officer**

Mr Simon Phemister
1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

**Minister for Industry Support and Recovery
Minister for Business Precincts**

The Hon. Ben Carroll
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

The Hon. Martin Pakula
1 July 2021 to 27 June 2022

Minister for Trade

Mr Tim Pallas
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

The Hon. Martin Pakula
1 July 2021 to 27 June 2022

Minister for Racing

Mr Anthony Carbines
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

The Hon. Martin Pakula
1 July 2021 to 27 June 2022

Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events

Mr Steve Dimopoulos
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

The Hon. Martin Pakula
1 July 2021 to 27 June 2022

Minister for Creative Industries

Mr Steve Dimopoulos
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

The Hon. Danny Pearson
1 July 2021 to 27 June 2022

Minister for Employment

**Minister for Innovation, Medical Research
and the Digital Economy**

Minister for Small Business

The Hon. Jaala Pulford
1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Minister for Resources

The Hon. Jaala Pulford
23 August 2021 to 30 June 2022

The Hon. Jaclyn Symes
1 July 2021 to 23 August 2021

Minister for Regional Development

The Hon. Harriet Shing
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

The Hon. Mary-Anne Thomas
1 July 2021 to 27 June 2022

Minister for Cross Border Coordination

The Hon. Mary-Anne Thomas
1 July 2021 to 27 June 2022

Minister for Agriculture

The Hon. Gayle Tierney
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

The Hon. Mary-Anne Thomas
1 July 2021 to 27 June 2022

Minister for Local Government

Minister for Suburban Development

The Hon. Melissa Horne
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

The Hon. Shaun Leane
1 July 2021 to 27 June 2022

Minister for Community Sport

The Hon. Ros Spence
1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Minister for Commonwealth Games Legacy

The Hon. Shaun Leane
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

Minister for Commonwealth Games Delivery

The Hon. Jacinta Allan
27 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

Minister for Workplace Safety

The Hon. Ingrid Stitt
21 February 2022 to 27 June 2022

Accountable officers' remuneration

Total remuneration received or receivable by the accountable officer in connection with the management of the DJPR during the reporting period was in the range of \$590,000 – \$599,000 (2021: \$580,000 – \$589,000).

The Ministers' remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and are reported within the State's Annual Financial Report.

9.8 Remuneration of executives

The number of executive officers, other than Ministers and accountable officers, and their total remuneration during the reporting period are shown in the table on the following page. Total annualised employee equivalents provide a measure of full time equivalent executive officers over the reporting period.

Remuneration comprises employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered. Accordingly, remuneration is determined on an accrual basis, and is disclosed in the following categories.

Short-term employee benefits include amounts such as wages, salaries, annual leave or sick leave that are usually paid or payable on a regular basis, as well as non-monetary benefits such as allowances and free or subsidised goods or services.

Post-employment benefits include pensions and other retirement benefits paid or payable on a discrete basis when employment has ceased.

Termination benefits include termination of employment payments, such as severance packages.

Several factors affected total remuneration payable to executives over the year. A number of employment contracts were completed and a number of executive officers retired, resigned or were retrenched in the past year. This has had a significant impact on remuneration figures for the termination benefits category.

Other long-term benefits include long service leave, other long service benefits or deferred compensation.

Remuneration of executive officers

(including Key Management Personnel disclosed in Note 9.9) ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

	(\$thousand)	
	Total remuneration	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	51,886	36,654
Post-employment benefits	4,710	3,095
Other long-term benefits	1,349	873
Termination benefits	743	87
Total remuneration ⁽ⁱ⁾	58,688	40,709
Total number of executives	270	219
Total annualised employee equivalent (AEE) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	221.4	172.8

(i) The total number of executive officers includes persons who meet the definition of Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the entity under AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and are also reported within the related parties note disclosure (Note 9.9).

(ii) This table includes VPS employees acting in vacant executive officer positions during the reporting period.

(iii) Annualised employee equivalent is based on the time fraction worked over the reporting period for 2021-22 hence the number is comparatively less than the total number of executives.

9.9 Related parties

The DJPR is a wholly owned and controlled entity of the State of Victoria.

The following agencies have been consolidated into the DJPR's financial statements pursuant to the determination made by the Assistant Treasurer under section 53(1)(b) of the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA):

- Rural Assistance Commissioner
- Victorian Racing Tribunal
- Victorian Racing Integrity Board
- Racing Integrity Commissioner
- Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority
- Secretary, Project Development

Related parties of the DJPR, Rural Assistance Commissioner, Victorian Racing Tribunal, Victorian Racing Integrity Board and Racing Integrity Commissioner, Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority, Secretary, Project Development include:

- all key management personnel and their close family members and personal business interests (controlled entities, joint ventures and entities they have significant influence over);
- all cabinet ministers and their close family members; and
- all departments and public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of state consolidated financial statements.

All related party transactions have been entered into on an arm's length basis.

Significant transactions with government-related entities

The DJPR receives parliamentary and special appropriation to draw funds out of the Consolidated Fund to be applied towards Departmental outputs (see Note 2.3 – Appropriation). In addition, the DJPR oversees administered items on behalf of the State with reference to Payments made on behalf of the State (Note 2.3 – Appropriation) and detailed in Note 4.2.1 – Administered (non-controlled) items.

The DJPR transacts with other portfolio agencies through transactions such as grants (Note 3.2 – Grant expenses) and capital appropriations (Note 9.4 – Equity disclosure) in line with budgeted allocations. The DJPR has advances from Government, such as those relating to GST payments (required to account for timing differences). These advances are unsecured loans which bear no interest. See Note 7.1 – Borrowings.

Key management personnel (KMP) of the DJPR includes the Portfolio Ministers (see Note 9.7 – Responsible persons) and members of the Senior Executive Team, which includes:

- Secretary: Simon Phemister
- Associate Secretary: Penelope McKay
- Director and Chief Executive Officer – Melbourne Arts Precincts Transformation: Alex Kamenev (until 4 October 2021)
- Acting Chief Executive Officer – Global Victoria: Andrew Abbott (until 10 September 2021)
- Chief Executive Officer – Global Victoria: Gonul Serbest
- Acting Deputy Secretary – Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy: Peter Betson (until 10 September 2021)
- Deputy Secretary – Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy: Andrew Abbott (from 11 September 2021 to 20 March 2022)
- Associate Deputy Secretary – Corporate Services: Andrew Parsons (until 22 August 2021)
- Acting Associate Deputy Secretary – Corporate Services: Glen Barr (from 23 August 2021 to 4 February 2022)
- Acting Associate Deputy Secretary – Corporate Services: Jessica Lambous (from 7 February 2022)
- Acting Deputy Secretary – Industry Coordination and Recovery: Jim Round (until 3 October 2021)
- Deputy Secretary – Industry Coordination and Recovery: Jim Round (from 4 October 2021 to 20 February 2022)
- Deputy Secretary – Delivery: Andrew Parsons (from 23 August 2021)
- Deputy Secretary – Tourism, Events and Priority Infrastructure Implementation: Chris Miller (from 8 February 2022)

- Deputy Secretary – Jobs Victoria, Secure Work and Inclusion: Lisa Buckingham (from 21 February 2022)
- Deputy Secretary – Sport, Recreation and Racing: Peter Betson (from 21 February 2022)
- Deputy Secretary – Creative Victoria: Claire Febey (from 21 February 2022)
- Deputy Secretary – Inclusion: David Clements (until 21 March 2022)
- Deputy Secretary – Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement: David Latina
- Deputy Secretary – Rural and Regional Victoria: Beth Jones
- Deputy Secretary – Local Government and Suburban Development: Emily Phillips
- Deputy Secretary – Agriculture and Chief Executive – Agriculture Victoria: Matt Lowe
- Deputy Secretary – Forestry, Resources and Climate Change: Paul Smith

KMP of the Administrative Office, Latrobe Valley Authority include:

- Chief Executive Officer, Latrobe Valley Authority: Chris Buckingham (from 10 January 2022)
- Chief Executive Officer, Latrobe Valley Authority: Karen Cain (until 31 December 2021)

KMP of agencies consolidated pursuant to section 53(1)(b) of the FMA into the DJPR's financial statements include:

Entity	Position title and Personnel
Rural Assistance Commissioner	Commissioner: Peter Tuohey
Victorian Racing Tribunal	Chairperson: John Bowman
Victorian Racing Integrity Board	Chairperson: Jack Forrest
Racing Integrity Commissioner	Commissioner: Sean Carroll
Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority	Chair: Rae Mackay
Secretary, Project Development	Secretary: Simon Phemister

The compensation detailed below excludes the salaries and benefits the portfolio minister's receives. The Minister's remuneration and allowances is set by the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and are reported within the State's Annual Financial Report.

Compensation of key management personnel

	(\$ thousand)			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	DJPR ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	DJPR ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Administrative offices and section 53	Administrative offices and section 53
Short-term employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	5,303	4,548	1,055	835
Post-employment benefits	357	266	92	65
Other long-term benefits	132	108	25	20
Termination benefits	208	–	–	–
Total compensation ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	6,000	4,922	1,172	920

(i) Total remuneration paid to KMPs employed as a contractor during the reporting period through an external service provider has been reported under short-term employee benefits.

(ii) Note that KMPs are also reported in the disclosure of remuneration of executive officers (Note 9.8 – Remuneration of executives).

(iii) Where employees are KMPs of both the DJPR and Administrative Offices and entities consolidated under the FMA s53(1), their remuneration is reflected under the DJPR's compensation of KMPs. This includes the Rural Assistance Commissioner, Victorian Racing Tribunal, Victorian Racing Integrity Board, Racing Integrity Commissioner, Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority and Secretary, Project Development.

Transactions and balances with key management personnel and other related parties

Given the breadth and depth of State government activities, related parties transact with the Victorian public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public e.g. stamp duty and other government fees and charges. Further employment of processes within the Victorian public sector occur on terms and conditions consistent with the *Public Administration Act 2004* and Codes of Conduct and Standards issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission. Procurement processes occur on terms and conditions consistent with the Victorian Government Procurement Board requirements.

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with the DJPR and the consolidated agencies (Rural Assistance Commissioner, Victorian Racing Tribunal, Victorian Racing Integrity Board, Racing Integrity Commissioner, Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority and Secretary, Project Development), there were no related party transactions that involved key management personnel, their close family members and their personal business interests.

No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised, for impairment of receivables from related parties.

9.10 Remuneration of auditors

	(\$ thousand)	
	2022	2021
Victorian Auditor-General's Office		
Audit of the financial statements	350	375
Total	350	375

9.11 Subsequent events

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, one of the DJPR's commercial loans to a third party was waived under an approved grant funding agreement arrangement. The DJPR will reflect this waiver in FY22-23.

On 5 December 2022, the Organising Committee of the Commonwealth Games was transferred to Victoria 2026 Pty Ltd which was registered as a proprietary company under the *Corporations Act 2001* on 7 September 2022 and is a public entity under the *Public Administration Act 2004*.

On 5 December 2022, the Premier of Victoria announced Machinery of Government (MoG) changes that will take effect from 1 January 2023. This announcement included a change in name of the department to the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR), revealing new incoming and outgoing functions which will be reflected in the Annual Financial Statements for FY22-23.

9.12 Other accounting policies

Contributions by owners

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 Contributions, contributions by owners (that is, contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of the DJPR.

Additions to net assets that have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions to or distributions by owners have also been designated as contributions by owners.

Transfers of net assets arising from administrative restructurings are treated as distributions to or contributions by owners. Transfers of net liabilities arising from administrative restructurings are treated as distributions to owners.

Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, except where GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, the GST payable is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis.

Commitments, contingent assets and liabilities are also stated inclusive of GST.

9.13 Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) issued that are not yet effective

Certain new and revised accounting standards have been issued but are not effective for the 2021-22 reporting period. The DJPR is reviewing its existing policies and assessing the potential implications of these accounting standards which includes:

- AASB 2020-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current*

This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. It initially applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted however the AASB has recently issued AASB 2020-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date* to defer the application by one year to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The DJPR will not early adopt the Standard.

The DJPR is in the process of analysing the impacts of this Standard. However, it is not anticipated to have a material impact.

Several other amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods, but are considered to have limited impact on the DJPR's reporting.

- AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts*.
- AASB 2020-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments*.
- AASB 2021-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definitions of Accounting Estimates*.
- AASB 2021-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*.
- AASB 2021-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards*.
- AASB 2021-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections*.

9.14 Departmental output objectives and descriptions

The DJPR outputs during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 are disclosed in Note 4.1 – Departmental outputs. The outputs objectives and descriptions are summarised below.

Create and maintain jobs

This objective seeks to secure a growing, sustainable and equitable jobs market for all Victorians by working with businesses to increase job opportunities, support people into meaningful employment, and attract the investment and talent needed to foster job growth.

The Jobs output contributes to this objective by supporting existing workers and businesses by connecting Victorians experiencing disadvantage to job opportunities, supporting Aboriginal economic inclusion, working with the community to create and support social enterprises; as well as attracting new investment and talent into Victoria to grow the economy and share the benefits of economic prosperity.

Foster a competitive business environment

This objective seeks to grow Victorian industries and businesses by working with priority industry sectors, supporting growth and innovation opportunities for industry, supporting startups and small businesses, and assisting industries in transition.

The Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business output contributes to this objective by providing access to information and connections and building the capability of Victorian businesses and industry to develop and effectively use new practices and technologies, advocating for a fair and competitive business environment, and supporting small businesses.

Be a globally connected economy

This objective seeks to connect Victoria to the world by helping Victorian businesses successfully trade into global markets and grow Victoria's proportion of international student enrolments in Australia.

The Trade and Global Engagement output contributes to this objective by developing the skills and knowledge of current and potential exporters, connecting organisations to global business opportunities, establishing and deepening strategic commercial international partnerships, and increasing the proportion of international students.

Build prosperous and liveable regions and precincts

This objective seeks to ensure that Victoria's precincts, suburbs and regions are developed to create places where all Victorians have an opportunity to participate in growing communities that are well-connected, prosperous, vibrant and diverse.

The Business Precincts output delivers activities to build vibrant and prosperous precincts that drive economic growth and opportunities. The department works collaboratively with government, industry and community stakeholders to identify opportunities for the development and delivery of initiatives to strengthen our economy, create jobs and improve liveability for all Victorians.

The Local Government and Suburban Development output delivers activities in partnership with the local government sector to support effective and efficient local governance, leadership, infrastructure and service provision. The department also works collaboratively to develop Melbourne's suburbs through the Suburban Revitalisation Program and the six Metropolitan Partnerships and improve suburban liveability. Through this output, the department administers programs to support local governments to increase accountability and provides support to the Victorian Local Government Grants Commission.

The Regional Development output contributes to this objective by working with industry and communities to identify opportunities to support job growth and new investment in regional Victoria, strengthening community capability, and engaging with industry and communities to deliver regional priorities.

Grow vibrant, active and creative communities

This objective seeks to increase the economic, social and cultural value of the creative, sport and recreation industries to Victoria, grow the number and yield of visitors, position Victoria as a major events destination, and ensure the best cultural and sporting experiences are accessible to everyone.

The Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation output contributes to this objective through developing more opportunities for the creation and presentation of new work, building industry capability and growth, stimulating innovation and wider impacts, engaging more Victorians and building international engagement.

The Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies output contributes to this objective through supporting creative industries agencies to promote access and participation, to increase visitor numbers and to manage the State's cultural collections.

The Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities output contributes to this objective through undertaking maintenance activities and developing infrastructure projects to ensure state-owned cultural venues are available to the public.

The Sport, Recreation and Racing output contributes to this objective by providing strategic leadership and investment in the sport, recreation and racing industries through innovation, sector and industry development and funding support. It supports community participation and inclusion in the sport, recreation and racing sectors by strengthening the capacity of sport and recreation organisations to deliver participation opportunities, improving community sport and recreation facilities across the State and guiding the development and management of state-level sporting facilities and events, to encourage participation by all Victorians. This output also supports the development of the Victorian racing industry through strategic investment in world-class racing and training infrastructure, the promotion of animal welfare and integrity initiatives and encourages participation and investment in the breeding industry to cement Victoria's position as Australia's premier racing state.

The Tourism and Major Events output contributes to this objective through increasing the number of visitors to Victoria, boosting expenditure from these visitors, and continuing to strengthen Victoria's major events program.

Promote productive and sustainably-used natural resources

This objective supports a more productive, globally competitive, sustainable and jobs-rich agriculture, food and fibre, and resources sectors. The department delivers the objective in collaboration with partners, local communities and industry to deliver outcomes that provide benefits to all Victorians.

The Agriculture output contributes to increasing the productivity, competitiveness and sustainability of food and fibre industries and creates the conditions to grow the natural resources economy. This includes protecting and enhancing market access and management of biosecurity risks, increasing the use of new technologies, improving farm practices and supply chain efficiency, building the resilience of the sector to manage risks and emergencies, and ensuring forestry and game resources are sustainably allocated and used for both recreational and commercial purposes.

The Resources output contributes to this objective by aiming to achieve a growing and sustainable earth resources sector through effective policy, programs and regulation.

9.15 Glossary of technical terms

Actuarial gains or losses on superannuation defined benefit plans

Actuarial gains or losses are changes in the present value of the superannuation defined benefit liability resulting from experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

Administered item

Administered item generally refers to a department lacking the capacity to benefit from that item in the pursuit of the entity's objectives and to deny or regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Amortisation

Amortisation is the expense which results from the consumption, extraction or use over time of a non-produced physical or intangible asset. This expense is classified as an 'other economic flow'.

Borrowings

Borrowings refers to interest bearing liabilities mainly from public borrowings raised through the TCV, lease liabilities and other interest bearing arrangements. Borrowings also include non-interest bearing advances from government that are acquired for policy purposes.

Comprehensive result

The net result of all items of income and expense recognised for the period. It is the aggregate of the operating result and other comprehensive income.

Commitments

Commitments include those operating, capital and other outsourcing commitments arising from non-cancellable contractual or statutory sources.

Controlled item

Controlled item generally refers to the capacity of a department to benefit from that item in the pursuit of the entity's objectives and to deny or regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Current grants

Amounts payable or receivable for current purposes for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable or payable in return.

Depreciation

Depreciation is an expense that arises from the consumption through wear or time of a produced physical asset. This expense is classified as a 'transaction' and so reduces the 'net result from transaction'.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is used to calculate the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial asset

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- a) cash
- b) an equity instrument of another entity
- c) a contractual right or statutory right:
 - to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity; or
- d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial instrument

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets or liabilities that are not contractual (such as statutory receivables or payables that arise as a result of statutory requirements imposed by governments) are not financial instruments.

Financial liability

A financial liability is any liability that is:

- a) A contractual or statutory obligation:
 - to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity; or
- b) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

Grants and other transfers

Transactions in which one unit provides goods, services, assets (or extinguishes a liability) or labour to another unit without receiving approximately equal value in return. Grants can either be operating or capital in nature.

While grants to governments may result in the provision of some goods or services to the transferor, they do not give the transferor a claim to receive directly benefits of approximately equal value. For this reason, grants are referred to by the AASB as involuntary transfers and are termed non reciprocal transfers. Receipt and sacrifice of approximately equal value may occur, but only by coincidence. For example, governments are not obliged to provide commensurate benefits in the form of goods or services to particular taxpayers in return for their taxes.

Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

General government sector

The general government sector comprises all government departments, offices and other bodies engaged in providing services free of charge or at a price significantly below their cost of production. General government services include those which are mainly non-market in nature, those which are largely for collective consumption by the community and those which involve the transfer or redistribution of income. These services are financed mainly through taxes, or other compulsory levies and user charges.

Grants for on-passing

All grants paid to one institutional sector (e.g. a state general government) to be passed on to another institutional sector (e.g. local government or a private non-profit institution).

Infrastructure systems

Infrastructure systems provide essential services used in the delivery of final services or products. They are generally a complex interconnected network of individual assets and mainly include sewerage systems, water storage and supply systems, ports, utilities and public transport assets owned by the DJPR.

Intangible produced assets

Refer to produced assets in this glossary.

Intangible non-produced assets

Refer to non-produced asset in this glossary.

Net acquisition of non-financial assets (from transactions)

Purchases (and other acquisitions) of non-financial assets less sales (or disposals) of non-financial assets less depreciation plus changes in inventories and other movements in non-financial assets. Includes only those increases or decreases in non financial assets resulting from transactions and therefore excludes write offs, impairment write-downs and revaluations.

Net result

Net result is a measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of income, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those that are classified as 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income'.

Net result from transactions/net operating balance

Net result from transactions or net operating balance is a key fiscal aggregate and is revenue and income from transactions minus expenses from transactions. It is a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of operations. It excludes gains and losses resulting from changes in price levels and other changes in the volume of assets. It is the component of the change in net worth that is due to transactions and can be attributed directly to government policies.

Net worth

Assets less liabilities, which is an economic measure of wealth.

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are all assets that are not 'financial assets'. It includes inventories, land, buildings, infrastructure, road networks, land under roads, plant and equipment, investment properties, cultural and heritage assets, intangible and biological assets.

Non-produced assets

Non-produced assets are assets needed for production that have not themselves been produced. They include land, subsoil assets, and certain intangible assets. Non-produced intangibles are intangible assets needed for production that have not themselves been produced. They include constructs of society such as patents.

Other economic flows – other comprehensive income

Other economic flows – other comprehensive income comprises items (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in net result as required or permitted by other Australian Accounting Standards.

The components of other economic flows – other comprehensive income include:

- changes in physical asset revaluation surplus,
- share of net movement in revaluation surplus of associates and joint ventures, and
- gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets.

Produced assets

Produced assets include buildings, plant and equipment, inventories, cultivated assets and certain intangible assets. Intangible produced assets may include computer software, motion picture films, and research and development costs (which does not include the start-up costs associated with capital projects).

Sale of goods and services

Refers to income from the direct provision of goods and services and includes fees and charges for services rendered, sales of goods and services, fees from regulatory services, work done as an agent for private enterprises. It also includes rental income under operating leases and on produced assets such as buildings and entertainment, but excludes rent income from the use of non-produced assets such as land. User charges include sale of goods and services income.

Supplies and services

Supplies and services generally represent cost of goods sold and the day-to-day running costs, including maintenance costs incurred in the normal operations of the DJPR.

Transactions

Transactions are those economic flows that are considered to arise as a result of policy decisions, usually an interaction between two entities by mutual agreement. They also include flows within an entity such as depreciation where the owner is simultaneously acting as the owner of the depreciating asset and as the consumer of the service provided by the asset. Taxation is regarded as mutually agreed interactions between the government and taxpayers. Transactions can be in kind (e.g. assets provided/given free of charge or for nominal consideration) or where the final consideration is cash. In simple terms, transactions arise from the policy decisions of the government.

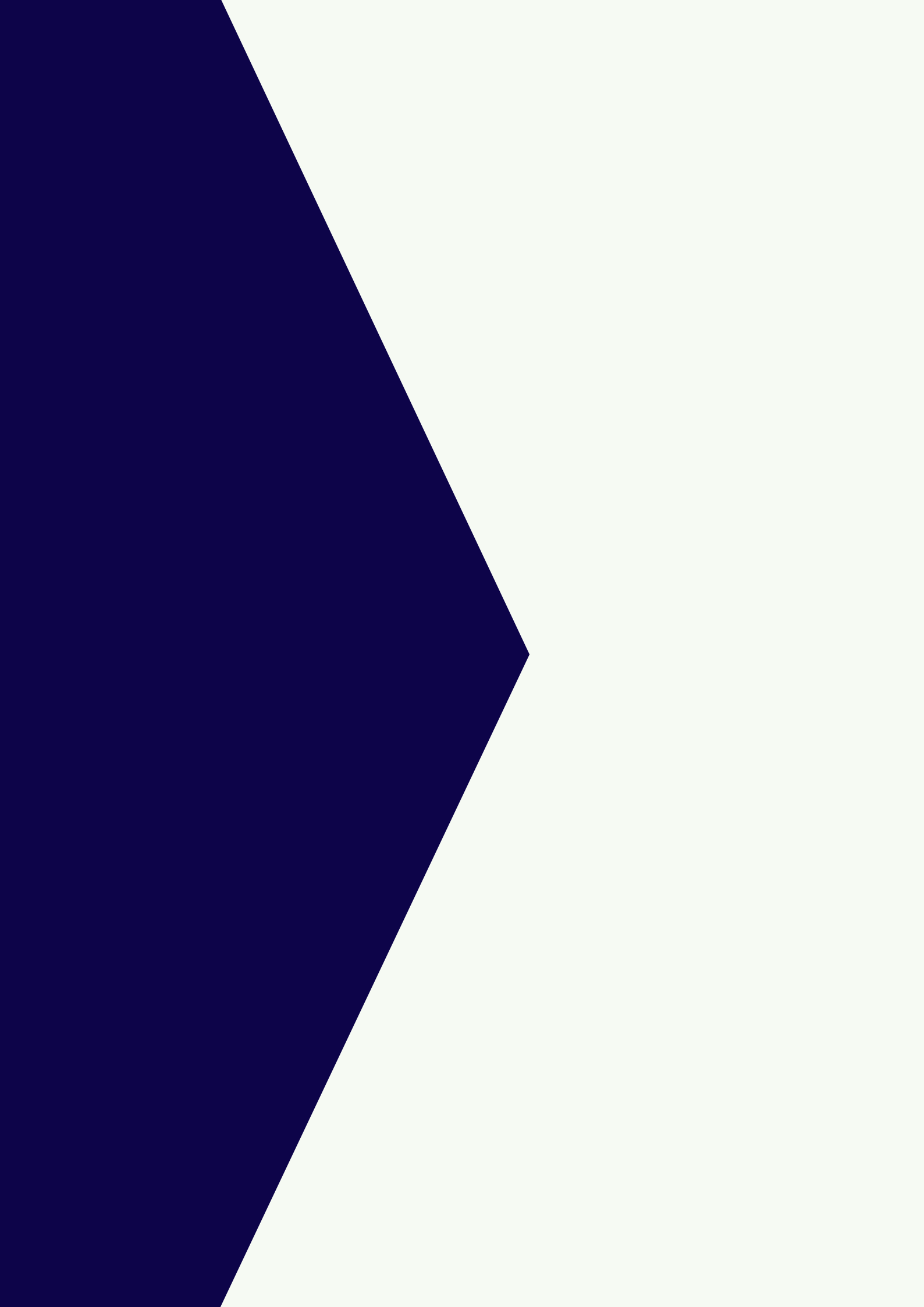
9.16 Style conventions

Figures in the tables and in the text have been rounded. Discrepancies in tables between totals and sums of components reflect rounding. Percentage variations in all tables are based on the underlying unrounded amounts.

The notation used in the tables is as follows:

–	zero, or rounded to zero
(xxx.x)	negative numbers
201x	year period
201x-1x	year period

The financial statements and notes are presented based on the illustration for a government department in the 2021-22 *Model Report for Victorian Government Departments*. The presentation of other disclosures is generally consistent with the other disclosures made in earlier publications of the Department's annual reports.



03

NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Portfolio performance reporting – non-financial

As at 30 June 2022, DJPR had 183 non-cost output performance measures, published in the 2021-22 Budget Papers.

The department met or exceeded 74 per cent (136 measures) of the 2021-22 output performance measure targets. Predominantly due to the impacts of COVID-19, 26 per cent (47 measures) of performance measures did not meet their targets. Many of these measures relied on physical/social interactions and travel or were impacted by diverted resources to recovery efforts.

For those performance measures which were not as significantly affected, mitigation strategies included a greater emphasis on an online presence to replace usual activities or services where feasible. In addition, the economic recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in some measures exceeding their targets.

The portfolio performance reporting – non-financial section includes the:

- Report on progress towards achieving objectives, incorporating key initiatives and projects
- Report on performance against output performance measures.

Objective 1: Create and maintain jobs

This objective seeks to secure a growing, sustainable and equitable jobs market for all Victorians by working with businesses to increase job opportunities, support people into meaningful employment, and attract the investment and talent needed to foster job growth.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2021-22, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

People employed in Victoria

Outputs

Jobs

Indicator: People employed in Victoria

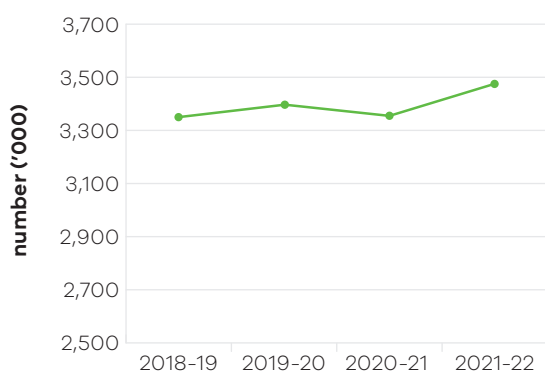
Table 1: People employed in Victoria

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22
Number of people employed in Victoria (number)	3,352,000	3,391,600	3,354,600	3,478,700

Source: FY 12 month average – ABS 6202 Victoria Employed Total Persons (Seasonally adjusted).

*This is the latest available data. Changes to the inputs used to produce this data have resulted in revised historical estimates that should not be compared to previously published results.

Figure 1: Number of people employed in Victoria



In 2021-22, the department nominated 4250 migrants employed in Victoria to remain in the state on a skilled visa. This includes more than 2100 filling crucial workforce shortages in the health sector, more than 600 in the hospitality and early childhood teaching sectors, and more than 1500 others in the advanced manufacturing, agri-food, digital and new energy and emissions reduction sectors. The department assisted overseas qualified professionals to gain employment in Victoria by assessing more than 1300 overseas qualifications. The department also nominated more than 250 business and investor migrants to start job creating businesses and invest in Victorian venture capital to support Victorian employers access start-up funding.

The Digital Jobs Program facilitated more than 500 paid work placements during the 2021-22 financial year with Victorian employers across a range of industries. Seventy-two per cent of placements in the first round were new positions created for the program, representing genuine job creation.

The department secured a number of investments by businesses to Victoria through its attraction and facilitation activities. The investments were largely secured with grants from Victorian Jobs and Investment Fund streams and related investment attraction programs. The projects are of various scales supporting medium to large businesses to accelerate their growth trajectory. All are designed at securing and growing key industry capabilities to drive ongoing economic growth and job creation. These projects will support delivery of more than 3300 jobs to the Victorian economy as they are implemented.

The Local Jobs First policy continues to support local businesses and workers to compete for work on government contracts. In 2021-22, the government set new local content requirements under the policy for 55 Strategic Projects, with a combined value of over \$19.6 billion. Since 2014, Local Jobs First Strategic Projects have supported over 45,000 local jobs. The department has formal reporting obligations in relation to the Local Jobs First policy which are available in Appendix 6.

Since launching in 2016, the Major Projects Skills Guarantee (MPSG) has applied to 265 projects worth over \$117.4 billion. In the 12 months to March 2022, opportunities for apprentices, trainees and cadets under the MPSG grew, with an additional 2340 positions supported in this period.

Jobs Victoria

Since Jobs Victoria was established in October 2016, it has supported more than 46,000 people into a job through its services, most of whom were long-term unemployed or at risk of long-term unemployment.

The Victorian Government's \$619.4 million Jobs for Victoria package, announced in the 2020-21 Budget, tripled government investment in employment services to support workers and businesses impacted by the pandemic. Through this investment, Jobs Victoria has evolved from a small program into a digitally enabled employment system that supports jobseekers back to work and helps businesses connect with the workers they need.

Between July 2021 and June 2022, almost 100,000 Victorians received advice and support from Jobs Victoria's network of mentors, careers counsellors, and advocates. Almost half of all people accessing mentors services have been supported into a job.

Victoria's economy and labour market have been volatile, particularly since 2021. Strong recent economic recovery has resulted in tight labour market conditions, exacerbating skills shortages across occupations and regions. Despite low unemployment, structural challenges remain for certain cohorts.

Jobs Victoria has adapted employment services to enable continuity throughout lockdowns and to address the emerging needs of jobseekers and employers.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 2 represents performance against the Jobs output. This output includes initiatives to support existing workers and businesses by connecting Victorians experiencing disadvantage to job opportunities, supporting Aboriginal economic inclusion, working with the community to create and support social enterprises; as well as attracting new investment and talent into Victoria to grow the economy and share the benefits of economic prosperity.

Table 2: Output – Jobs

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Disadvantaged jobseekers who achieve sustainable employment (minimum number of 26 weeks) with the support of Jobs Victoria Services	number	2,505	4,000	-37.4%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19 and extended state health restrictions throughout 2021 as delivery of face-to-face services was restricted, and many employers paused recruitment activities in 2021.</i>					
Disadvantaged jobseekers who gain employment with the support of Jobs Victoria Services	number	13,416	12,500	7.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to economic recovery in 2022 resulting in high levels of employer demand for workers during this period.</i>					
Firms assisted from industry growth programs	number	134	100	34.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the introduction of new sector specific funding streams of the Victorian Jobs and Investment Fund (VJIF) and accelerated assistance to companies driven by recovering business investment activity.</i>					
Government Youth Employment Scheme traineeships commenced	number	174	280	-37.9%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19 and extended state health restrictions throughout 2021.</i>					
Industry stakeholders engaged with the Local Jobs First Policy	number	798	600	33.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to increased volume of projects applying Local Jobs First and higher numbers of bidders responding to tenders.</i>					
Jobs created from industry growth programs	number	3,317	1,250	165.4%	✓
<i>Higher result due to accelerated assistance to companies driven by increased business investment activity as the economy recovers from COVID-19.</i>					
Jobs Victoria Services (Advocates, Mentors, Careers Counsellors) delivered to Victorian jobseekers	number	118,582	70,000	69.4%	✓
<i>Higher result as new services scaled up to full capacity in 2021 and experienced strong demand for employment services from jobseekers.</i>					
Migrant talent nominated for the Skilled, Investor and Business Migration Program	number	4,509	2,000	125.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the Australian border re-opening in February 2022 to all fully vaccinated visa holders. These changes together with increased demand for skilled migration enabled the department to nominate more migrants than anticipated.</i>					
Proportion of disadvantaged jobseekers who achieve sustainable employment (minimum number of 26 weeks) with the support of Jobs Victoria Services	per cent	42	50	-16.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19 and extended state health restrictions throughout 2021.</i>					
Proportion of Jobs Victoria Fund allocated to women	per cent	59	60	-1.7%	○

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Retrenched workers supported with employment assistance	number	2,053	2,000	2.7%	✓
Subsidised jobs for jobseekers through the Jobs Victoria Fund	number	4,249	4,000	6.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to high demand for workers and wage subsidies from employers.</i>					
Quality					
Client satisfaction with investor, business and skilled migration services provided	per cent	88	85	3.5%	✓
Jobseeker satisfaction with Jobs Victoria Services	per cent	82	70	17.1%	✓
<i>Higher result as participants across a range of Jobs Victoria services were surveyed, and the reception to those services was better than anticipated.</i>					
Timeliness					
Average processing time for investor, business and skilled migration visa nomination applications	days	16.5	20	17.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to reprioritisation of resources to increase capacity for assessment of skilled visa nomination applications to assist Victorian employers address skill shortages.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	743.4	310.0	139.8%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to additional funding received for Test Isolation Payments and Pandemic Leave Disaster Payments.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Objective 2: Foster a competitive business environment

This objective seeks to grow Victorian industries and businesses by working with priority industry sectors, supporting growth and innovation opportunities for industry, supporting startups and small businesses, and assisting industries in transition.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2021-22, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Change in Victoria's real gross state product
- Engagement with businesses

Outputs

- Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business
 - Industry, Innovation and Small Business
 - Medical Research

Indicator: Change in Victoria's real gross state product

Table 3: Change in Victoria's real gross state product

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21	2021-22
Change in Victoria's real gross state product (per cent)	3	0.1	-0.4	N/A**

*This is the latest available data. Changes to the inputs used to produce this data have resulted in revised historical estimates that should not be compared to previously published results.

** Data unavailable at time of writing.

Figure 2: Change in Victoria's real gross state product



Following steady growth over the past decade, Victoria's real gross state product (GSP) fell by 0.4 per cent in 2020-21 as economic activity was impacted by COVID-19. The largest contractions were recorded in the construction (-4.6 per cent), administrative and support services (-9.0 per cent), and transport, postal and warehousing (-8.7 per cent) industries.

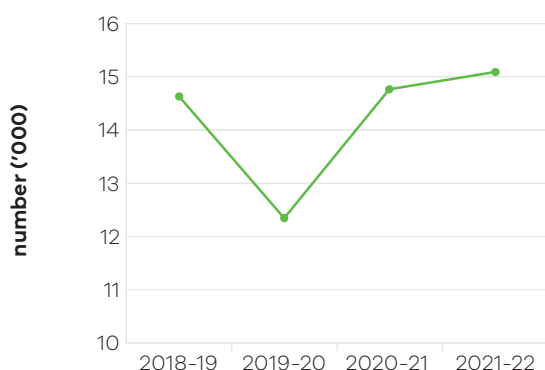
These falls were offset by strong growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (18.6 per cent) industries, driven by increased grain, fruit, nut, vegetables and dairy production. Strong growth was also observed in the health care and social assistance (4.0 per cent), and public administration and safety (4.7 per cent) industries due to increased resourcing in response to managing the COVID-19 pandemic.

Indicator: Engagement with businesses

Table 4: Engagement with business

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Engagements with businesses (number)	14,630	12,344	14,772	15,142

Figure 3: Engagements with businesses



In 2021-22, the department recorded over 15,000 engagements with businesses through meetings, phone calls, and involvement in business assistance programs. These engagements reflect a range of activities and services across the department. They range from small businesses to large employers across metropolitan and regional Victoria, in areas such as investment, trade, employment and skills, agriculture, digital and ICT, creative industries and tourism.

In addition to these engagements through core service delivery, a high volume of COVID-19 related engagement was undertaken to support businesses and industries impacted by restricted operations during this period. The funded programs and resourcing that were specifically directed during this period were one-off in nature.

The department offered 400 live and on-demand sessions supporting 20,000 Victorians to upskill, connect and share knowledge as part of Victoria's annual Digital Innovation Festival. Other events and conferences supported by the department further stimulated the digital economy, such as the Australian Information Industry Association iAwards, Advancing Analytics Conference, Connecting Up Conference, Australian Technologies Competition, Australian Computer Society industry development and engagement events, the Women in Artificial Intelligence Awards and the Tech Diversity Awards.

The department continued to deliver information, training, mentoring, grant programs and other services, such as bushfire recovery and mental health and wellbeing supports. The Business Victoria website and other digital channels have been instrumental in providing accurate and timely information to Victorian businesses, along with the Business Victoria newsletter which reached more than 142,000 subscribers by June 2022.

The department also supported fostering a competitive business environment by improving digital connectivity across the state. This included announcing new mobile and broadband infrastructure improvements through the Connecting Victoria program as well as delivering 11 new mobile base stations in 2021-22.

In building an end-to-end mRNA capability in Victoria, the state is developing a new leading innovation industry in medical research and biotech.

The achievements to date by mRNA Victoria include:

- reached an agreement to establish a Moderna mRNA commercial manufacturing facility in Victoria, Moderna's Asia Pacific Headquarters and regional research centre
- secured investments from a number of leading international biotech companies, including US-based international biotech companies, InterVenn Biosciences and Ginkgo Bioworks (the world's largest synthetic bio company)
- provided financial support to Victorian biotech companies and medical research institutes, building an end-to-end mRNA ecosystem for Australia and the Asia-Pacific region
- entered into collaborative partnerships with the UAE and Korea to progress collaboration on mRNA vaccine research and development, clinical trials, and manufacturing
- provided research grants to 15 projects including Australia's first COVID-19 mRNA vaccine candidate.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 5 represents performance against the Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business output. This output provides access to information and connections and builds the capability of Victorian businesses and industry to develop and effectively use new practices and technologies to increase productivity and competitiveness, advocating for a fair and competitive business environment, and supporting small businesses.

Table 5: Output – Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Industry, Innovation and Small Business					
This sub-output supports Victorian businesses, from global enterprises to small, medium and startup businesses, to grow, create more job opportunities, lead innovation, promote digital connectivity and develop strategic industries. This is achieved by facilitating new investments, investing in digital connectivity, developing and attracting world-class talent, enhancing industry capability to build on the State's reputation for innovation and encouraging a competitive and fair business environment and a strong, diversified economy.					
Quantity					
Businesses whose growth and productivity issues are resolved by the Department	number	1,289	1,200	7.4%	✓
<i>Higher result due to an increased number of companies receiving payments through programs that support growth and productivity.</i>					
Companies or new entrants supported through the LaunchVic initiative	number	133	127	4.7%	✓
Engagements with businesses	number	15,142	14,000	8.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to increased levels of engagement on Jobs Victoria programs.</i>					
Individuals supported under digital skills initiatives	number	2,213	2,000	10.7%	✓
<i>Higher result reflects additional places offered in the program in 2021-22 due to industry facing critical digital skills shortages and applications for the program being higher than expected.</i>					
Industry roundtables and engagement forums	number	86	25	244.0%	✓
<i>Higher result reflects an increased number of industry forums and engagements as the department and businesses worked collaboratively on recovery activities.</i>					
Locations to receive broadband infrastructure upgrades	number	66	65	1.5%	✓
New mobile base stations facilitated	number	11	20	-45.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to rollout schedule delays, which are managed by the mobile carriers. Delays are attributable to third-party dependencies and localised and global impacts of COVID-19. Sites not completed in 2021-22 are expected to contribute to the 2022-23 result.</i>					
Participation in Small Business Victoria events and access to business programs	number	21,579	20,000	7.9%	✓
<i>Higher result due to strong demand driven by COVID-19 business needs and increased advertising, which helped to strengthen participation by highlighting the versatility, flexibility and variety of events and program options available to business owners, including both face-to-face and online options.</i>					
Visits to Business Victoria digital channels	number	9,491,418	4,000,000	137.3%	✓
<i>Higher result as businesses sought critical information on COVID-19 including grants, programs and support services.</i>					

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Client satisfaction of small business information, referral, coaching service and business programs	per cent	95.25	90	5.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to surge resourcing and provision of customised services, which ensured a higher level of responsiveness to better meet business demand.</i>					
Client satisfaction with the Victorian Government Business Offices	per cent	77.11	80	-3.6%	○
Client satisfaction with Victorian Small Business Commission mediation service	per cent	87.6	85	3.1%	✓
Proportion of business disputes presented to the Victorian Small Business Commission successfully mediated	per cent	69	75	-8.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19 increasing the volume and complexity of disputes requiring Victorian Small Business Commission (VSBC) mediation and the higher proportion of less complex disputes settled at the pre-mediation phase.</i>					
Proportion of business disputes resolved by the Victorian Small Business Commission prior to mediation	per cent	43.2	30	44.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the high number of Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme disputes resolved prior to mediation due to the clarity provided by the Scheme and surge resources employed by the VSBC to enable early resolution.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	7,431.6	187.6	3813.4%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to additional support for Victorian businesses and industries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>					
Medical Research					
This sub-output supports maintaining Victoria's position as a leader in health and medical research, while protecting and growing jobs in the sector by funding visionary research through providing critical infrastructure to flagship projects and research institutes and strengthening commercialisation.					
Quantity					
Operational infrastructure supports grants under management	number	12	12	0.0%	✓
Projects supported through building and scaling up messenger Ribonucleic Acid Vaccine (mRNA) manufacturing capability in Victoria	number	18	5	260.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the delivery of successful investment attraction outcomes and two competitive research grant programs, including the successful development of Australia's first COVID-19 mRNA vaccine candidate by the Doherty Institute and Monash University.</i>					
Victorian families participating in the Generation Victoria study	number	20,000	56,000	-64.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to COVID-19 related restrictions in the first half of the financial year impacting GenV's ability to recruit state-wide as originally planned.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	94.5	63.6	48.6%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to additional funding for medical research initiatives.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Objective 3: Be a globally connected economy

This objective seeks to connect Victoria to the world by helping Victorian businesses successfully trade into global markets, and growing Victoria's proportion of international student enrolments in Australia.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2021-22, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Export sales generated from government programs
- Victoria's share of international student enrolments

Outputs

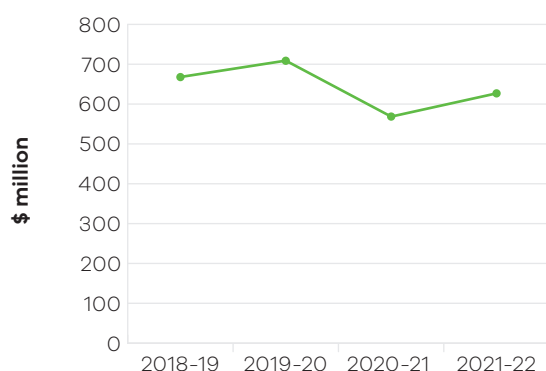
- Trade and Global Engagement

Indicator: Export sales generated from government programs

Table 6: Export sales generated from government programs

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Actual export sales generated as a result of participation in government programs (\$ million)	668	709	569	627

Figure 4: Export sales generated from government programs



In 2021-22, the department supported \$627 million of actual export sales. The result was driven by ongoing activities to ensure Victorian businesses remained engaged in export markets and to strengthen international business connections with the easing of border and travel restrictions.

Trade has been significantly disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and prolonged Australian travel and border restrictions. Ongoing challenges of supply chain disruptions and tightening of freight channels to export markets have profoundly impacted Victoria's exporters and continue to have lasting effects on businesses. These effects have increased the desire for businesses to engage with the government to support them in their international business endeavours.

The department experienced strong demand and uptake for export programs delivered during 2021-22 and businesses continued to benefit from the government investment in the Export Recovery Package in 2020-21. The department delivered initiatives such as the Global Victoria Trade Alliance in collaboration with over 25 partners, including international chambers of commerce, peak industry bodies and business associations, to extend the department's reach and deliver more activities to more businesses. The department also delivered in-market promotional campaigns to strengthen connections for Victorian businesses and provided further support through investment in agriculture export development programs. These initiatives have resulted in over 3700 Victorian businesses participating in export programs and other key initiatives.

The department also supported businesses in international markets through the 23 Victorian Government Trade and Investment network offices, including Melbourne headquarters. The network provided tailored support to assist firms in realising and capturing export sales with renewed interest in new business opportunities emerging from traditional export markets post-pandemic.

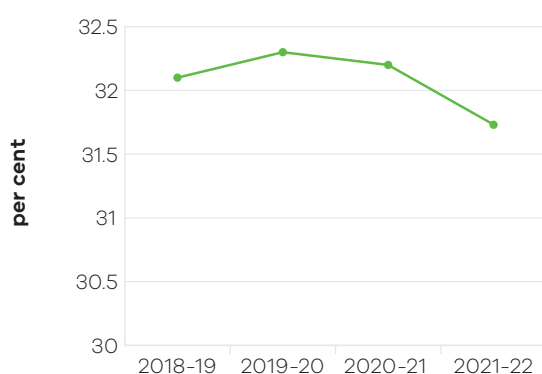
Indicator: Victoria's share of international student enrolments

Table 7: Victoria's proportion of international student enrolments in Australia

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Victoria's proportion of all international student enrolments in Australia (per cent)	32.1	32.3	32.2	31.7

Note: Financial year data on international student enrolments is not available. Figures in the table are calendar year data reflecting the academic year and capturing peaks and troughs of enrolment periods. Data includes student visa holders enrolled onshore and offshore.

Figure 5: Victoria's proportion of international student enrolments in Australia



Victoria's national market share of international students remained strong in 2021, at 31.7 per cent, down from 32.2 per cent in 2020. This result reflects the broad impact of Australia's closed international borders on all states and territories. New South Wales also remained steady at 38.2 per cent (no annual change). Queensland showed the largest market share loss at 13.9 per cent (down from 14.6 per cent).

The international education sector has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and prolonged Australian border closures. While international education remained Victoria's largest services export in 2020 (latest state-level ABS data available), education exports decreased by 23 per cent to \$10.5 billion – down from a record high \$13.7 billion in 2019. This has had flow-on effects for the wider Victorian economy given the sector's critical role as an enabler of talent attraction, innovation and economic growth.

The 2021 academic year saw an annual decline in commencements and enrolments across all education sub-sectors and key markets. This data includes student visa holders located onshore and offshore. In 2021, there were around 227,200 international student enrolments with Victorian providers. This represents a decline of 20 per cent on 2020 (around 282,600 enrolments) and a 26 per cent decrease on 2019 figures (around 307,200 enrolments).

This downward trend was even starker with international student commencements (enrolments beginning in a new course or new provider). In 2021, there were around 86,600 international student commencements with Victorian providers – a decline of 30 per cent on 2020 (around 123,000 commencements) and a 46 per cent decrease on 2019 figures (around 160,900 commencements).

Since Australia's borders opened to fully vaccinated international students on 15 December 2021, Victoria's international education sector has stabilised. However, relative to the broader economy, the recovery trajectory is anticipated to be slow as multiple missed international student intakes require years to flow through the system.

The Victorian Government is developing a new international education recovery plan, which outlines how the government will support recovery of Victoria's international education sector to 2025. The plan will build on the government's International Education Short-Term Recovery Plan 2020/21, which delivered a suite of initiatives to stabilise the sector.

Since 2020, the Victorian Government has committed over \$180 million in support for Victoria's international education sector and its students. This includes expanding Victoria's international presence and sector support through the Global Education Network, offshore Study Melbourne Hubs, International Research Partnerships Program, and International Education Resilience Fund. While expanding Study Melbourne's global reach, the government has continued to attract and support students back onshore, including through Study Melbourne international marketing campaigns, the Pathway to Victoria Scholarships Program, and the suite of student support and empowerment programs delivered by Study Melbourne across Victoria.

These initiatives showcase why Melbourne has been named Australia's best student city and among the world's best for the eighth consecutive year – a position maintained despite the pandemic (QS Best Student Cities 2023).

Performance against output performance measures

Table 8 represents performance against the Trade and Global Engagement output. This output promotes business growth opportunities by connecting organisations to global business opportunities in priority markets and supporting the establishment and deepening of strategic commercial partnerships. It also positions Victoria as a destination of choice for international students.

Table 8: Output – Trade and Global Engagement

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Actual export sales generated as a result of participation in government programs	\$ million	627	550	14.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a number of ongoing trade facilitation projects being realised in the financial year. Stimulus support programs during the COVID-19 pandemic including the Export Recovery Plan also performed better than anticipated.</i>					
Clients engaged in export and trade programs	number	3,706	2,000	85.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the strong interest in government support initiatives for exporters, particularly for in-market engagement initiatives as exporters re-engage in export markets and driven by stimulus funding provided under the Export Recovery Plan during the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>					
Number of Victorian companies assisted by Wine Industry initiatives	number	65	60	8.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the interest in new market engagement opportunities and initiatives for wineries.</i>					
Significant interactions with Victorian agri-food companies and exporters, international customers and trading partners that facilitate export and investment outcomes for Victoria	number	312	250	24.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the level of interest in market engagement activities for agribusiness companies.</i>					
Victoria's proportion of all international student enrolments in Australia	per cent	31.7	30	5.7%	✓
<i>Higher result as Victoria has maintained a strong national market share, despite the impacts of COVID-19 on the international education sector and overall international student enrolments declining.</i>					
Visits to the Global Victoria website	number	137,004	100,000	37.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to continued interest levels in government support and events for exporters as well as the ongoing delivery of online and virtual activities by Global Victoria.</i>					
Quality					
Client satisfaction with export assistance offered	per cent	92	90	2.2%	✓
International student satisfaction with Study Melbourne student programs	per cent	94	75	25.3%	✓
<i>Higher result reflects better-than-anticipated satisfaction survey results.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	88.7	39.2	126.3%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to additional funding received for the International Education Resilience Fund.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Objective 4: Build prosperous and liveable regions and precincts

This objective seeks to ensure that Victoria's precincts, suburbs and regions are developed to create places where all Victorians have an opportunity to participate in communities that are well-connected, prosperous, vibrant and diverse.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2021-22, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Precincts developed and delivered
- Community satisfaction in public places
- Community satisfaction with the performance of councils as measured through the Local Government Community Satisfaction Survey

Outputs

- Business Precincts
- Local Government and Suburban Development
- Regional Development

Indicator: Precincts developed and delivered

Through its whole of government oversight in Business Precincts, the department delivered on the identification of, planning for and development in key areas of opportunity. This established a long-term focus on precincts and their importance to Victoria's economic performance, as well as the future liveability of our urban centres. The department supported the Werribee, Monash and La Trobe National Employment and Innovation Clusters (NEICs). Further specific activities to develop and deliver business precincts are described below.

Footscray

The department engaged with key stakeholders to plan for development of the precinct to leverage the Victorian Government's unparalleled investment in education, health, sporting facilities and transport infrastructure in Footscray and Melbourne's inner west.

The department prepared the Footscray Opportunity and Directions Paper which was released in December 2021, outlining opportunities to guide future investment. Business Precincts is leading the development of a Footscray Roadmap.

Parkville

The department successfully conducted discussions across government to support Parkville to become a global top ten biomedical precinct, and a driver of healthcare advances, economic growth and job creation for Victoria.

The department finalised the partner funding agreement for the Australian Institute for Infectious Disease. This will lead the fight against future pandemics in partnership with the University of Melbourne, Doherty Institute and the Burnet Institute.

The department commenced development of a Precinct Opportunity Statement.

Docklands

The department continued plans to enhance Docklands Studios Melbourne's capacity to secure and service high value local and international screen productions.

Considerable progress has been made on delivering on the State's \$225 million commitment towards the redevelopment of Marvel Stadium. Early works are complete, and main works are underway with completion scheduled for 2023. The project will enhance Victoria's major stadia infrastructure and better position Melbourne to host domestic and world-class sporting and entertainment events over the next 30 years.

Fishermans Bend

The department entered into a funding agreement with Development Victoria for the delivery of Stage One of the Fishermans Bend Innovation Precinct, to transform the 32-hectare former General Motors Holden (GMH) site to an innovation precinct focused on advanced manufacturing, engineering and design. Stage One works will include delivery of site remediation, civil and civic infrastructure and key roads, including access to the University of Melbourne's campus.

The department facilitated 17 significant property developments in Fishermans Bend in partnership with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) – with a total development value of \$2.2 billion, totalling 155,000 sqm of employment floor space (providing for approximately 5000 permanent jobs) and 3900 new dwellings (including 200 social and affordable housing dwellings).

The department released the Advancing Manufacturing – the Fishermans Bend Opportunity and the Water Sensitive City Strategy (in partnership with DELWP, Melbourne Water, South East Water, City of Melbourne, City of Port Phillip, Water Sensitive Cities Australia and the Office of the Victorian Government Architect).

The department commenced delivering the \$4.7 million Gateway to GMH project in partnership with the City of Melbourne.

Indicator: Community satisfaction in public places

Table 9: Community satisfaction in public places

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Appearance of public areas (per cent)	72	72	73	71
Community consultation and engagement (per cent)	56	55	56	54
Planning for population growth in the area (per cent)	52	51	53	52

Figure 6:
Appearance of public areas

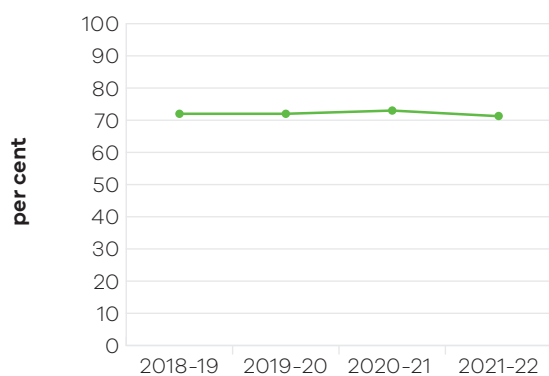


Figure 8:
Planning for population growth in the area

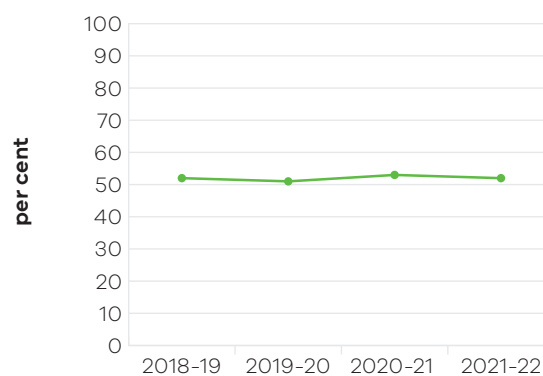
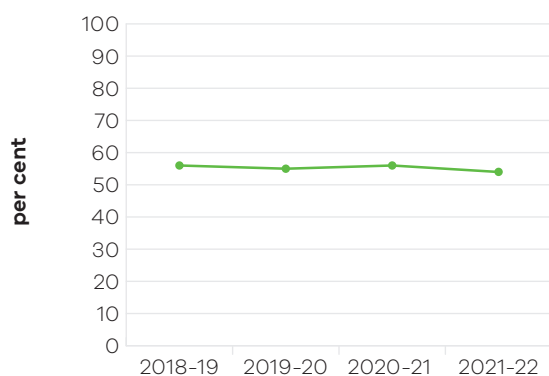


Figure 7:
Community consultation and engagement



Community satisfaction with the appearance of public areas as well as community consultation and engagement declined in 2021-22. While planning for population growth remained stable over the four-year period, the community satisfaction with this measure declined in 2021-22, reverting back to its 2018-19 level.

Indicator: Community satisfaction with performance of councils measured through the Local Government Community Satisfaction Survey

Table 10: Community satisfaction with performance of councils

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Satisfaction with overall council performance in the last 12 months (per cent)	60	58	61	59
Satisfaction with council decisions made in the interest of the community (per cent)	55	53	56	54
Satisfaction with value for money in services and infrastructure provided by council (per cent)	N/A	N/A	54	53

Figure 9: Satisfaction with overall council performance in the last 12 months

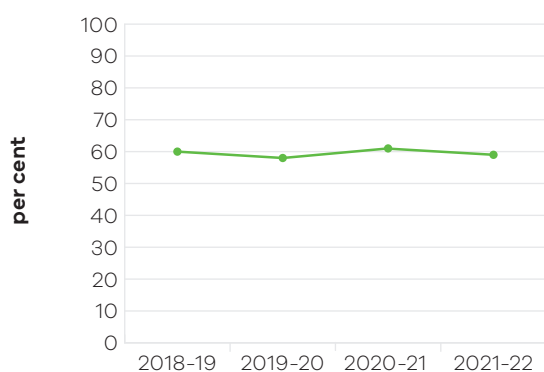


Figure 11: Satisfaction with value for money in services and infrastructure provided by council

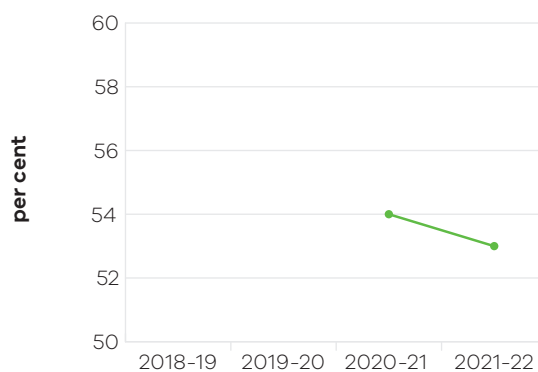
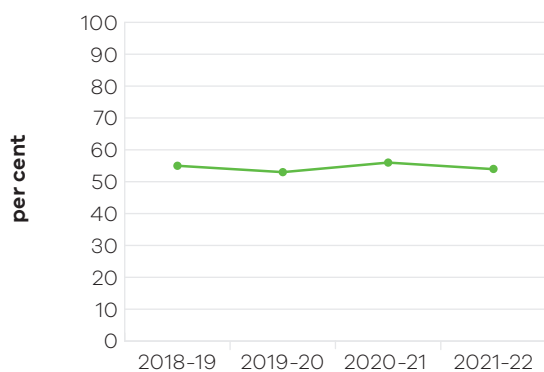


Figure 10: Satisfaction with council decisions made in the interest of the community



Overall, satisfaction with councils' overall performance and service delivery decreased in 2021-22. Specifically, satisfaction with councils' overall performance dropped two points this year to 59 per cent, down from 61 per cent in 2021.

Performance of the metropolitan council group continues to rate significantly higher than the state-wide average, while regional centre councils are on par with the state-wide average. Interface and small and large rural council groups continue to rate lower than the state-wide average.

The 2022 survey saw a decline in performance across most service areas, with 26 of 28 service areas recording a decrease in performance satisfaction from 2021.

The top performing individual service areas were arts and libraries and appearance of public areas. In contrast, unsealed roads, slashing and weed control, and planning and building permits were the lowest performing service areas.

Suburban Revitalisation

In 2021-22, the Suburban Revitalisation program supported eight Suburban Revitalisation Boards. The Suburban Revitalisation Boards were chaired by members of Parliament, with representatives from local government, businesses, community organisations, and other institutions. There was \$13.7 million invested in Suburban Revitalisation projects in Boronia, Lilydale, Melton, Noble Park, Reservoir, Tarneit, Frankston, and Broadmeadows. These projects delivered on local priorities to improve liveability, as well as economic and social outcomes. Since the COVID-19 pandemic began, more than \$32 million has been invested in 187 Suburban Revitalisation projects with a combined value exceeding \$88 million.

In addition, the Suburban Revitalisation program delivered activities in another 40 locations across Melbourne including in Thomastown, Lalor, Springvale and Altona. The program also piloted three 20-Minute Neighbourhood sites in Strathmore, Sunshine West and Croydon South.

Metropolitan Partnerships

The department continued to support the six Metropolitan Partnerships to engage with regional and local communities and advise the government on community priorities. These drove action through placed-based pilots and projects to test new approaches and develop solutions to local challenges.

During 2021-22, the Metropolitan Partnerships engaged 1872 people across 54 engagement activities on regional priorities including addressing loneliness and improving social connection, transport, mental wellbeing, employment and skills, business resilience and local living.

In addition, the Metropolitan Partnerships supported 16 projects from round 3 of the Metropolitan Partnership Development Fund, valued at \$1.75 million. It committed a further 12 projects in round 4 valued at \$3 million, to drive local action and assist social and economic outcomes in local communities.

The department supported the Metropolitan Development Advisory Panel to provide strategic advice to the government to assist Melbourne's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing metropolitan development.

Regional Development

In 2021-22 the Victorian Government, through the department, worked to ensure that Victoria's rural and regional communities were enabled and shared in the benefits of the state's economic growth, and were supported during the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 continued to bring significant challenges to rural and regional Victoria, including impacts on tourism, export sales and investment that are still being felt. Significant effort has gone into addressing these impacts, through a variety of programs and initiatives.

Despite challenges caused by COVID-19, the majority of performance measures for the Regional Development output exceeded targets for 2021-22. The department achieved the following outcomes:

- generated \$136 million of export sales against a target of \$110 million
- supported 297 economic and service delivery projects in rural and regional Victoria against a target of 175
- facilitated the creation of 2427 new jobs against a target of 1770
- secured \$1410 million of new investments against a target of \$1400 million.

The department fell slightly short (by 5.6 per cent) of its target for participant satisfaction with the implementation of regional development programs. Applicants reported high levels of satisfaction with the accessibility and clarity of information about the grant program, the level of support they received to develop applications and the extent to which they were kept informed of progress. Notwithstanding, lower levels of satisfaction were related to the time taken to receive decisions on applications. This lower result reflects administrative changes to the program introduced in 2021-22 to ensure appropriate rigour in approvals and decision-making, which led to some delays while changes were incorporated into practice.

In 2021-22, the department continued to support delivery of projects through the Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund (RJIF), with 56 projects supported through the RJIF. This included:

- nineteen projects supported through the Regional Jobs Fund
- thirteen projects supported through the Regional Infrastructure Fund
- twenty-four projects supported through the Investment Fast-Track Fund.

Additionally, the department supported 77 Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan projects, 32 Regional Industry Groups and Chambers of Commerce Program projects, 13 Regional Partnerships projects, 72 Regional Community Events Fund projects, and 47 projects through various other funds and programs. In total, 297 projects were supported in 2021-22.

The department continued to support delivery of the Geelong City Deal, a 10-year plan to revitalise Geelong and unlock the potential of the Great Ocean Road economy. This will deliver approximately \$500 million in government investment to the region, including the Geelong Convention and Exhibition Centre project, and is estimated to create up to 1000 jobs upon implementation of the projects under the City Deal.

In 2021-22, the department developed the Regional Economic Development Strategies, which utilise an evidence-based framework to identify strategies to drive growth and improve economic development in regional Victoria. The department also developed the Regional Workforce Pilots, which outline solutions for regional and rural communities experiencing high demand for skilled workers and increasing challenges in attracting them.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 11 represents performance against the Business Precincts output. This output delivers activities to build vibrant and prosperous precincts that drive economic growth and opportunities. The department works collaboratively with government, industry and community stakeholders to identify opportunities for the development and delivery of initiatives to strengthen our economy, create jobs and improve liveability for all Victorians.

Table 11: Output – Business Precincts

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Precincts in the design or delivery phase	number	4	4	0.0%	✓
Quality					
Key stakeholders satisfied with the services provided in relation to precincts	per cent	90	80	12.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to proactive partnership relationships across government and external stakeholders, better communication with an increased focus on service delivery.</i>					
Timeliness					
Delivery of financial obligations for departmental Public Private Partnership projects in accordance with contractual timelines	per cent	85	85	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	40.6	16.6	144.6%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to a funding realignment from capital funding to operating funding, in accordance with accounting standards.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Table 12 represents performance against the Local Government and Suburban Development output. This output delivers activities in partnership with the local government sector to support effective and efficient local governance, leadership, infrastructure and service provision. The department also works collaboratively to develop Melbourne's suburbs through the Suburban Revitalisation Program and the six Metropolitan Partnerships and improve suburban liveability. Through this output, the department administers programs to support local governments to increase accountability and provide support to the Victorian Local Government Grants Commission.

Table 12: Output – Local Government and Suburban Development

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Attendance at public library community programs	number (000)	805	2,263	-64.4%	■
<i>Lower result as attendance at public library programs was significantly impacted during 2021-22 by COVID-19 and restrictions on the operation of public library services.</i>					
Average number of monthly page views on knowyourcouncil.vic.gov.au	number (000)	146	160	-8.8%	■
<i>Lower result due to the conclusion of lockdowns in December 2021, as the number of monthly page views returned to pre-pandemic numbers. Pandemic related lockdowns saw an increase in traffic to the site and an elevated target for 2021-22.</i>					
Community Leadership Program training places offered to women	number	0	40	-100.0%	■
<i>Lower result reflects a change in the mode of delivery. In procuring the expertise of the Institute of Community Directors Australia to deliver the Women Leading Locally program, the department has re-scoped the delivery model to two cohorts of 60 women, rather than three cohorts of 40. The department is on track to offer 120 places in the Women Leading Locally program across 2022-23 and 2023-24.</i>					
Community meetings held with Metropolitan Partnerships	number	18	18	0.0%	✓
Councils with approved roadside weeds and pests control plan	number	56	56	0.0%	✓
Meetings held annually with Victorian councils regarding the Victorian Local Government Grants Commission financial assistance grants allocation model	number	19	19	0.0%	✓
Meetings held with Local Government Mayoral Advisory Panel	number	4	4	0.0%	✓
Metropolitan Partnership Development Fund projects completed	number	8	7	14.3%	✓
<i>Higher result as one project was completed ahead of schedule.</i>					
Number of visitors to Metropolitan Public Libraries	number (million)	8.0	18.8	-57.4%	■
<i>Lower result as visitation to libraries was significantly impacted during 2021-22 by COVID-19 and restrictions on the operation of public library services.</i>					
Number of visitors to Regional Libraries	number (million)	3.1	12	-74.2%	■
<i>Lower result as visitation to libraries was significantly impacted during 2021-22 by COVID-19 and restrictions on the operation of public library services.</i>					

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Projects in the planning or delivery phase to support and facilitate the revitalisation of Broadmeadows and Frankston	number	32	6	433.3%	✓
<i>Higher result than originally planned due to additional funding provided as part of COVID-19 recovery (15 in Frankston, and 17 in Broadmeadows).</i>					
Quality					
Council satisfaction with the communication, support and advice received from Local Government Victoria in relation to the Local Government Performance Reporting Framework	per cent	84	80	5.0%	✓
Participants satisfied with their experience of Metropolitan Partnership community meetings	per cent	85	80	6.3%	✓
<i>Higher results due to the quality of the community meetings delivered which has led to a higher satisfaction rate.</i>					
Submissions that fully meet the objectives within the Growing Suburbs Fund program guidelines	per cent	78	80	-2.5%	○
Timeliness					
Average number of days for Municipal Emergency Resource Program grant payments to be made following completion of agreed milestones in the funding agreement	days	21	21	0.0%	✓
Average number of days for Public Library Services grant payments to be made following completion of agreed milestones in the funding agreement	days	21	21	0.0%	✓
Projects completed in accordance with approved milestones within the Growing Suburbs Fund funding agreements	per cent	80	80	0.0%	✓
Roadside Weeds and Pests program grant payments made within 21 days of completion of agreed milestones in the funding agreement	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Victoria Local Government Grants Commission allocations finalised to support the completion of council budgets within statutory timeframes	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	217.9	145.4	49.9%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to additional funding received for COVID-19 programs, including the COVIDSafe Outdoor Activation Program.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Table 13 represents performance against the Regional Development output. This output guides engagement with industry and communities to identify opportunities to support job growth and new investment in regional Victoria, including support and services to grow regional jobs and capability in regional communities.

Table 13: Output – Regional Development

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Actual export sales generated for regional businesses as a result of participation in government programs	\$ million	136	110	23.6%	✓
<i>Higher result due to unexpectedly high export values, and the success of government programs in regional Victoria in supporting businesses to generate new exports.</i>					
Economic development and service delivery projects supported	number	297	175	69.7%	✓
<i>Higher volume of project delivery reflecting COVID-19 recovery initiatives and program design.</i>					
Jobs in regional Victoria resulting from government investment facilitation services and assistance	number	2,427	1,770	37.1%	✓
<i>Higher result as a larger number of new jobs were created than anticipated. This has been difficult to predict given the impacts of COVID-19 on business conditions and performance.</i>					
New investment in regional Victoria resulting from government facilitation services and assistance	\$ million	1,410	1,400	0.7%	✓
Quality					
Participant satisfaction with implementation of Regional Development Victoria programs	per cent	85	90	-5.6%	■
<i>Lower result due to extended approval timelines as new arrangements were incorporated into administrative processes. RJIF project approval processes were changed in 2021-22 to ensure appropriate rigour in process and decision-making</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	247.2	256.0	-3.4%	✓
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Objective 5: Grow vibrant, active and creative communities

This objective seeks to increase the economic, social and cultural value of the creative, sport and recreation industries to Victoria, grow the number and yield of visitors, position Victoria as a major events destination, and ensure the best cultural and sporting experiences are accessible to everyone.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2021-22, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Attendances at Creative Industries agencies and funded Major Performing Arts organisations
- Employment in the Creative Industries sector
- Employment in the Visitor Economy sector
- Tourists attracted to Victoria
- Increase rates of community engagement, including through participation in sport and recreation
- Wagering turnover on Victorian racing as a proportion of the national market

Outputs

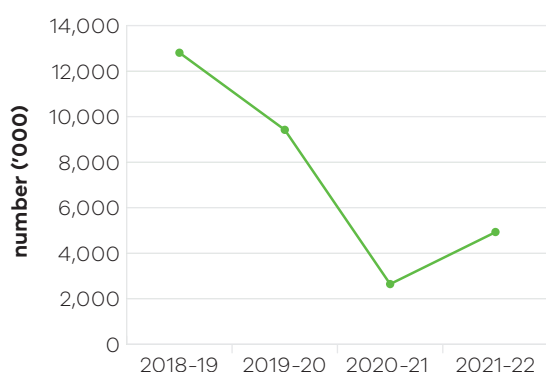
- Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation
- Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies
- Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities
- Sport, Recreation and Racing
- Tourism and Major Events

Indicator: Attendances at Creative Industries agencies and funded Major Performing Arts organisations

Table 14: Attendances at Creative Industries agencies

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Attendances at creative industries portfolio agencies (number ('000))	12,786	9,417	2,646	4,934

Figure 12: Attendances at Creative Industries portfolio agencies



In 2021-22, Victoria's state-owned arts and cultural institutions – Arts Centre Melbourne (ACM), Australian Centre for the Moving Image (ACMI), Geelong Arts Centre, Melbourne Recital Centre, Museums Victoria, National Gallery of Victoria (NGV), and State Library Victoria – were attended by approximately 4.9 million visitors, a reduction from record levels set prior to the pandemic. The decline in attendances was largely due to continuing COVID-19 related public health restrictions, resulting in extended closures and program cancellations. Examples of disruptions for three agencies are:

- ACMI was closed for most of quarter one, 2021-22, and reopened in October 2021.
- ACM's indoor venues experienced closures for almost five months resulting in attendances being only 14 per cent of target for the first half of the year.
- Museums Victoria venues closed for 68 (out of 92) days in quarter one due to COVID-19 and resulting restrictions that impacted visitation, including from school groups.

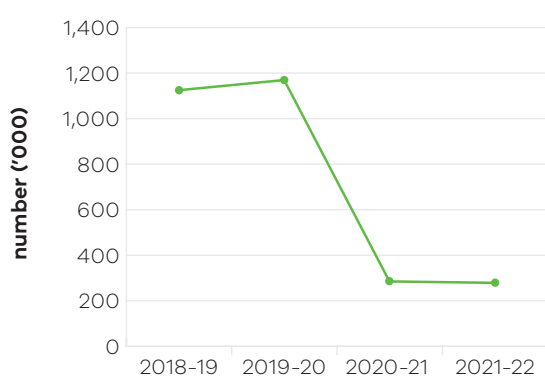
Despite the significant impact of restrictions, agencies continued to keep Victorians engaged, connected and entertained through a range of on-site programs, including:

- an array of music performances, festivals and other events hosted at the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, including concerts by Crowded House and Carols by Candlelight
- theatre crowds returning to the Arts Centre Melbourne in significant numbers, with successful productions including *An American in Paris* and *The Picture of Dorian Gray*
- NGV Exhibitions including:
 - *Queer* – examined queer stories told through works of art spanning historical eras and diverse media
 - *Gabrielle Chanel: Fashion Manifesto* – explored Chanel's designs through a display of more than 100 garments
 - The Melbourne Winter Masterpiece Exhibition, The Picasso Century exhibition that was exclusively developed for the NGV and featured over 80 works by Picasso – making its world premiere in Melbourne
- ACMI's blockbuster exhibition *Light: Works from Tate's collection* which celebrated the use of light across art history.

Table 15: Attendances at funded Major Performing Arts organisations

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Attendances at funded Major Performing Arts organisations (number ('000))	1,127	1,169	287	279

Figure 13: Attendances at funded Major Performing Arts organisations



Funded major performing arts companies recorded reduced audiences in 2021-22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many performances were either postponed or showed to reduced audiences particularly within the first few months of 2021-22. Disruption to programming and audience hesitancy also contributed to reduced attendances.

In 2021-22, \$15.9 million was allocated to the Sustaining Creative Workers and Organisations initiative to sustain activity, including live performance support and market development funding for major performing arts companies.

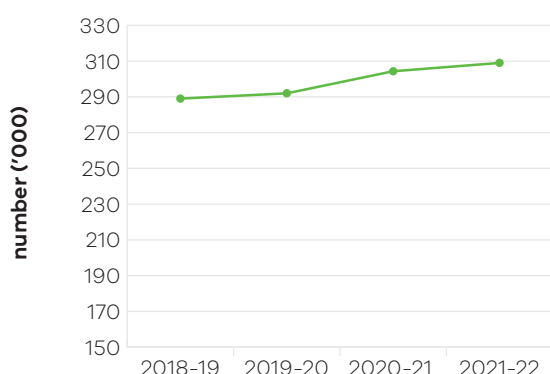
Victorian Government funded major performing arts companies in 2021-22 were Ilbjerri Theatre Company, Back to Back Theatre, Melbourne Theatre Company, The Australian Ballet, Opera Australia, Orchestra Victoria, Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, Malthouse Theatre, Circus Oz and Victorian Opera.

Indicator: Employment in the Creative Industries sector

Table 16: Employment in the Creative Industries sector

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of primary jobs in the creative industries (number)	289,000	292,000	304,000	309,000

Figure 14: Number of primary jobs in the creative industries



During 2021-22, an average of 309,000 people were employed in creative or cultural activities as their primary jobs, representing 8.8 per cent of total employment across Victoria.

Creative industry employment grew by 1.6 per cent, while the total Victorian employment increased by 4.6 per cent from 2019-20 to 2020-21. While the proportion of employment in the creative industries relative to overall Victorian employment decreased, several high value, physical screen productions commenced in 2021-22, which resulted in better-than-expected growth in FTEs employed in that sector.

Following extensive consultation, Creative State 2025, the Victorian Government's creative industries policy launched in July 2021. The strategy comprises 25 actions across five strategic priorities and is designed to support:

- More and better job opportunities and pathways
- Innovative creative products and experiences
- Industry stability and growth
- Equitable access to the creative industries, and
- New audiences and markets.

This \$288 million investment will create 60,000 project jobs across the creative industries in the next four years. This represents 40,000 project jobs in the screen industry and 20,000 project jobs in the broader creative sector.

Over \$500 million was provided by the Victorian Government in 2021-22 to support creative businesses and deliver a range of relief and rescue packages and initiatives supporting continued employment in the creative industries in Victoria. Initiatives included:

- over \$300 million in business support grants for creative sector businesses to maintain operations
- tailored support for the live music industry, for example \$10 million for the Live Music Venues and On the Road Again Metro programs, providing support for over 130 live music venues and creating more than 100 new live music events across Metro and Inner Metro Melbourne
- \$15.9 million for the Sustaining Creative Workers and Organisations program.

The Melbourne Arts Precinct Transformation achieved some key milestones, with the award of the winning design for The Fox: NGV Contemporary gallery, and the establishment of the Melbourne Arts Precinct Corporation to lead delivery of the project and take forward the recommendations of the Federation Square Review. The project also received an additional \$241 million to bring the restoration of the State Theatre into the scope of the current delivery program, taking the State's total investment to \$1.7 billion.

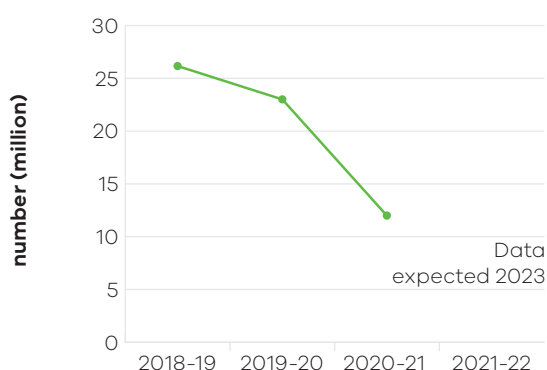
Indicator: Employment in the Visitor Economy

Table 17: Employment in the Visitor Economy

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22
Number of jobs in the visitor economy sector (number)*	263,300	232,000	120,000	Data expected in 2023

*This is the latest available data from the State Tourism Satellite Accounts 2020-21, produced by Tourism Research Australia, May 2022.

Figure 15: Number of jobs in the visitor economy sector



Tourism employment in Victoria declined in 2020-21, driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated health restrictions on both international and domestic travel.

The pandemic also caused ongoing structural workforce issues across large parts of the visitor economy sector, including workforce shortages and challenges attracting new and retaining existing workers. Many workers sought employment in more lucrative and secure industries during the pandemic and are not returning at the same rate as restrictions have progressively eased. Quarantine requirements contributed to acute workforce challenges, which caused some businesses to cease or limit operations.

Looking at the distribution of direct tourism jobs across Victorian industries in 2020-21, four main industries accounted for 79 per cent of jobs: cafes, restaurants and takeaway services (44 per cent), retail trade (15 per cent), accommodation (10 per cent), and clubs, pubs, taverns and bars (nine per cent).

The Victorian Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan (the Plan) is a state-wide strategy, with a goal of achieving \$35 billion in annual visitor expenditure and supporting the industry to create 300,000 jobs by June 2024. The Plan is underpinned by a \$633 million investment in supply and demand initiatives to support development of visitor experiences and attract international, interstate and intrastate visitors across regional Victoria and Melbourne. The department delivered initiatives under the Plan in 2021-22 to support future jobs growth, including:

- commenced delivery of programs and initiatives to address skills gaps and workforce development issues
- provided funding to Regional Tourism Boards to deliver industry development programs, regional workforce plans, regional destination management plans and local area action plans
- delivered stimulus to the regions by investing in 49 shovel ready regional tourism infrastructure projects
- provided \$120 million to deliver flagship projects across regional Victoria that will create a halo effect and spur private sector investment
- delivered the \$100 million competitive round of the Regional Tourism Investment Fund to facilitate new and innovative tourism infrastructure projects, supporting the key pillars that are a competitive advantage for Victoria: Nature, Epicurean, Arts and Culture, and First Peoples-led Experiences
- supported the Victoria Tourism Industry Council to deliver industry development and support programs for Greater Melbourne
- delivered Greater Melbourne Tourism Recovery Forums to engage industry to reactivate tourism and support recovery across Greater Melbourne.

Indicator: Tourists attracted to Victoria

Table 18: Tourists attracted to Victoria

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of domestic overnight visitors (number (million))	27.8	28.3	13.4	18.2
Number of international visitors (number (million))	3.1	2.8	0.01	0.16
Visitor expenditure: domestic (\$ billion)	21.5	23.2	9.7	15.4
Visitor expenditure: international (\$ billion)	8.5	8.1	0.08	1.1
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (domestic) (\$ billion)	10.4	11.3	7	9.9
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (international) (\$ million)	582	538	n/a**	n/a**

* All figures are for the year ending March 2022 from the National Visitor Survey and International Visitor Surveys (published by Tourism Research Australia).

**International visitor data is currently limited to state-wide results.

Figure 16:
Number of domestic overnight visitors

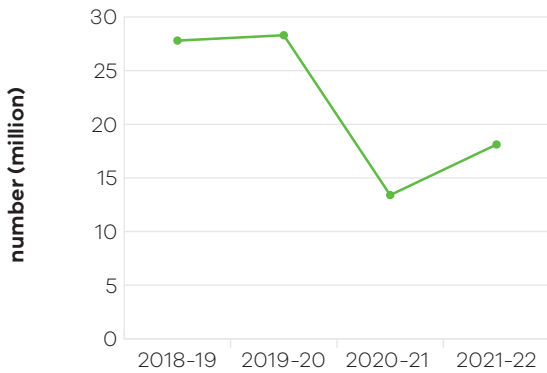


Figure 19:
Visitor expenditure: international

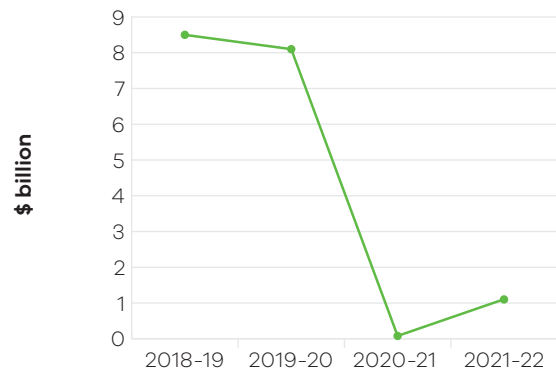


Figure 17:
Number of international visitors

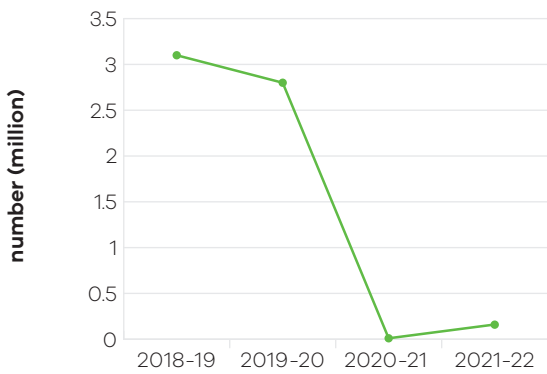


Figure 20:
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (domestic)

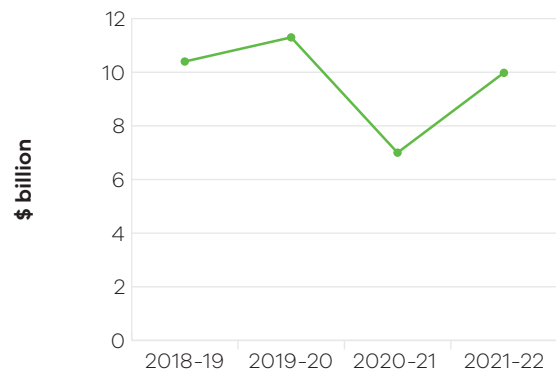


Figure 18:
Visitor expenditure: domestic

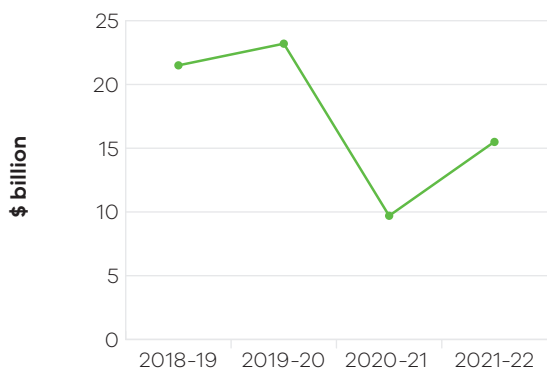
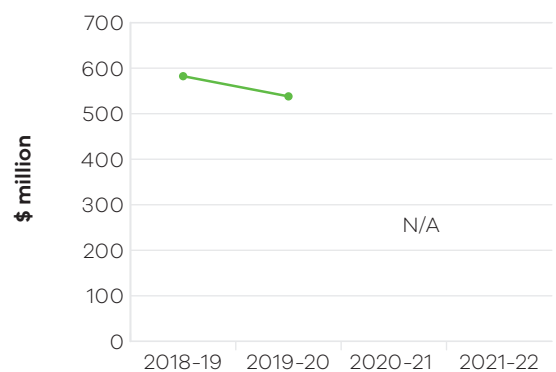


Figure 21:
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (international)



Tourism is an important industry for Victoria. In the year ending March 2022, Victoria received approximately 57.5 million domestic (overnight and daytrip) and international overnight visitors combined, who collectively spent an estimated \$16.5 billion.

Early signs of recovery are evident as restrictions have been progressively lifted and some measures improved relative to the performance of 2021 (a period of limited travel). The improvement in tourism performance is also reflected in improved optimism and confidence for a sustained recovery to the sector after a difficult two years due to COVID-19.

- Domestic overnight expenditure in Victoria in the year ending March 2022 is estimated to be \$10.6 billion. Although overnight expenditure remained 32 per cent below the year ending March 2019, this measure has experienced significant improvement when compared to the year ending March 2021, increasing by 64 per cent.
- Daytrip visitors spent an estimated \$4.8 billion in the year ending March 2022. Although daytrip expenditure remains 20 per cent below the year end March 2019, this measure increased by 46 per cent compared to the year ending March 2021.

Regional Victoria is leading the state's overall recovery with stronger performances for year-to-date results, driven by local intrastate demand as people chose to travel closer to home due to restrictions and other concerns in the past year, with some indicators above pre-pandemic levels. Notably, domestic overnight spend in regional Victoria increased by \$2.0 billion compared to the year ending March 2021. Tourism recovery in Melbourne is also gaining momentum as restrictions ease and confidence builds.

The Victorian Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan is a state-wide strategy, with a goal of achieving \$35 billion in annual visitor expenditure and supporting 300,000 jobs by June 2024. Delivery of the initiatives continued in 2021-22, including:

- launching a further round of travel vouchers, providing 150,000 vouchers across the Victorian Travel Voucher Scheme and the Seniors Travel Voucher Scheme
- securing a strong pipeline of major and business events, including the Picasso Century at the NGV, the Bledisloe Cup international rugby matches in 2022 and 2023, and the International Congress for Psychology 2028
- staging major events, including the Formula One Australian Grand Prix, Australian Open and Moulin Rouge. The department worked across government and supported industry to resume COVIDSafe events under the Public Events Framework and continued to support when the framework ended
- executing marketing activities to support recovery, delivered by Visit Victoria, including Stay Close, Go Further campaign, which highlighted the creativity, culture and beauty of Victoria and encouraged more Victorians to explore their own backyard; Visit Melbourne – Get Set campaign, which reminded Australians about the depth and breadth of experiences on offer in Melbourne and beyond.

Indicator: Increase rates of community engagement, including through participation in sport and recreation

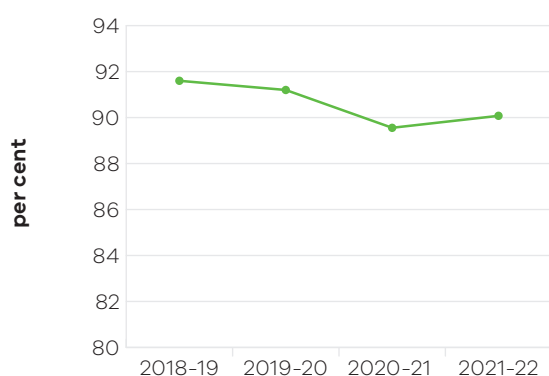
Table 19: Increase rates of community engagement, including through participation in sport and recreation

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Percentage of adult Victorians participating in sport at least once per year (per cent)	91.6	91.2	89.7*	90.4**

* This figure has been updated from the previous report reflecting the availability of participation data for the full 2020-21 calendar year.

** This figure is for six months only, noting financial year 2021-22 data is not yet available.

Figure 22: Percentage of adult Victorians participating in sport at least once per year



Participation

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to impact participation in sport and active recreation in Victoria. Participation rates have broadly remained stable, with evidence suggesting more Victorians have participated in informal physical and recreational activities over the past two years, such as, visiting parks and nature reserves, and accessing online content to get or stay active while at home.

Support was provided to community sport and recreation organisations to promote participation opportunities for Victorians and ensure they are well-placed to return to play as restrictions have eased. The Sporting Club Grants program assisted sport clubs in accessing new uniforms and equipment to support increased participation; skill development opportunities to uplift capability of coaches, officials and committee members; and dedicated support to increase community participation, particularly among under-represented groups.

A second funding round of the Together More Active program was delivered in 2021-22 to support the sector's peak bodies and regional-based organisations to support programs that will improve access and participation outcomes over two years.

The Get Active Kids Voucher Program encourages increased participation in sport and recreation activities within Victoria's disadvantaged communities. This program provides vouchers of up to \$200 to meet the costs of membership and registration, uniforms and equipment – costs identified as a significant barrier for many Victorian families looking to support their children to participate. In 2021-22, 42,666 vouchers were issued through this program to support the participation of more Victorian children in organised sport and recreation.

Australia's highly successful Tokyo 2020 Summer Games (held from 23 July to 8 August 2021) campaign comprised 114 Victorians in the Olympic team (24 per cent of the national team) and 45 Victorians in the Paralympic team (27 per cent of the national team). This included 83 Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) scholarship holders. Twenty-one Victorians represented Australia at the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. Among them, six athletes were VIS scholarship holders.

High-performing athletes, coaches and support staff benefitted from government investment in the world class network of 44 state sport facilities that support 52 professional teams. Many of Victoria's professional sporting teams enjoyed success across major domestic competitions in 2021-22. Championship winning teams included Melbourne Victory (A-League Women), Melbourne Boomers (Women's National Basketball League), Western United (A-League Men), Melbourne Football Club (Australian Football League) and Melbourne Aces (Australian Baseball League).

Investment in state facilities supported events of national and international significance, showcasing athletes performing at their best and inspiring Victorians to participate in sport and active recreation. Seventy-eight events of state or national significance were facilitated through the Significant Sporting Events Program, promoting pathways for Victorian athletes to compete at state, national or international level whilst supporting the sports and event sector recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Infrastructure

The department supported significant investment into community sport and recreation infrastructure to improve the facilities, spaces and environments that Victorians utilise. In 2021-22, \$99.43 million was allocated to support 200 community sport and recreation projects. Community sport and recreation infrastructure is estimated to deliver over \$7 billion in benefits to Victoria per annum (including economic, social and wellbeing and health benefits).

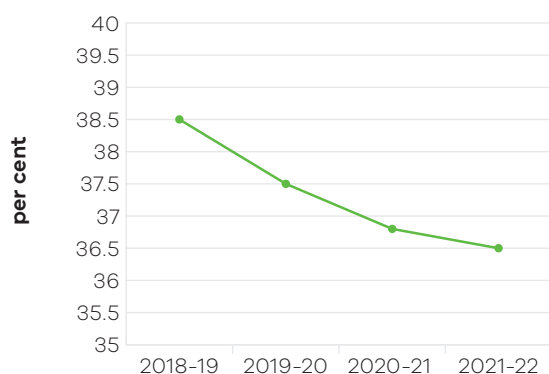
Increased participation in sport was supported through completion of the 10 year long and nearly \$1 billion redevelopment of Melbourne Park, with the Australian Open secured until 2044. Additionally, the Australian Golf Centre was delivered at Sandringham Golf Links. Upgrades were completed at John Cain Arena, Mars Stadium and Melbourne Ballpark, and stage two of the Essendon Football Club Community Education and Event Centre was finalised.

Indicator: Wagering turnover on Victorian racing as a proportion of the national market

Table 20: Wagering turnover on Victorian racing as a proportion of the national market

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Wagering turnover on Victorian racing as a proportion of the national market (per cent)	38.5	37.5	36.8	36.5

Figure 23: Wagering turnover on Victorian racing as a proportion of the national market



Government support for racing is based on its economic, social and cultural contribution to communities across Victoria. The objective indicator of Tabcorp customers nationwide who bet on Victorian racing as a proportion of the national market is used to determine the health of the Victorian racing industry. The measure includes all racing turnover held by Tabcorp on Victorian racing events.

While Victoria has approximately 25 per cent of the national population and continues to host around 25 per cent of the national racing program, it attracts a greater percentage of the national wagering pool. The significant proportion of the national market (36.5 per cent in 2021-22) reflects confidence in the integrity and quality of the Victorian racing product.

The year-on-year declining percentage can in part be attributed to greater competition from both New South Wales and Queensland with respect to their racing programs and prize money levels, as well as the closure of retail TAB outlets during the early months in 2021-22.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 21 represents performance against the Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation output. This output supports the creative industries to deliver economic, social and cultural benefit through talent and leadership; the creative and business ecology; innovation and social impact; participation and place making; and international engagement.

Table 21: Output – Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Attendances at major performing arts organisations	number (000)	279	1,000	-72.1%	■
<i>Lower result as live attendances at performances have been significantly impacted by varied operating conditions during COVID-19 including multiple lockdowns and capacity restrictions on venues.</i>					
Creative Learning Partnerships	number	19	14	35.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to confirmation of partnership funding from the Department of Education and Training enabling five more projects to be supported.</i>					
Design organisations supported	number	23	22	4.5%	✓
International market development and exchange initiatives	number	11	12	-8.3%	■
<i>Lower result as there was no international engagement funding round due to COVID-19.</i>					
Organisations recurrently funded	number	154	154	0.0%	✓
Project companies and artists funded	number	1,187	450	163.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to additional COVID-19 grants administered during the reporting period.</i>					
Project companies and artists funded which are regionally based	per cent	22	23	-4.3%	○
Regionally based organisations recurrently funded	number	56	56	0.0%	✓
Quality					
Creative Victoria grant recipients who met or exceeded agreed milestones	per cent	82	85	-3.5%	○
Public information rated 'informative' or 'very informative' by grant applicants	per cent	88	90	-2.2%	○
Timeliness					
Performance and grant agreements acquitted within timeframes specified in the funding agreement	per cent	86	83	3.6%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	84.2	54.8	53.6%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to additional funding received for a number of initiatives including the Live Music Restart package.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Table 22 represents performance against the Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies output. This output promotes, presents and preserves our heritage and the creative industries through Victoria's creative industries agencies: Arts Centre Melbourne, Australian Centre for the Moving Image (ACMI), Docklands Studios Melbourne, VicScreen (Film Victoria), Geelong Arts Centre, Melbourne Recital Centre, Museums Victoria, National Gallery of Victoria (NGV), and the State Library Victoria.

Table 22: Output – Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Additional employment from production supported by Film Victoria	number	11,360	11,358	0.0%	✓
Agency website visitation	number (000)	22,974	21,200	8.4%	✓
<i>Higher result due to website visitation increasing in the second half of financial year as interest and booking for events and programs resumed, including popular exhibitions and events. Website usage was higher than target due to an increase in online events and forums.</i>					
Attendances at Arts Centre Melbourne	number (000)	1,272	2,200	-42.2%	■
<i>Lower result due to extended lockdowns and health restrictions, although attendances have improved in the second half of 2021-22.</i>					
Attendances at Australian Centre for the Moving Image	number (000)	414	800	-48.3%	■
<i>Lower result as ACMI was closed for the majority of quarter one, 2021 and reopened in October 2021. ACMI's cinemas were also closed for a period of time in 2022 due to unexpected works which impacted programs and visitation during that period.</i>					
Attendances at Geelong Arts Centre	number (000)	57	100	-43.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to extended COVID-19 lockdowns during the first half of 2021-22 and ongoing redevelopment works at the venue.</i>					
Attendances at Melbourne Recital Centre	number (000)	68	230	-70.4%	■
<i>Lower result due to COVID-19 related restrictions, including closure of the building for the majority of quarter one and ongoing disruptions for the remaining quarters.</i>					
Attendances at Museums Victoria	number (000)	1,213	2,000	-39.4%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19 and the associated venue closures during 2021. Nevertheless, Melbourne Museum has seen a return to pre-COVID-19 visitation levels, following the opening of Triceratops exhibition.</i>					
Attendances at National Gallery of Victoria	number (000)	1,079	2,235	-51.7%	■
<i>Lower result due to COVID-19 related restrictions, including closure for the majority of quarter one and ongoing impacts for the remaining quarters, although visitation has increased in the second half of 2021-22.</i>					
Attendances at State Library Victoria	number (000)	832	2,250	-63.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to COVID-19 related restrictions, including closure for the majority of quarter one, although visitation has grown in the second half of 2021-22.</i>					

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Direct Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) roles from production supported by Film Victoria	number	3,092	2,335	32.4%	✓
<i>Higher result as several high value, physical screen productions commencing in this financial year have exceeded estimated return on investment expectations.</i>					
Members and friends of agencies	number	58,523	57,000	2.7%	✓
Students participating in agency education programs	number	267,012	550,000	-51.5%	■
<i>Lower result due to health restrictions causing agency closures during school terms, negatively impacted student visitation and participation in programs.</i>					
Value of film, television and digital media production supported by Film Victoria	\$ million	406	350	16.0%	✓
<i>Higher result as several high value, physical screen productions commencing in this financial year have exceeded estimated return on investment expectations.</i>					
Volunteer hours	number	26,275	98,900	-73.4%	■
<i>Lower result as a significant proportion of volunteer work is onsite and cannot be undertaken remotely. COVID-19 health restrictions limited access to volunteers working onsite during 2021-22.</i>					
Quality					
Agency collections storage meeting industry standard	per cent	83	86	-3.5%	○
Visitors satisfied with visit: Arts Centre Melbourne	per cent	90	90	0.0%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: Australian Centre for the Moving Image	per cent	98	95	3.2%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: Geelong Arts Centre	per cent	98	98	0.0%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: Melbourne Recital Centre	per cent	97	95	2.1%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: Museums Victoria	per cent	91	96	-5.2%	■
<i>Lower result as Museums Victoria was closed for most of quarter one, and slightly lower visitor satisfaction may reflect response to limited access to onsite visits.</i>					
Visitors satisfied with visit: National Gallery of Victoria	per cent	96	95	1.1%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: State Library Victoria	per cent	97	90	7.8%	✓
<i>Higher result as visitors responded positively to programs and events and the newly redeveloped facility.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	458.2	393.7	16.4%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to additional recovery funding for Creative Industries Portfolio agencies.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Table 23 represents performance against the Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities output. This output supports Victorian cultural venues and state-owned facilities through strategic assessment and provision of advice on portfolio infrastructure proposals and projects. The output includes consolidation of portfolio asset management plans and management of funding programs for maintenance and minor capital works.

Table 23: Output – Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
All facility safety audits conducted	number	16	16	0.0%	✓
Infrastructure development projects underway	number	14	10	40.0%	✓
Quality					
State-owned tenanted cultural facilities maintained to agreed service standards	per cent	100	90	11.1%	✓
<i>Higher result as state-owned tenanted cultural facilities maintained to agreed service standards with no critical asset failures.</i>					
Success measures of projects achieved	per cent	100	90	11.1%	✓
<i>Higher result as all projects are on track against success measures.</i>					
Timeliness					
Cultural Facilities Maintenance Fund projects delivered within agreed timeframes	per cent	79	90	-12.2%	■
<i>Lower result due to multi-year projects supported by the Cultural Facilities Maintenance program as of 2021-22, which are more likely to be delivered across multiple years.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	59.7	65.3	-8.6%	✓
<i>The 2021-22 result was lower than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to the timing of payments for regional creative infrastructure projects.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Table 24 represents performance against the Sport, Recreation and Racing output. This output provides strategic leadership and investment in the sport, recreation and racing industries through innovation, sector and industry development and funding support. It supports community participation and inclusion in the sport, recreation and racing sectors by strengthening the capacity of sport and recreation organisations to deliver participation opportunities, improving community sport and recreation facilities across the state and guiding the development and management of state-level sporting facilities and events, to encourage participation by all Victorians.

This output also supports the development of the Victorian racing industry through strategic investment in world class racing and training infrastructure, the promotion of animal welfare and integrity initiatives and encourages participation and investment in the breeding industry to cement Victoria's position as Australia's premier racing state.

Table 24: Output – Sport, Recreation and Racing

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Combat sports licences, registrations and permits issued	number	583	550	6.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher-than-anticipated number of combat sports events, leading to an increase in applications for licences, registrations and permits.</i>					
Community Facility Grants: number approved	number	200	140	42.9%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the delivery of additional rounds of community infrastructure programs for the Community Cricket Program and the Local Sport Infrastructure program.</i>					
Funded State Sport and Recreation Associations that have a minimum of 40 per cent women on their boards	number	91	90	1.1%	✓
Local Sports Infrastructure grant recipients which are regionally based	per cent	55.2	45	22.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher number of applications received and grants approved to recipients that are regionally based.</i>					
Organisations submitting nominations for the Community Sport and Recreation Awards	number	70	70	0.0%	✓
Projects in progress that relate to the planning and development of state level facilities	number	29	20	45.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to additional planning studies and infrastructure projects commencing in 2021-22.</i>					
Racing industry development initiatives	number	9	9	0.0%	✓
Racing matters processed (including licences, permits and grant applications)	number	266	300	-11.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to fewer grant applications being processed for the 2021 Spring Raceday Attraction Program. This was due to crowd restrictions in place due to COVID-19.</i>					
Significant Sporting Events Program – Events Facilitated	number	78	75	4.0%	✓
Sport and recreation organisations undertaking programs or activities to enhance participation	number	109	112	-2.7%	○

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Sporting club grants to recipients which are based in low socio-economic areas as identified by the SEIFA index	per cent	51	45	13.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher-than-anticipated proportion of eligible applications being received from low-SEIFA areas for the program.</i>					
Sporting club grants to recipients which are regionally based	per cent	44	35	25.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher-than-anticipated proportion of eligible applications being received from regional areas for the program.</i>					
Sporting club grants: number approved	number	935	750	24.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to additional grants that were approved as part of the COVID-related 'Event Support Stream'</i>					
Sports with athletes on Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) scholarships	number	49	45	8.9%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the increased investment to the VIS enabling it to increase the number of sport programs and VIS athletes under scholarship.</i>					
Victorian categorised athletes supported by the VIS	per cent	93	45	106.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the increased investment in the VIS allowing it to offer all Victorian categorised athletes a VIS scholarship.</i>					
Victorian Institute of Sport scholarship holders on national teams/squads	per cent	70	60	16.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher percentage of eligible VIS scholarship athletes being selected on national teams/squads.</i>					
Quality					
Contract management of outdoor recreation camps meets agreed key performance indicators	per cent	89	90	-1.1%	○
Timeliness					
Community Cricket Program milestones delivered within agreed timeframes	per cent	95	90	5.6%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a focus on relationship management with grant recipients resulting in higher proportion of funded projects completing milestones within agreed timeframes.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	742.9	497.4	49.4%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to additional funding for a range of Sport and Recreation grant programs, primarily COVID-19 support for the sector.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Table 25 represents performance against the Tourism and Major Events output. This output maximises employment and the long-term economic benefits of tourism and major events to Victoria by developing and marketing the State as a competitive destination.

Table 25: Output – Tourism and Major Events

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Always Live events held	number	3	50	-94.0%	■
<i>Lower result as the events are postponed due to COVID-19 related restrictions on events, travel and mass gatherings.</i>					
Business program grants delivered	number	12	12	0.0%	✓
Major sporting and cultural events held	number	15	21	-28.6%	■
<i>Lower result due to COVID-19 related restrictions on events, travel and mass gatherings.</i>					
Tourism infrastructure projects facilitated	number	30	30	0.0%	✓
Visit Victoria's total engaged digital audience	number (million)	5.8	6.2	-6.5%	■
<i>Lower result due to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 which have subdued interest in travel, however, strong growth was recorded in the last quarter of the year following an increase in travel activity.</i>					
Visitor expenditure: domestic	\$ billion	15.4	23.2	-33.6%	■
<i>Lower result due to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 which have prevented or subdued travel.</i>					
Visitor expenditure: international	\$ billion	1.1	9	-87.8%	■
<i>Lower result due to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 which have prevented or subdued travel.</i>					
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (domestic)	\$ billion	9.9	11.1	-10.8%	■
<i>Lower result due to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 which have prevented or subdued travel.</i>					
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (international)	\$ million	n/a	600		✓
<i>International visitor data is currently limited to state-wide results.</i>					
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (intrastate overnight)	\$ billion	6.1	5.7	7.0%	✓
<i>Higher result as the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 have resulted in an increase in longer intrastate overnight trips and associated expenditure in lieu of Victorians travelling interstate and overseas.</i>					
Visitors (domestic overnight)	number (million)	18.2	29.5	-38.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 which have prevented or subdued travel.</i>					
Visitors (international)	number (million)	0.2	3.2	-93.8%	■
<i>Lower result due to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 which have prevented or subdued travel.</i>					
Visitors: regional Victoria (intrastate overnight)	number (million)	12.6	16.4	-23.2%	■
<i>Lower result due to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 which have prevented or subdued travel.</i>					

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quality					
Value of media coverage generated: domestic	\$ million	58.6	23	154.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a strong focus on the domestic market for the majority of the year while international borders were closed.</i>					
Value of media coverage generated: international	\$ million	44.5	47	-5.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19, limiting marketing opportunities in international markets, however, strong growth was recorded in the last quarter of the year</i>					
Timeliness					
Completion of post-event reports and economic impact assessments of each event (where required) within agreed timeframes	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	405.6	197.9	105.0%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget due to additional COVID-19 support for the Tourism and Events sectors in 2021-22.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Objective 6: Promote productive and sustainably used natural resources

This objective supports more productive, globally competitive, sustainable and jobs-rich agriculture, food and fibre, and resources sectors.

The department delivers the objective in collaboration with partners, local communities and industry to deliver outcomes that provide benefits to all Victorians.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2021-22, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Value of Victorian agriculture production
- Value of Victorian food and fibre exports
- Metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria
- Level of production of minerals and extractives

Outputs

- Agriculture
 - Agriculture Industry Development and Regulation
 - Agriculture Research
 - Biosecurity and Agriculture Services
 - Sustainably manage forest and game resources
- Resources

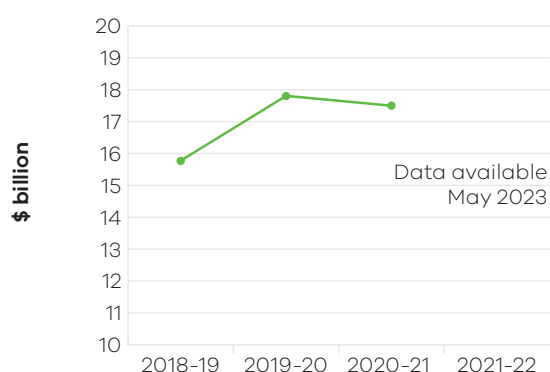
The department supports a productive, globally competitive and sustainable Victorian economy for the state's innovative and resilient agriculture, food and fibre sector. The department works with community and industry to enhance productivity; connect the sector with international markets and create jobs; support growth; maintain effective biosecurity; and improve the welfare of domestic and production animals.

Indicator: Value of Victorian agriculture production

Table 26: Value of Victorian agriculture production

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Gross value of Victorian agriculture production (\$ billion)	15.9	17.8	17.5	Data available May 2023

Figure 24: Gross value of Victorian agriculture production



Despite the challenges of the last two years, agriculture has remained one of the strongest performers in the Victorian economy. Business conditions for agriculture were largely supportive during both 2020-21 and 2021-22, despite disruptions arising from COVID-19 and other factors. Overall, Victorian agriculture has experienced relatively stable production in recent years, increasing from \$15.9 billion in 2018-19 to \$17.5 billion in 2020-21 (an increase of 10.1 per cent).

The latest available figures show that in 2020-21 Victorian agriculture's gross value of production decreased 1.6 per cent (\$291.6 million) to \$17.5 billion, even though business conditions were mostly supportive for agriculture during this time. This decline was largely due to a nine per cent decrease in livestock production, in particular a \$641.8 million reduction in beef and sheep disposals. The reduction in livestock disposals largely reflects a return to good seasonal conditions in 2020-21, leading farmers to rebuild their herds after several years of poor seasonal conditions. This herd rebuilding occurred at the expense of livestock disposals but established conditions for strong production in future years. The second reason for the reduction in livestock disposals was limited access to abattoirs, due to COVID-19 related labour shortages throughout 2020-21. Both these effects were experienced Australia-wide, with national livestock disposals declining five per cent in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20.

In Victoria, declines in livestock production were offset by a \$271.4 million increase in the value of Victorian broadacre cropping compared to 2019-20 (including a 31.2 per cent increase in the value of wheat), and a \$118.1 million increase in the value of horticulture production (despite poor seasonal conditions combined with labour shortages).

In 2021-22, horticulture producers faced challenges including disproportionate commodity to input prices, seasonal labour shortages and cool damp climatic conditions.

In 2021-22, the Victorian Government responded to several climatic and biosecurity challenges. An intense storm impacted Central Highlands potato producers. Japanese encephalitis virus affected pork producers, and potential disruptions to almond pollination arose from the incursion of Varroa mite in New South Wales. In managing Japanese encephalitis, the department conducted monitoring (23 detections), provided information on management, and applied nationally-agreed movement restrictions to infected pig properties.

Improved conditions helped many businesses recover from unfavourable conditions in prior years such as significant floods, storms, and dry seasonal conditions. Recovery support continued to assist producers with advice given for stock health, nutrition, feed budgeting, fencing, pasture recovery, grazing management, soil erosion, horticulture, dams and waterways.

The department is delivering the Agriculture Sector Pledge that commits to protect and enhance the future of the Victorian agriculture sector, respond to climate change and reduce emissions. The program delivers a long-term shared vision, flagship research trials, and practical information, tools and services to help farmers reduce emissions while maintaining productivity. Milestones include the commencement of the On-Farm Action Plan Pilot to support 250 farm businesses to measure and implement actions to reduce emissions, and the development of the first Victorian Agriculture and Climate Change Statement – a shared vision for agriculture's role in a net-zero climate resilient economy.

In delivering the Primary Production Adaptation Action Plan, the department supports the sector to reduce climate change risks, build resilience and harness opportunities for business continuity and growth. It achieves this through building climate resilience of value chains, facilitating research and innovation, and supporting the sector to further build climate change adaptation information, skills and capacity.

The department continued to deliver critical research and innovation in 2021-22. Research and innovation in major industries of dairy, grains and horticulture, as well as in emerging industries, was delivered through multi-disciplinary collaborations with industries. For example, the DairyBio initiative, a partnership with the dairy industry delivered accelerated precision breeding of forages with commercial partners using genomic selection and hybrid breeding. This resulted in a significant boost to genetic gain – up to five times – and an increase in yields of 20 per cent. The department also recently commenced a new agreement with the Grains Research and Development Corporation. This confirms the commitment to a mission-driven five-year strategic partnership and builds on the current bilateral agreement that is expected to return six dollars of benefit for every dollar spent on research.

The department is shaping the future of agriculture through delivery of skills programs in Science Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and digital agriculture to schools and PhD students, agriculture industries and regional communities. In 2020-21, over 800 students participated in AgSTEM workshops delivered remotely under COVID-19 restrictions.

Indicator: Value of Victorian food and fibre exports

Table 27: Value of Victorian food and fibre exports

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Food and fibre exports from Victoria (\$ billion)	14.2	14.5	14	Data available May 2023

Figure 25: Food and fibre exports from Victoria



The government has a target to grow Victorian food and fibre exports to \$20 billion per annum by 2030. The 2020-21 Food and Fibre Export Performance Report showed that food and fibre exports from Victoria were valued at \$14.0 billion, with export value decreasing by \$476 million (down three per cent) on 2019-20. Over the last two years, COVID-19 has caused uncertainty and disruption for many in the agriculture industry. COVID-19 resulted in supply chain disruptions, increased freight costs and reduced demand, which created challenges for Victorian exporters. In 2020-21, Victoria's food and fibre exports declined three per cent, due mainly to reduced meat exports. This reflected lower domestic stock levels following the drought and bushfires, restocking following the return to good seasonal conditions, workforce shortages at abattoirs, and disruptions to supply chains.

Meat remained Victoria's largest value export commodity, but these exports decreased by \$1.3 billion to be valued at \$3.3 billion in 2020-21. Sheep meat exports (\$1.4 billion) and beef exports (\$1.3 billion) were the most valuable meat export commodities, comprising 83 per cent of all meat exports.

Grain export value increased by 132 per cent, with volumes growing three-fold on the previous year, making it the largest export product by volume (totalling just over 5.8 million tonnes). Grain exports from Victoria increased by \$1.4 billion to \$2.5 billion in 2020-21. Wheat exports (\$988 million) and barley (\$347 million) were the most valuable grain exports, comprising 53 per cent of total Victorian grain exports. Grains experienced the largest growth in export value with record crop production. There were significant increases in grains exports to Vietnam, the Philippines, Belgium and Sri Lanka.

Victoria's top five export markets were China, the United States, Japan, New Zealand, and Indonesia. Export value to China decreased by more than \$1 billion which had an overall impact on export values. Nevertheless, China remained the most valuable export market for Victorian food and fibre exports.

Indicator: Metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria

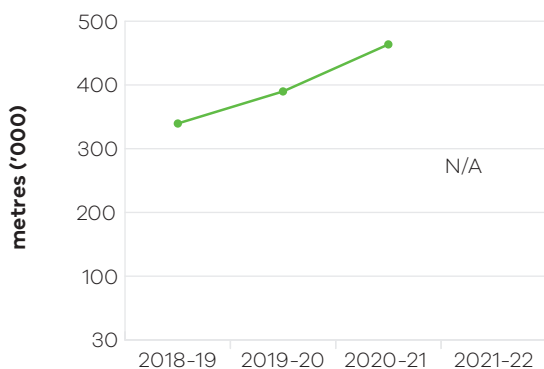
Table 28: Metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria (metres)	337,654	388,662	467,585	N/A*

Source: Geological Survey of Victoria (GSV) mineral companies' exploration reports that GSV is required to audit.

* Data unavailable at time of writing.

Figure 26: Metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria



The level of metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria during 2020-21 was 467,585 metres. This represents an increase of 78,923 metres or 20.3 per cent compared to 2019-20. Increased levels of minerals drilled in 2020-21 was predominantly due to increased exploration of previously identified, but currently undeveloped, mineral resources (i.e. those under retention licences) such as the Cayley Lode and Thursday's Gossan Prospects in western Victoria, and the Four Eagles Prospect north of Bendigo. Increases in exploration drilling at existing mining licences (i.e. operations) such as the Fosterville and Ballarat East mines, and increased mineral exploration drilling activity for new resources across the State also contributed to the rise.

Metres drilled for mineral exploration on mining licences at 240,808 accounts for 52 per cent of the total drill metres. This reflects existing operations investing in exploration with the aim of replacing the resource that has been mined to deliver future production opportunities. Mineral exploration drilling on exploration licences accounts for 30 per cent of the drill metres in 2020-21 and combined with retention licences, it has increased year on year since 2014-15. This highlights the increasing level of interest and investment to discover new mineral resources in Victoria.

The level of metres drilled for minerals exploration has more than quintupled since 2014-15, reflecting the renewed interest for exploring in Victoria. The Stavely minerals initiative in western Victoria and the north central Victorian goldfields ground release, supported by world class pre-competitive geoscience data and knowledge (generated and made available by the Geological Survey of Victoria), are attracting further exploration investment to the State. This is demonstrated through the \$162 million increase in mineral exploration since 2014-15, with Victoria experiencing record levels of exploration investment. Total exploration expenditure for 2020-21 was \$184.9 million (source: ABS).

Indicator: Level of production of minerals and extractives

Table 29: Level of production of minerals and extractives

Measure (unit of measure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Annual production of brown coal (1000 tonnes)	42,256	40,372	42,263	N/A*
Annual production of gold (ounces)	567,501	790,054	722,239	N/A*
Annual production of antimony (tonnes)	2,016	3,141	3,551	N/A*
Annual production of mineral sands (tonnes)	0	0	0	N/A*
Annual production of extractives (million tonnes)	62.91	64.58	63.68	N/A*

Source: Earth Resources Regulation 2020-21 Statistical Report.

Note: The restatement of prior year data in some cases is due to review adjustments that align with the published ERR statistical report.

* Data unavailable at time of writing.

Figure 27: Annual production of brown coal (1000 tonnes)

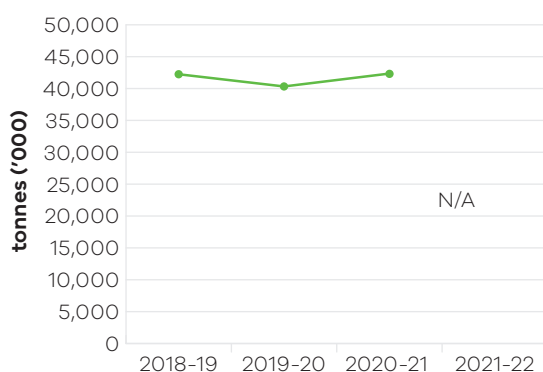


Figure 29: Annual production of antimony (tonnes)

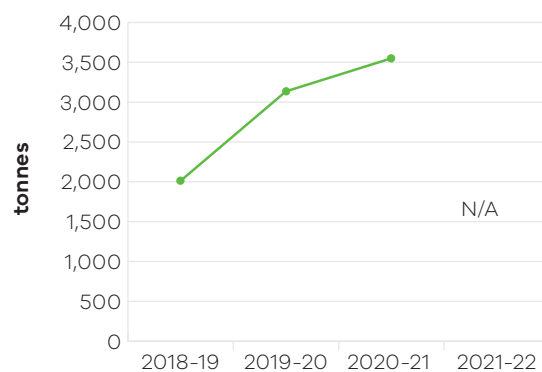


Figure 28: Annual production of gold (ounces)

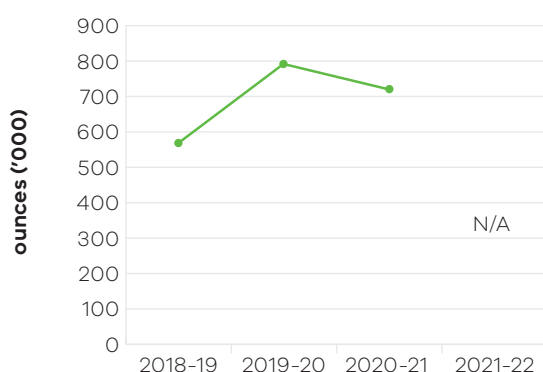


Figure 30: Annual production of mineral sands (tonnes)



Figure 31: Annual production of extractives (million tonnes)



Gold production in Victoria remains at a high level with 722,239 ounces produced in 2020-21. This represents a 98.3 per cent increase since 2017-18. Since 2014-15, annual gold production has increased by 521,367 ounces or three and half times the 2014-15 production level. This mainly reflects the successful exploration and development activities at the Fosterville gold mine in central Victoria. Future success in the gold industry will be driven by new exploration in the Stavely region in western Victoria, new activity generated from the north central Victorian Goldfields Ground Release (completed 29 October 2021) and further development of existing mines.

Victoria's 'Big Build' is seeing record levels of investment in critical infrastructure covering major construction and transport initiatives. This continues to drive the current demand for extractives materials. The demand is projected to grow to over 100 million tonnes by 2050. Secure supplies of sand, stone and gravel resources will support ongoing construction investment. During 2020-21, extractives production slightly decreased to 63.7 million tonnes from 64.6 million tonnes in 2019-20. However, this represents an increase in production of 25.6 per cent since 2014-15.

Brown coal production increased by 4.7 per cent during 2020-21 to 42.3 million tonnes. Brown coal production is expected to decrease in the future, reflecting the impact of increasing renewable energy sources for electricity generation and the closure of the Yallourn coal mine in 2028.

There was no production of mineral sands resources during 2020-21, however, there remains significant potential for new mineral sands projects in Victoria in the Murray Basin.

Antimony is produced from Australia's only antimony mine at Costerfield in central Victoria. Production increased from a low base by 13 per cent in 2020-21.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 30 represents performance against the Agriculture output. This output delivers services to the agriculture, food and fibre sectors to enhance productivity, connect the sector with international markets, create jobs, support growth and maintain effective biosecurity. It delivers effective, and efficient regulation, compliance, emergency management, biosecurity research and development, and diagnostic services to protect and enhance market access by addressing trade barriers and managing the risks of pests, diseases and chemical use. The department undertakes research and development to develop new technologies and practices and provides services to enhance their adoption to increase farm productivity and supply chain efficiencies. It provides policy advice and support to industries and businesses to innovate, manage economic and climatic volatility, natural disasters and biosecurity emergencies, and meet consumer and community expectations for food quality, food safety and animal welfare and environmental standards.

The output also creates the conditions to grow the natural resources economy by ensuring resources are sustainably allocated and used for both recreational and commercial purposes.

Table 30: Output – Agriculture

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Agriculture Industry Development and Regulation					
This sub-output supports a more productive, competitive, sustainable and jobs-rich food and fibre sector by delivering policy advice, regulation and support to meet consumer and community expectations for agriculture industry development, pets and animal welfare, regulatory policies and frameworks.					
Quantity					
Farms and related small businesses facing significant adjustment pressures supported to make better-informed decisions by the Rural Financial Counselling Service	number	1,357	1,700	-20.2%	■
<i>Lower result due to favourable seasonal conditions and commodity prices for agriculture, resulting in less financial stress for farmers and less need for them to request assistance from the Rural Financial Counselling Service.</i>					
Inspections or audits of scientific establishments undertaken to provide assurance of compliance with relevant industry standards for animal welfare	number	25	25	0.0%	✓
Number of small scale local and craft producers attending workshops / mentoring programs	number	63	50	26.0%	✓
<i>Higher result is in-line with COVID-19 restrictions, as some physical workshops became online workshops. This allowed for higher participation numbers.</i>					
Strategies developed to maintain and / or grow export opportunities, pathways and capability and overcome identified trade barriers	number	3	3	0.0%	✓
Visits of the Responsible Pet Ownership program to Victorian kindergartens and primary schools	number	254	3,100	-91.8%	■
<i>Lower result as the Responsible Pet Ownership education program did not operate while COVID-19 restrictions prevented the program from attending schools and kindergartens. The program resumed visits on 26 April 2022 for school term 2.</i>					
Young farmer scholarships awarded	number	13	12	8.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to an additional scholarship which was able to be awarded this financial year within the allocated annual budget. Where applications are received for less than the maximum scholarship allowable, this provides the opportunity to provide additional scholarships.</i>					

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quality					
Grant recipients who met or exceeded agreed milestones	per cent	77	75	2.7%	✓
Timeliness					
Performance and grant agreements acquitted within timeframes specified in the funding agreement	per cent	87	90	-3.3%	○
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	183.7	163.1	12.6%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget due to funding for the Seasonal Agriculture Workforce Support Program.</i>					
Agriculture Research					
This sub-output supports more productive, competitive, sustainable and jobs-rich food and fibre sectors by delivering research and innovation to develop innovative new technologies and farming systems that increase food and fibre productivity and product quality.					
Quantity					
Commercial technology licence agreements finalised	number	16	16	0.0%	✓
Genetic improvement of dairy cows achieved through breeding contributing to increased milk production and dairy productivity	per cent	1	1	0.0%	✓
Key bioscience platform technologies established	number	1	1	0.0%	✓
Postgraduate-level/PhD students in training	number	66	65	1.5%	✓
Value of co-investment from external (non-state) funding sources attracted to the Department's research projects that support productive agriculture	\$ million	40.8	41	-0.5%	○
Quality					
Satisfaction rating of industry investors in agriculture productivity research and development	number	9.2	7	31.4%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the continued success of the Agriculture Victoria Research partnership model where research is jointly designed, delivered and evaluated through a direct engagement and long-term partnership model with industry.</i>					
Scientific and technical publications subjected to independent peer review in international and national journals that promote productive agriculture	number	262	260	0.8%	✓
Timeliness					
Provision of technical advice, diagnostic identification tests on pests and diseases including suspected exotics within agreed timeframes	per cent	80.3	85	-5.5%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 on diagnostic staffing levels.</i>					
Research project milestones and reports completed on time	per cent	91	90	1.1%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	122.3	123.2	-0.7%	✓

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Biosecurity and Agriculture Services					
This sub-output delivers biosecurity, agriculture and emergency management services and regulatory programs which support the food and fibre sector to achieve sustainable growth while managing risks and minimising adverse impacts to the economy, environment and public health and safety.					
Quantity					
Animal pest, disease and residue control programs maintained to ensure Victorian agricultural produce complies with food safety and biosecurity standards required to access markets	number	4	5	-20.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to the Surveillance for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE) diseases in cattle and sheep project not reaching its target for 2021-22. This was due to a combination of factors including a reduced capacity and capability of private vets to collect samples, ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and staff being redirected to emergency responses.</i>					
Client interactions with land health services	number	1,724	1,700	1.4%	✓
Clients engaged with agriculture productivity services	number	4,005	3,910	2.4%	✓
Improved agricultural services, programs and products developed	number	10	10	0.0%	✓
Known state prohibited weed sites monitored and treated in line with the relevant weed action plan	per cent	95	95	0.0%	✓
New or amended Interstate Certificate Assurance (ICA) or other market access accreditations developed to restore or enable trade	number	11	2	450.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to pest and disease incursions and changing interstate market access conditions. Whilst this additional work is unplanned, it is business critical to minimise likely disruptions to Victorian producers accessing domestic markets.</i>					
Plant pest, disease and residue control programs maintained to ensure Victorian agricultural produce complies with food safety and biosecurity standards required to access markets	number	6	6	0.0%	✓
Properties inspected for invasive plant and animal priority species	number	1,919	2,700	-28.9%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19 restrictions and the redirection of resources to high priority activities including emergency responses.</i>					
Quality					
Client satisfaction rating of agricultural services	number	8.5	8	6.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a greater emphasis on design of client focussed services.</i>					
National biosecurity, agriculture/veterinary chemical use and animal welfare programs implemented in accordance with agreed plans	per cent	100	96	4.2%	✓
Preparedness activities implemented, in line with agreed plans, to ensure response readiness for emergency animal and plant pest, disease and natural disaster incidents	per cent	90	90	0.0%	✓

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Timeliness					
Animal health certificates issued within specified timeframes to support international market access	per cent	99	95	4.2%	✓
Initial action taken to respond to reported emergency animal and plant pest, disease and natural disaster incidents complies with national agreements and obligations	per cent	98	100	-2.0%	○
Plant health certificates issued within specified timeframes at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market to support domestic market access	per cent	98	95	3.2%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	118.5	113.3	4.6%	○
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 published budget due to additional expenditure incurred in 2021-22 for the National Agreement Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication program.</i>					
Sustainably manage forest and game resources					
This sub-output creates the conditions to ensure the natural resources economy, including forestry and game resources, are sustainably allocated and used for both recreational and commercial purposes.					
Quality					
Key statutory obligations relevant to the Game Management Authority complied with (tabling annual report, audits, business plan and board appointments)	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Key statutory obligations relevant to VicForests complied with (tabling annual reports, audits, corporate plan and board appointments)	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Timeliness					
Facilitate the delivery of game projects in line with key project milestones	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Facilitate the delivery of the Victorian Forestry Plan in line with key project milestones	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	87.1	65.1	33.8%	■
<i>The 2021-22 result was higher than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to the funding profile for the Plantations Program.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					

Table 31 represents performance against the Resources output. This output develops and delivers policy, programs and regulation to enable investment and generate jobs through the sustainable development of the State's earth resources, including extractives, minerals and petroleum.

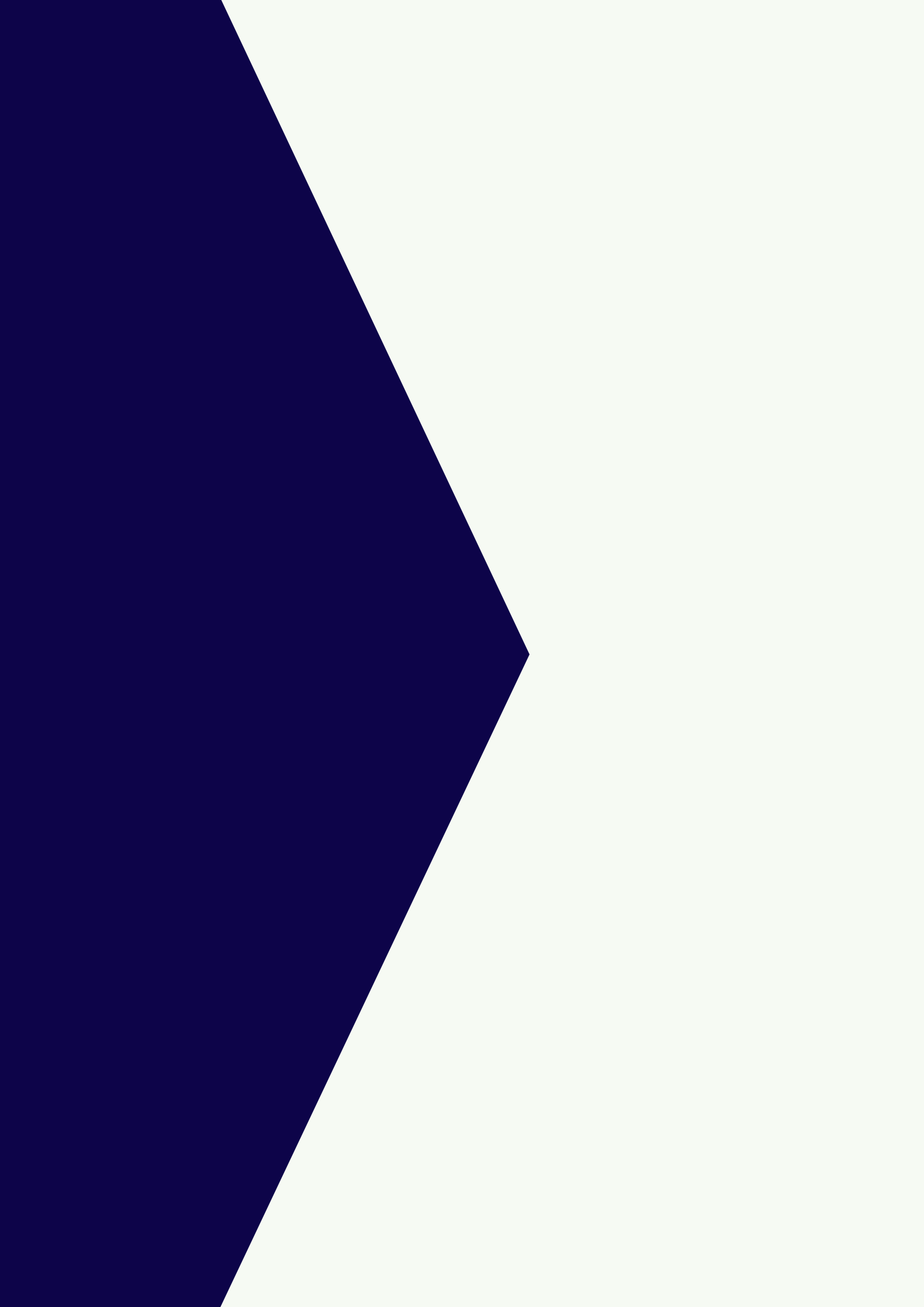
The department acquires and provides access to high-quality geoscience data and knowledge to inform government decision making and attract new investment and jobs to the State. It develops and implements legislative and regulatory reforms in the earth resources sector to improve outcomes for all stakeholders.


Supporting investment in resources and low emission technologies, the department fosters innovation, productivity, jobs and trade in the State's earth resources sector. Through strategic resource and related land use planning, new opportunities are able to be identified for Victoria's earth resources, along with supporting major infrastructure development in the State.

The department also regulates the earth resources sector through transparent, consistent and timely regulatory processes that provide industry with confidence to invest and have regard to the needs of communities and minimise impacts to the environment.

Table 31: Output – Resources

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2021-22 actual	2021-22 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Community and stakeholder engagement information forums	number	59	55	7.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the impact of additional information sessions associated with the North Central Victorian Goldfields ground release during November 2021.</i>					
Quality					
Exploration and mining licences which are active	per cent	87.5	82.5	6.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the higher level of exploration activity across the State generating a higher number of active licences.</i>					
Timeliness					
Delivery of key CarbonNet milestones, in line with funding agreements and agreed project deliverables	per cent	70	100	-30.0%	■
<i>Lower result mainly due to delays in finalising contracts supporting the regulatory work program.</i>					
Extractive Industries Work Authority work plans processed within regulatory timeframes	per cent	80.9	95	-14.8%	■
<i>Lower result due to the regulator implementing improvements as part of the Better Approvals for Regulators program and building staff capability and capacity.</i>					
Facilitate the delivery of resources projects in line with grant agreements and project milestones	per cent	65.5	100	-34.5%	■
<i>Lower result mainly due to the impact of the Yallourn coal mine flood emergency in the first half of the year and information data constraints impacting the Extractives Supply and Demand work program.</i>					
Industry geoscience data packages released for minerals and petroleum sectors consistent with agreed timelines	number	11	10	10.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the Geological Survey of Victoria releasing an additional extractives based LiDAR survey in December 2021.</i>					
Mineral licence applications and work plans processed within regulatory timeframes	per cent	73.6	95	-22.5%	■
<i>Lower result due to the resolution of legacy caseload (backlog) licensing applications impacting performance against statutory timeframes. Improvements to the licensing process are being implemented in 2022-23.</i>					
Regulatory audits completed within agreed timelines	per cent	98.2	98	0.2%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	57.1	66.2	-13.7%	✓
<i>The 2021-22 result was lower than the 2021-22 budget mainly due to timing of payments for the CarbonNet Program.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent variance					





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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Budget Portfolio Outcomes

This appendix provides comparisons between the actual financial statements of all general government sector entities in the portfolio and the forecasted financial information (initial budget estimates) published in Budget Paper No. 5 *Statement of Finances* (BP5). The budget portfolio outcomes comprise the comprehensive operating statements, balance sheets, cash flow statements, statements of changes in equity, and administered item statements.

The budget portfolio outcomes have been prepared on a consolidated basis and include all general government sector entities in the portfolio. Financial transactions and balances are classified into either controlled or administered categories consistent with the published statements in BP5.

The following budget portfolio outcomes statements are not subject to audit by the Victorian Auditor-General's Office (VAGO) and are not prepared on the same basis as the Department's financial statements as they include the consolidated financial information of the following entities.

Controlled:

- Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions
- Australian Centre for the Moving Image
- National Gallery of Victoria
- Film Victoria (VicScreen)
- State Library Victoria (Library Board of Victoria)
- Melbourne Cricket Ground Trust
- Melbourne Recital Centre Pty Ltd
- Museums Board of Victoria
- Rural Assistance Commissioner
- Victorian Institute of Sport Pty Ltd
- Visit Victoria Pty Ltd

Comprehensive operating statement for the financial year ended 30 June 2022

	2021-22 Actual (\$ million)	2021-22 Budget (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Net result from continuing operations					
Income from transactions					
Output appropriations	10,825	2,534	8,291	327%	a
Interest	10	11	(1)	-9%	b
Sale of goods and services	107	126	(20)	-16%	c
Grants	237	13	224	>100%	d
Fair value of assets and services received free of charge or for nominal consideration	1	1	0	0%	
Other income	49	28	21	75%	e
Total income from transactions	11,228	2,712	8,516	314%	
Expenses from transactions					
Employee benefits	760	537	223	42%	f
Depreciation	124	131	(7)	-5%	g
Interest expense	32	27	5	19%	h
Grants and other transfers	9,560	1,542	8,018	520%	i
Other operating expenses	618	521	96	18%	j
Total expenses from transactions	11,093	2,758	8,335	302%	
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	135	(46)	181	-393%	
Other economic flows included in net result					
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	6	–	6	>100%	k
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	(45)	0	(45)	>-100%	l
Other gains/(losses) from economic flows	6	0	6	>100%	m
Total other economic flows included in net result	(33)	0	(33)	>-100%	
Net result	102	(46)	148	-322%	
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income					
Changes in non-financial assets revaluation surplus	(12)	(1)	(12)	>100%	n
Other	(15)	3	(18)	>-100%	o
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	(28)	2	(30)	>-100%	
Comprehensive result	75	(44)	118	>-100%	

Explanation for major variations between 2021-22 Actual and 2021-22 Budget are as follows:

- a. Output appropriations were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional funding received to support responses to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- b. Interest revenue was lower than was budgeted, mainly due to reduced cash balances within Arts agencies.*
- c. Sales of goods and services were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to less revenue earned by Arts agencies as a result of COVID-19 restrictions.*
- d. Grants revenue was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional grants funding received for events and the Plantations Investment Strategy.*
- e. Other income was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to increased donations received within Arts agencies.*
- f. Employee benefits were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional employee expense incurred to support responses to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- g. Depreciation was lower than was budgeted, mainly due to an adjustment to DJPR's depreciation funding.*
- h. Interest expense was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to Quarterly Service Payments related to Melbourne Showgrounds Public Private Partnership.*
- i. Grants and other transfers were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional expenditure incurred in response to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- j. Other operating expenses were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional expenditure incurred in response to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- k. The net gain on non-financial assets was mainly due to revaluation of livestock.*
- l. The net loss on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables was mainly due to holding loss on financial assets related to Arts agencies.*
- m. Other gains (losses) from other economic flows were mainly due to the revaluation of departmental employee entitlements.*
- n. Changes in non-financial assets revaluation surplus were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to reduction in fair value of land.*
- o. Other comprehensive income was lower than was budgeted, mainly due to prior-period adjustments.*

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2022

	2021-22 Actual (\$ million)	2021-22 Budget ⁽ⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Assets					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	701	603	98	16%	a
Receivables from government	536	783	(247)	-32%	b
Other receivables	331	408	(77)	-19%	c
Other financial assets	94	115	(20)	-17%	d
Total financial assets	1,663	1,909	(246)	-13%	
Non-financial assets					
Inventories	4	3	1	33%	e
Property, plant and equipment	9,742	9,739	3	0%	
Biological assets	5	2	3	150%	f
Intangible assets	2	37	(35)	-95%	g
Other	35	36	(1)	-3%	
Total non-financial assets	9,788	9,817	(29)	0%	
Total assets	11,451	11,726	(275)	-2%	
Liabilities					
Payables	624	921	(297)	-32%	h
Borrowings	400	408	(8)	-2%	
Provisions	206	194	13	7%	i
Total liabilities	1,231	1,522	(292)	-19%	
Net assets	10,220	10,204	16	0%	
Equity					
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(372)	(493)	120	-24%	j
Reserves	7,545	7,547	(2)	0%	
Contributed capital	3,048	3,150	(102)	-3%	
Total Equity	10,220	10,204	16	0%	

Note:

(i) The 2021-22 budget figures have been restated to reflect the 2021 actual closing balances.

Explanation for major variations between 2021-22 Actual and 2021-22 Budget are as follows:

- a. Cash and deposits were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to increased donations received within Arts agencies and prior-period adjustments.*
- b. Receivables from government were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to payments made to support responses to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- c. Other receivables were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to movement in the inter-entity account.*
- d. Other financial assets were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to decrease in equity investments in Arts agencies.*
- e. Inventories were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to increased stocks within Arts agencies.*
- f. Biological assets were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to revaluation of livestock.*
- g. Intangible assets were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to prior-period adjustments.*
- h. Payables were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to payment made to support responses to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- i. Provisions were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the increase in employee entitlement provisions and the recognition of Make Good provisions.*
- j. Accumulated deficit was lower than was budgeted, mainly due to additional grants funding received for events and the Plantations Investment Strategy.*

Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 30 June 2022

	2021-22 Actual (\$ million)	2021-22 Budget (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts					
Receipts from Government	10,992	2,451	8,541	348%	a
Receipts from other entities	329	130	199	153%	b
Interest received	10	11	(1)	-9%	c
Other receipts	52	29	24	83%	d
Total receipts	11,383	2,620	8,763	334%	
Payments					
Payments of grants and other transfers	(9,693)	(1,542)	(8,151)	529%	e
Payments to suppliers and employees	(1,426)	(1,055)	(372)	35%	f
Interest and other costs of finance paid	(35)	(27)	(8)	30%	g
Total payments	(11,154)	(2,624)	(8,530)	325%	
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	229	(4)	233	>-100%	
Cash flows from investing activities					
Net investment	(4)	(0)	(4)	>100%	h
Payments for non-financial assets	(54)	(96)	41	-43%	i
Proceeds from sale of non-financial assets	3	—	3	>100%	j
Net loans to other parties	68	3	65	>100%	k
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	12	(93)	105	-113%	
Cash flows from financing activities					
Owner contributions by State Government	(58)	59	(118)	-200%	l
Repayment of leases and service concession liabilities	(21)	(11)	(11)	100%	m
Net borrowings	(116)	(4)	(112)	>100%	n
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities	(195)	45	(240)	-533%	
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	46	(52)	98	-188%	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	655	655	—	0%	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	701	603	98	16%	

Explanation for major variations between 2021-22 Actual and 2021-22 Budget are as follows:

- a. Cash inflows for Receipts from Government were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional funding received to support responses to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- b. Cash inflows for Receipts from other entities were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional revenue received for events and the Plantations Investment Strategy.*
- c. Cash inflows for Interest received were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to reduced cash balances within Arts agencies.*
- d. Cash inflows for Other receipts were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to increased donations received within Arts agencies.*
- e. Cash outflows for Payments of grants and other transfers were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional expenditure incurred in response to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- f. Cash outflows for Payments to suppliers and employees were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional expenditure incurred in response to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- g. Cash outflows for Interest and other costs of finance paid were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to Quarterly Service Payments related to Melbourne Showgrounds Public Private Partnership.*
- h. Cash outflows for Net investment were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to holding loss on financial assets related to Arts agencies.*
- i. Cash outflows for Payments for non-financial assets were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to prior-period adjustments.*
- j. Cash inflows for Proceeds from sale of non-financial assets were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to proceeds from asset disposals.*
- k. Cash inflows for Net loans to other parties were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the receipts of loan repayments associated with the Rural Assistance Commissioner concessional loans scheme.*
- l. Cash inflows for Owner contributions by State Government were lower than was budgeted, mainly due the application of depreciation equivalent to fund capital projects.*
- m. Cash outflows for Repayment of leases and service concession liabilities were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the payment for VicFleet leases and Quarterly Service Payments related to Melbourne Showgrounds Public Private Partnership.*
- n. Cash outflows for Net borrowings were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the loan repayments associated with the Rural Assistance Commissioner concessional loans scheme.*

Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2022

	Accumulated surplus/deficit (\$ million)	Contributions by owners (\$ million)	Revaluation surplus (\$ million)	Other reserves (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
Actual result					
Opening balance 1 July 2021 (Actual)	(447)	3,090	6,983	561	10,188
Comprehensive result	74	0	(12)	12	75
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners	0	(43)	0	0	(43)
Closing balance 30 June 2022 (Actual)	(372)	3,048	6,971	574	10,220
Initial Budget result					
Opening balance 1 July 2021 (Budget)	(447)	3,090	6,983	561	10,188
Comprehensive result	(46)	0	(1)	3	(44)
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners	0	59	0	0	59
Closing balance 30 June 2021 (Budget) ⁽ⁱ⁾	(493)	3,150	6,983	564	10,204

Note:

(i) The 2022 budget figures have been restated to reflect the 2021 actual closing balances.

Administered items statement for the financial year ended 30 June 2021

	2021-22 Actual (\$ million)	2021-22 Budget (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Administered Income					
Appropriations – Payments made on behalf of the State	89	77	13	17%	a
Sale of goods and services	113	108	6	6%	b
Grants	873	636	237	37%	c
Interest	2	10	(9)	-90%	d
Other income	148	144	4	3%	
Total Administered Income	1,226	975	250	26%	
Administered Expenses					
Expenses on behalf of the State	30	20	10	50%	e
Grants and other transfers	851	643	209	33%	f
Payments into the Consolidated Fund	328	265	63	24%	g
Interest expense	40	37	2	5%	h
Total Administered Expenses	1,249	965	285	30%	

	2021-22 Actual (\$ million)	2021-22 Budget (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Income less expenses	(24)	11	(34)	-309%	
Other economic flows included in net result					
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(10)	–	(10)	>-100%	i
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	20	(0)	20	>-100%	j
Total other economic flows included in net result	10	(0)	10	>-100%	
Net result	(13)	11	(24)	-218%	
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income					
Other	99	–	99	>100%	k
Total other economic flows – Other comprehensive income	99	–	99	>100%	
Comprehensive result	85	11	75	>100%	
Administered Assets					
Cash and deposits	8	8	–	0%	
Receivables	350	362	(12)	-3%	
Investments accounted for using the equity method	11	11	–	0%	
Total administered assets	368	381	(13)	-3%	
Administered Liabilities					
Payables	80	76	3	4%	
Borrowings	433	435	(2)	0%	
Total administered liabilities	513	512	1	0%	
Net assets	(145)	(131)	(14)	11%	

Explanation for major variations between 2021-22 Actual and 2021-22 Budget are as follows:

- Appropriations – Payments made on behalf of the State were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the reclassification of Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project into the administered entity.
- Sale of goods and services was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional revenue received for Section 29 agreements.
- Grants revenue was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to Commonwealth revenue received for the Local Councils Financial Assistance Grants program.
- Interest revenue was lower than was budgeted, mainly due to the Melbourne Convention Centre Development project.
- Expenses on behalf of the State were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the reclassification of Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project into the administered entity.
- Grants and other transfers were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the payment of Commonwealth grants for the Local Councils Financial Assistance Grants program.
- Payments into the Consolidated Fund were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional payment received for Section 29 agreements.
- Interest expense was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the reclassification of Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project into the administered entity.
- Net loss on non-financial assets was mainly due to disposal of fixed assets.
- Net gain on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables was mainly due to reduction in doubtful debts.
- Other comprehensive income was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to asset revaluation in PNFC entities.

Appendix 2: Capital Projects/Asset Investment Programs

The department and its related portfolio entities manage a range of capital projects to deliver services for government.

Information on new and existing capital projects for departments and the broader Victorian public sector is contained in the most recent Budget Paper No. 4 State Capital Program (BP4) which is available on the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) website.

During the year, the department completed the following capital projects with a total estimated investment (TEI) of \$10 million or greater. The details related to these projects are reported below.

Capital projects reaching practical completion during the financial year ended 30 June 2022

Project name	Original completion date	Latest approved completion date	Practical completion date	Reason for variance in completion dates
Screen Industry Strategy (statewide)	Dec-21	Dec-21	Feb-22	The project completion date reflects the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19).
Melbourne Park Redevelopment Stage Three (Melbourne)	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-22	
Victoria: The Basketball Capital of Australia – John Cain Arena Upgrade	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-22	

* Total estimated investment

Capital projects reaching financial completion during the financial year ended 30 June 2022

Project name	Practical completion date	Financial completion date
Australian Centre for the Moving Image Redevelopment (Melbourne)	Feb-21	Feb-22
Melbourne Exhibition Centre Stage Two Development (Southbank)	Jul-18	Dec-21
Melbourne Park Redevelopment Stage Two (Melbourne)	Sep-19	Dec-21

* Total estimated investment

Original approved TEI* budget (\$ million)	Latest approved TEI* budget (\$ million)	Actual TEI cost (\$ million)	Variation between actual cost and latest approved TEI budget	Reason for variance from latest approved TEI Budget
46.000	45.883	45.883	0.000	
271.555	296.027	296.027	0.000	
13.000	13.000	13.000	0.000	

Original approved TEI* budget (\$ million)	Latest approved TEI* budget (\$ million)	Actual TEI cost (\$ million)	Variation between actual cost and latest approved TEI budget	Reason for variance from latest approved TEI Budget
39.804	39.804	39.804	0.000	
205.000	168.700	168.430	(0.270)	
338.151	338.121	338.121	0.000	

Appendix 3: Victorian Government Trade and Investment Network

Victoria's global engagement is supported by the Victorian Government Trade and Investment (VGTI) network, with offices located in strategic international locations across 14 countries.

In May 2022, the Victorian Government announced an office would open in Paris, France in 2023 to leverage significant economic opportunities emerging in Europe. The groundwork for registering a new office and identifying an office has commenced.

The VGTI network is headed by seven Commissioners for Victoria and focuses on attracting foreign direct investment into Victoria, assisting Victorian businesses to access export opportunities, and managing Victoria's relationships with key international partners.

The VGTI network continues to be the largest and strongest international trade and investment office network of any Australian State or Territory with over 100 staff based overseas.

During 2021-22, two Commissioners for Victoria to the Americas were appointed as part of a strategic plan to increase the Victorian Government's trade and investment focus in the Americas. The Victorian Government provided almost \$12 million to boost resources in the United States.

- Mr Nigel Warren commenced in September 2021 as Commissioner for Victoria to the Americas based in San Francisco, with responsibility for the West Coast of the United States of America and Latin America.
- Ms Caroline Edwards commenced in November 2021 as Commissioner for Victoria to the Americas based in New York, with responsibility for the East Coast of the United States and Canada.

The Global Education Network (GEN) of Education Services Managers, which forms part of the VGTI network, provides on-the-ground support to Victorian education and training institutions to grow their international business development activity. In 2021-22, the GEN was further expanded to support the international education sector in priority and emerging education markets.

In 2021-22, the VGTI network contributed to the department's achievement of 3706 Victorian businesses participating in export and trade programs. Participants in government programs have reported actual increased exports of \$627 million as a direct result of their participation. Additionally, the international network contributed to the achievement of 3358 jobs, over \$401 million in wages and over \$596 million in innovation expenditure generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance.

Appendix 4: People and workforce

Public sector values and employment principles

The *Public Administration Act 2004* established the Victorian Public Sector Commission (VPSC). The VPSC's role is to strengthen public sector efficiency, effectiveness and capability, and advocate for public sector professionalism and integrity.

The department continues to ensure its policies and practices are consistent with the VPSC's employment standards and provide for fair treatment, career opportunities, and the early resolution of workplace issues. The department advises its employees on how to avoid conflicts of interest, how to respond to offers of gifts, and how to demonstrate the VPS values.

The DJPR Way People Matter Action Plan is developed annually in response to People Matter Survey findings to inform department-wide cultural and people engagement activities. The Plan is guided by the three themes that form a strong foundation for what we want to be known for – a values-lived culture, underpinned by safe and positive behaviours, striving for excellence in everything we do. In 2021-22 the Plan's focus was to drive diversity and inclusion throughout DJPR workplaces, facilitate values-based contemporary ways of working, promote a strategic approach to workload management, foster psychosocial safety and resilience, and strengthen our commitment to learning and career development. The Plan was supported by our Diversity, Equality, and Inclusion Framework and strategies.

Diversity and inclusion

The department celebrates its diverse workforce and affirms the right to equality and fairness for all team members, as well as the value that more diverse experiences and perspectives bring to our work. The department takes pride in building a workplace culture of flexibility, inclusion, and respect, where individual differences are valued, and people can perform at their best.

Over the past 12 months, the department has continued implementation of its Diversity, Equality, and Inclusion Framework. The Framework connects staff-led diversity networks and ensures the work of these groups is championed by and driven from the top levels of the department. The Framework is governed by the Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Committee and further supported by the Diversity and Inclusion team, and the staff-led Diversity and Inclusion Networks.

Workforce inclusion targets

The department has adopted the VPS employment targets for Aboriginal employment, disability employment and women in executive positions with the following outcomes achieved at 30 June 2022:

- The department is continuing to work towards its Aboriginal employment target, with Aboriginal people comprising 1.1 per cent of the department's workforce on 30 June 2022, up from one per cent the year before.
- Six per cent of respondents in the department's 2021 People Matter Survey – the agreed VPS measurement tool for disability employment – identified as having a disability, consistent with the previous year and continuing to meet the target for 2020.
- The department has exceeded its 50 per cent target for women executives, with 56 per cent on 30 June 2022, an increase from 54 per cent the previous year.

Aboriginal Recruitment and Career Development Strategy

In the past 12 months, the department has continued to implement its Aboriginal Recruitment and Career Development Strategy 2020-23, which outlines the department's commitment to increasing its Aboriginal workforce and creating a culturally inclusive and safe working environment.

The strategy sets out priority actions and outcomes that will guide the department towards meeting its target of two per cent Aboriginal employment by June 2022. Of the two per cent employment target, at least 75 per cent of positions are to be ongoing, and 20 per cent should be VPS level 6 roles and above.

Achievements in 2021-22 include:

- developing and implementing the department's Self-Determination Action Plan Framework to embed the key principles of Aboriginal self-determination into future policies and programs across DJPR
- growing the Aboriginal Staff Network (ASN), which provides culturally appropriate support for Aboriginal team members. The ASN met in person for the first time and worked on expanding their purpose and structures to make the internal community stronger and safer for current and future staff
- providing opportunities through employment programs and pathways, including 10 Barring Djinang internships, 2 Youth Employment Scheme traineeships, and 2 Youth Employment Program traineeships
- offering cultural safety training through the Koorie Heritage Trust to all staff working with Aboriginal people and communities, with over 800 DJPR staff completing the training in 2021-22
- continuing the Auntie Mary Atkinson Scholarship Program, which provides \$30,000 annually for up to four years to support Victorian Aboriginal students at the undergraduate or postgraduate level
- acknowledging National Reconciliation Week with a conversation and video featuring DJPR team members at an all-staff livestream event.

Compliance with the *Disability Act 2006*

The *Disability Act 2006* (Vic) affirms and strengthens the rights of people with a disability. The Act requires that public sector bodies (including government departments) prepare a disability action plan and report on implementation in their annual report.

In the past 12 months, the department continued implementation of its Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2019-2022. The three goals of the plan are:

1. People with disability have access to information, services, and facilities
2. Strategies are in place to increase the employment and retention of people with disability, to achieve the department's employment targets of six per cent by 2020 and 12 per cent by 2025
3. Modelling positive attitudes and best practice to include people with disability.

In making progress against the goals of the department's plan this year we:

- continued to partner with the Australian Network on Disability (AND) to provide mentoring for jobseekers with disability and online awareness training available to all DJPR team members
- continued a pilot program to prioritise positions for people with a disability in partnership with the DJPR Enablers Network, with over 40 roles advertised and 15 people with disability appointed as of June 2022
- provided employment pathways for people with disability, including three Youth Employment Scheme traineeships, six Youth Employment Program traineeships, and six graduate placements through DJPR's Graduate Program
- implemented recommendations from DJPR's first AND Access and Inclusion Index benchmarking submission, including starting the accreditation process for Disability Confident Recruiter status
- mentored ten jobseekers with disability in the 2021 Positive Action Towards Career Engagement (PACE) Mentoring Program

- continued to offer a suite of training, including disability confidence training completed by 70 participants, and training to support the creation of accessible digital content
- supported the work of our staff-led Enablers Network for people with disability and allies, including hosting a VPS career development and networking forum with guest speaker Tony Clark
- celebrated International Day of People with Disability with a DJPR Enablers Network event where members shared their lived experiences of disability and a VPS panel discussion with Associate Secretary Penelope McKay sharing DJPR's experience of the Access and Inclusion benchmarking index.

The department is continuing to work towards its 12 per cent disability employment target by 2025, having met the 2020 target as people with disability comprised six per cent of respondents in the 2020 People Matter Survey.

Gender Equality

The department's Gender Equity Project continued to align gender equality programs across the department with the objectives of the *Gender Equality Act 2020* (Vic). Gender equality progress includes:

- exceeding the department's target of 50 per cent women in executive positions (with 56 per cent women executives in June 2022)
- submission of DJPR's Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) 2022-2025 and workplace gender audit, with both assessed as compliant by the Commission for Gender Equality in the Public Sector
- delivering consultations for the GEAP with over 300 team members providing feedback, including through a Gender Equality Survey in October 2021, and four focus groups in collaboration with GenderWorks Australia in December 2021
- participating in the Gender Equality Voluntary Reporting Program pilot through the Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA), to inform the development of the GEAP
- establishing DJPR's Gender Equality and Respect Working Group with representation from across the department to shape actions and support implementation of the GEAP
- setting a new target to halve DJPR's gender pay gap by 2026 and annually report on progress to the Executive Board and all DJPR staff
- launching the GEAP to all staff in June 2022
- celebrating International Women's Day with an internal communications campaign and 140 participants attending IPAA Victoria's International Women's Day Gala Dinner
- continuing to support the staff-led Gender Equality Network for Everyone (GENE), and intersecting staff-led networks that align to the actions in the GEAP
- completion of online unconscious bias awareness training by over 370 team members.

Further Inclusion Activities

The department continued to deliver on its LGBTIQ Inclusion Strategy 2018-21. Progress included:

- completing benchmarking through the Australian Workplace Equality Index to identify key areas of strength and opportunity
- providing employment pathways for young LGBTIQ+ people, including 16 traineeships through the Youth Employment Program
- continuing to make LGBTIQ+ inclusion training available to all staff, with an eLearning completed by over 60 team members in 2021-22
- supporting the growth of the Gen-SHED on the VPS Innovation Network, a peer-support network for trans, non-binary and gender diverse team members led by the department's Pride Network
- continuing to support the Pride Network's activities, including hosting a mindfulness and reflection session on Transgender Day of Remembrance in November 2021 with over 50 attendees to promote understanding of the lived experience of trans, intersex and non-binary people.

The department continued to implement its Multicultural Diversity Action Plan 2018-21.

Achievements included:

- making training available to all staff, including the launch of a new Cultural Inclusion eLearn, with over 175 team members completing this online learning
- supporting the launch and growth of the department's new staff-led People of Colour Network, including delivery of two quarterly forums and development of its annual work plan
- commencing the refresh of DJPR's Multicultural Diversity Action Plan, informed by consultations including four focus groups, Cultural Diversity Week discussions, and engagement with the department's People of Colour Network
- providing employment pathways for culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) people, including three internships for refugees and asylum seekers, and 26 traineeships through the Youth Employment Program.

A full report of initiatives and achievements in multicultural affairs is reported annually to the Minister for Multicultural Affairs (as per the *Multicultural Victoria Act 2011* (Vic)).

Safety and wellbeing

The department is committed to ensuring that safety is integral within the workplace where the physical and mental wellbeing of staff is supported. The department aspires to be an exemplar in safety and wellbeing across the public sector and provide a mentally safe, supportive and respectful workplace.

The department's Safety and Wellbeing Management Plan, and Mental Health and Wellbeing Program, are both informed by the Victorian Mental Health Charter, with a suite of initiatives and programs aimed at building a safe, respectful and inclusive culture.

Over the last 12 months, the department has delivered:

- virtual facilitated discussions about returning to the workplace for managers, providing an opportunity to discuss practical ways to navigate hybrid working. A total of 352 managers participated
- a range of valuable health and wellbeing services, including:
 - the Ergonomic Essentials program – designed to increase awareness of ergonomics and get staff moving more as they transition to hybrid working. The program included 154 ergonomic assessments, stretch sessions attended by 129 staff and ergonomic workshops attended by 67 staff
 - wellbeing and productivity workshops – designed to support and optimise staff wellbeing and productivity across 10 different sessions with topics varying from gut health to resilience and sleep. These were attended by 1121 staff
 - 'Mid-year reset' which focused on encouraging staff to adopt healthier habits. Across 28 sessions 408 staff attended
 - 'Spring into September' which encouraged staff to get involved in activities and initiatives to improve their mental and physical fitness, while helping them stay socially connected. Across 25 sessions 1129 staff attended
 - R U OK? Day – 501 staff participated in the all-staff event focusing on looking after themselves and others
 - seasonal flu vaccinations – with 950 vouchers redeemed and 91 staff reimbursed.
- regular 15-minute mindfulness sessions aimed at providing employees with techniques to effectively decrease stress and anxiety levels, increase productivity, and improve the ability to focus. 492 staff attended across 62 sessions from March to June 2022

- a coffee roulette program with 117 active participants and 1286 pairings. This program encourages uplifting conversations, designed to replace those incidental 'water cooler' conversations staff have when working onsite
- two 'Movement Challenges' with a combined 617 departmental participants
- virtual training sessions for managers on Creating a Mentally Healthy Workplace (22 sessions delivered to 364 managers), and Building a Positive and Professional Workplace (two sessions delivered to 20 managers).
- online training modules for staff on Appropriate Workplace Behaviour, Sexual Harassment, Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) induction, and Creating a Mentally Healthy Workplace continue to be utilised by staff
- safety and wellbeing services, including fitness and nutritional information, through the Be-Well Live-Well portal, which has 2551 active users
- safety and wellbeing Inductions for new starters presented every month
- bespoke mental health supportive interventions for high-risk individuals and groups
- an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) used by over 16 per cent of the department's workforce
- virtual (interactive) training sessions for managers on the use of the Safety Incident Management System (SIMS). A total of 104 staff attended
- A virtual Health and Safety Representative Forum with 160 staff participating. The theme was 'Work Wellbeing' which focused broadly on mental health and wellbeing, and more specifically on workload management.

An external review of the department's Safety Framework's behavioural safety drivers was also completed,

Safety Incident Management System (SIMS)

The department's online Safety Incident Management System (SIMS) functionality was improved to enhance user experience. It also included an enhanced process to allow staff to report inappropriate behaviour and mental health and wellbeing concerns in a safe and confidential way.

Over the last 12 months, the following were recorded in SIMS, with a further breakdown of data provided in Table 1:

- 653 incidents (461 of these were COVID-19 related incidents)
- 200 hazards (120 of these were COVID-19 related hazards)
- 34 WorkSafe notifiable incidents (28 of these were COVID-19 related incidents)
- 673 event investigations
- 625 actions closed
- 255 safety inspections completed
- 38 new risks across 35 risk categories
- 113 safety meetings.

Of note, there has been an increase in the All Incident Rate over the past 12 months (Table 2), (Table 3). Approximately 66 per cent of all incidents and hazards were COVID-19 related reports. Regular training sessions continue to be provided to all staff on the department's incident management system.

Injury management and WorkCover

To ensure employees are effectively supported, injury management and early intervention continues to be a key focus of the department, with targeted wellbeing support and interventions tailored for staff with work and non-work-related illnesses or injuries. The Injury Management Team provided advice and support to 246 DJPR staff in 2021-22.

In 2021-22, the department received 23 Standard Claims, six relating to mental injury and 18 resulting in lost time from work. There are three claims that have an ongoing incapacity for any work, and all are recent mental injury claims with a plan to return soon.

The department's WorkCover Premium will increase in 2021-22, primarily due to an increase in staff remuneration costs. While the premium cost is increasing, the department achieved a saving on the 2022-23 WorkCover Premiums due to its performance rating being 14.97 per cent better than the industry standard. Most claimants impacting the premium have made a successful transition back to work which has contributed to this above average performance rating.

Table 1

Measure	Key Performance Indicators	2021-22
Incidents	Number of incidents	653
	Rate per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE)	1.42
	No. of incidents requiring first aid and/or further medical treatment	120
Hazards	Number of Hazards	200
	Rate per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE)	0.44
Claims¹	Number of standard claims ²	23
	Rate per 100 FTE	0.63
	Number of lost time claims ³	18
	Rate per 100 FTE	0.50
	Number of claims exceeding 13 weeks ⁴	8
	Rate per 100 FTE	0.22
Fatalities	Fatality claims	0
Claims costs⁵	Average cost per standard claim ⁶	\$54,627
Return to work⁷	Percentage of claims with RTW plan <30 days	73
Management commitment	Evidence of OH&S policy statement, OH&S objectives, regular reporting to senior management of OH&S, and OH&S plans (signed by CEO or equivalent).	Completed
	Evidence of OH&S criteria(s) in purchasing guidelines (including goods, services and personnel).	Completed
Consultation and participation	Evidence of agreed structure of designated workgroups (DWGs), health and safety representatives (HSRs), and issue resolution procedures (IRPs).	Completed
	Compliance with agreed structure on DWGs, HSRs, and IRPs.	Completed
	Number of quarterly OHS Committee meetings	4
Risk Management	Percentage of internal audits/inspections conducted as planned.	70.83%
	Percentage of reported incidents and hazards investigated	77%
	No. of Improvement Notices issued across the Department by WorkSafe Inspector.	0
	Percentage of issues identified and actioned arising from:	
	• Internal audits	100%
	• HSR provisional improvement notices, and	100%
	• WorkSafe notices.	100%
	• Management training	69%
	• Contractors and temps	n/a
	Percentage of HSRs trained:	
	• upon acceptance of role (initial training)	100%
	• re-training (annual refresher)	100%

1. Data is provided by DXC Claim Management Services, the department's authorised WorkCover agent. FTE for claim data is 3631****, taken at 30 June 2022.
2. Standard claims are those that have exceeded the employer excess (days or dollars) or are registered as a standard claim and are open with payments at the time of extraction. Fatality claims are also based on the same definition of standardised claims. Under threshold claims are excluded from this figure.
3. A time lost claim is one with one or more days compensated by the Victorian WorkCover Authority (VWA) Insurer (that is: once the employer has paid the 10-day excess) at the time of extraction. Lost time claims are a subset of standardised claims. Under threshold claims are excluded from this figure.
4. Thirteen-week claims is a measure of the number of claims exceeding 65 days' compensation. This measure reflects claims made with former departments in the prior 6-18 months (2021 calendar year).
5. Claim costs consist of actual and estimated costs related to a claim.
6. Average claim costs consist of standard claims received by the WorkCover Agent from former departments, where succession applies to DJPR between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2021 (claims that impact the 2022-23 WorkCover Premium), calculated as of 30 June 2022. Higher average claim costs do not necessarily translate to higher premium costs, as the premium is impacted by total cost rather than average.
7. Return to work measure consists of lost time standard claims received in 2021-22 by DJPR.

Table 2

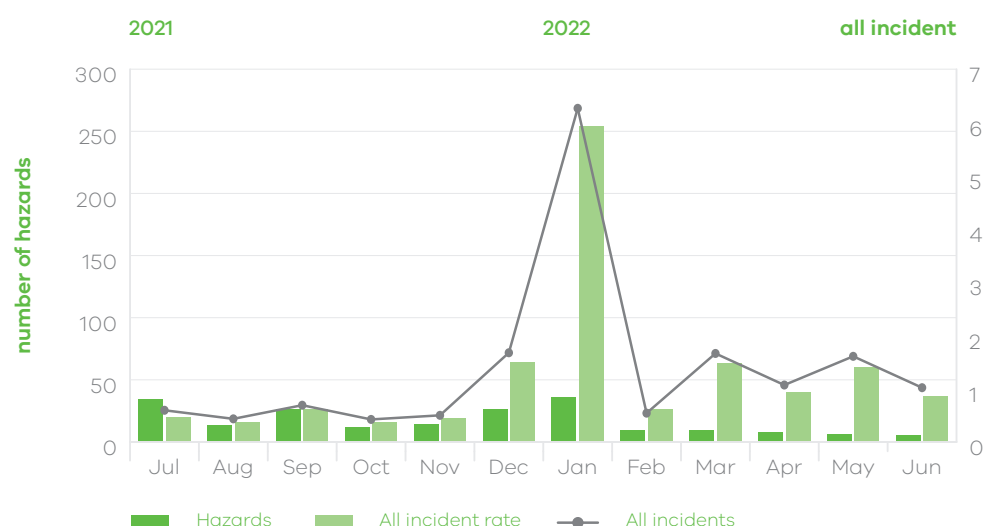
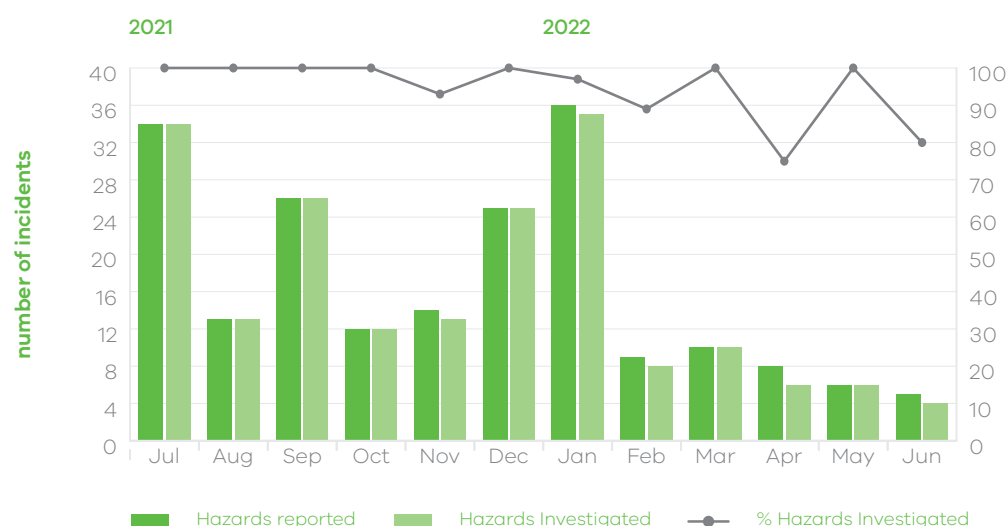


Table 3



Industrial relations within the department and details of time lost through industrial disputes

The department has a constructive working relationship with the Community and Public Sector Union (CPSU) and is committed to an industrial relations approach based on consultation and cooperation between the department, employees, and their industrial representatives. During the 2021-22 year, the department recorded no time lost through industrial disputes.

Compliance with the *Carers Recognition Act 2012 (Vic)*

The department has taken all practical measures to comply with its obligations under the Act. This includes considering the care relationship principles set out in the Act when setting policies and providing services. An example is the continuing promotion and use of flexible work arrangements, which assists carers to meet their obligations.

Workforce support during the department's emergency response

DJPR's People and Culture branch supported the department's quick deployment of its COVID-19 surge workforce, through rapid workforce design and recruitment to stand up and support management of new teams. This included managing a significant number of mobility assignments and redeploying staff to priority projects.

Further, a range of initiatives were delivered to support employee safety, wellbeing, and resourcing for emergency response during the Victorian avian influenza and other biosecurity emergencies as well as the COVID-19 pandemic.

As part of efforts to minimise the spread of COVID-19, the majority of DJPR staff members were supported to transition to remote working arrangements in March 2020. Throughout the changing environment of the pandemic in 2021-22, the department has implemented a range of safety, wellbeing, training and development initiatives to support the evolving transition between remote working and hybrid working. Strategies were implemented to ensure compliance with government restrictions and directives to further support safety and wellbeing.

The department has continued to update the COVID-19 Information Hub, and Virtual Teams Initiative intranet pages to provide ease of access to continually evolving information and support. Resources include:

- tips on how to set up a healthy work environment
- a virtual induction program and performance development training modules
- learning circles, support tools and coaching for people leaders
- access to a virtual employee assistance program and wellbeing check-ins.

In response to the avian influenza and other biosecurity emergency responses, the department delivered:

- a range of support services for staff involved in response efforts and staff and their families impacted by the emergency response, including access to one-on-one EAP sessions, targeted group wellbeing and counselling sessions, and support for flexible work arrangements
- deployment of staff to the Control Centres, including deployment for OHS oversight and allocation of Regional Safety Advisors into safety operational roles.

ANNUAL REPORT TABLES 2021-22

Comparative workforce data

The following table discloses the head count and full-time staff equivalent (FTE) of all active public service employees of the department, employed in the last full pay period in June 2022 as compared with June 2021.

Table 1: Details of employment levels in June 2022 (DJPR)

	June 2022						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE
Gender							
Women	2342	2223.0	1169	312	1385.6	861	837.4
Men	1504	1480.7	949	58	990.8	497	489.9
Self-described	4	3.8	2	–	2.0	2	1.8
Age							
15-24	122	120.9	36	–	36.0	86	84.9
25-34	871	851.1	378	41	405.6	452	445.6
35-44	1123	1064.7	546	158	659.2	419	405.5
45-54	1077	1035.4	680	119	761.9	278	273.5
55-64	574	557.3	412	43	442.1	119	115.2
65+	83	78.1	68	9	73.6	6	4.5
VPS 1-6 grades							
VPS 1	6	5.3	–	–	–	6	5.3
VPS 2	247	232.6	77	24	92.9	146	139.7
VPS 3	436	412.5	205	55	239.2	176	173.3
VPS 4	913	878.0	449	100	519.7	364	358.3
VPS 5	1120	1080.4	578	104	653.1	438	427.3
VPS 6	865	839.4	566	75	620.0	224	219.4
Senior employees							
STS	40	39.6	34	1	34.6	5	5.0
PS	14	12.3	10	3	11.5	1	0.8
Executives	209	207.3	201	8	207.3	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total employees	3850	3707.5	2120	370	2378.3	1360	1329.1

Notes:

- FTE means full-time equivalent.
- All figures reflect employment levels during the last full pay period in June 2022.
- Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractor/consultants, temporary employees hired by employment agencies, and statutory appointees.
- Eight employees were acting in long term senior positions at the last full pay period in June 2022.

June 2021							
All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual		
Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	
2146	2019.4	1117	320	1341.7	709	677.7	
1512	1479.8	997	66	1043.9	449	436.0	
4	4.0	2	–	2.0	2	2.0	
128	124.9	41	–	41.0	87	83.9	
801	773.8	376	38	401.7	387	372.1	
1036	976.9	526	150	633.0	360	343.9	
989	951.3	644	111	721.2	234	230.1	
617	590.7	456	73	507.8	88	83.0	
91	85.6	73	14	82.9	4	2.8	
74	70.5	–	–	–	74	70.5	
256	232.8	101	29	120.0	126	112.8	
412	383.3	226	66	269.2	120	114.1	
861	823.7	447	101	518.7	313	304.9	
1024	988.0	585	108	664.0	331	324.0	
809	782.9	547	70	597.3	192	185.6	
34	33.6	30	1	30.6	3	3.0	
16	13.8	11	4	13.0	1	0.8	
176	174.7	169	7	174.7	–	–	
3662	3503.3	2116	386	2387.6	1160	1115.7	

Table 2: Details of employment levels in June 2022 (Latrobe Valley Authority)

	June 2022							
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual		
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	
Gender								
Women	14	14.0	4	–	4.0	10	10.0	
Men	21	19.7	5	1.0	5.5	15	14.2	
Self-described	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Age								
15-24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
25-34	5	4.6	1	–	1.0	4	3.6	
35-44	5	4.8	2	–	2.0	3	2.8	
45-54	13	13.0	4	–	4.0	9	9.0	
55-64	10	9.3	1	1.0	1.5	8	7.8	
65+	2	2.0	1	–	1.0	1	1.0	
VPS 1-6 grades								
VPS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
VPS 2	2	2.0	–	–	–	2	2.0	
VPS 3	2	2.0	–	–	–	2	2.0	
VPS 4	7	6.6	2	–	2.0	5	4.6	
VPS 5	11	10.8	3	–	3.0	8	7.8	
VPS 6	8	7.8	1	–	1.0	7	6.8	
Senior employees								
STS	1	1.0	–	–	–	1	1.0	
PS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Executives	4	3.5	3	1.0	3.5	–	–	
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total employees	35	33.7	9	1.0	9.5	25	24.2	

Notes:

- i. FTE means full-time equivalent.
- ii. All figures reflect employment levels during the last full pay period in June 2022.
- iii. Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractor/consultants, temporary employees employed by employment agencies, and statutory appointees.

June 2021						
All employees		Ongoing		Fixed term and casual		
Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE
23	21.9	3		3.0	20	18.9
15	15.0	5		5.0	10	10.0
–	–	–		–	–	–
2	2.0	–		–	2	2.0
7	7.0	1		1.0	6	6.0
5	4.4	1		1.0	4	3.4
12	12.0	2		2.0	10	10.0
10	9.5	2		2.0	8	7.5
2	2.0	2		2.0	–	–
1	1.0	–		–	1	1.0
–	–	–		–	–	–
2	2.0	–		–	2	2.0
12	11.6	1		1.0	11	10.6
12	11.3	1		1.0	11	10.3
7	7.0	3		3.0	4	4.0
1	1.0	–		–	1	1.0
–	–	–		–	–	–
3	3.0	3		3.0	–	–
–	–	–		–	–	–
38	36.9	8		8.0	30	28.9

The following table discloses the annualised total salary for senior employees of the department, categorised by classification. The salary amount is reported as the full-time annualised salary.

Table 3: Annualised total salary, by \$20,000 bands, for executives and other senior non-executive staff (DJPR)

Income band (salary)	Executives	STS	PS
< \$160 000	–	–	1
\$160 000 – \$179 999	2	5	4
\$180 000 – \$199 999	82	21	6
\$200 000 – \$219 999	37	8	2
\$220 000 – \$239 999	33	5	1
\$240 000 – \$259 999	12	1	–
\$260 000 – \$279 999	12	–	–
\$280 000 – \$299 999	10	–	–
\$300 000 – \$319 999	2	–	–
\$320 000 – \$339 999	2	–	–
\$340 000 – \$359 999	6	–	–
\$360 000 – \$379 999	4	–	–
\$380 000 – \$399 999	4	–	–
\$400 000 – \$419 999	–	–	–
\$420 000 – \$439 999	2	–	–
\$440 000 – \$459 999	–	–	–
\$460 000 – \$479 999	–	–	–
\$480 000 – \$499 999	–	–	–
>\$500,000	1	–	–
Total	209	40	14

Notes:

- i. The salaries reported above are for the full financial year, at a 1-FTE rate, and excludes superannuation.
- ii. There are two employees on a part-time basis at a 0.9 FTE rate, four at a 0.8 FTE rate, one at a 0.7 FTE rate, one at 0.6 FTE rate, and four that are funded at 0.5 FTE respectively.

Table 4: Annualised total salary, by \$20,000 bands, for executives and other senior non-executive staff (Latrobe Valley Authority)

Income band (salary)	Executives	STS	PS
< \$160 000	1	–	–
\$160 000 – \$179 999	–	–	–
\$180 000 – \$199 999	2	–	–
\$200 000 – \$219 999	–	–	1
\$220 000 – \$239 999	–	–	–
\$240 000 – \$259 999	1	–	–
\$260 000 – \$279 999	–	–	–
\$280 000 – \$299 999	–	–	–
Total	4	0	1

Notes:

i. The salaries reported above are for the full financial year, at a 1-FTE rate, and excludes superannuation.

Workforce inclusion policy

The following table outlines the Department's actual progress against this target in 2021-22.

Workforce inclusion policy initiative	Target	Actual on 30 June 2021
# Staff identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	2%	1.1%
# Staff identifying as having a disability	12%	6%
Gender profile at executive levels	50% women 50% men	56% women 44% men

Notes:

i. The agreed VPS measure for disability employment targets continues to be the annual People Matter Survey (PMS). The 2021 PMS reported that 6 per cent of respondents had a disability.

ii. For the gender profile, the self-described gender category is nil for Executive Officers.

Executive data

For a department, a member of the Senior Executive Service (SES) is defined as a person employed as an executive under Part 3 of the *Public Administration Act 2004* (PAA). For a public body, an executive is defined as a person employed as an executive under Part 3 of the PAA, or a person to whom the Victorian Government's Policy on Executive Remuneration in Public entities applies. All figures reflect employment levels at the last full pay period in June of the current and corresponding previous reporting year.

The definition of an SES does not include a statutory office holder or an Accountable Officer.

The following tables disclose the SES of the department and its portfolio agencies for 30 June 2022:

- Table 1 discloses the total numbers of SES for the department, broken down by gender
- Table 2 provides a reconciliation of executive numbers presented between the report of operations and Note 9.8 'Remuneration of executives' in the financial statements, and
- Table 3 provides the total executive numbers for all the department portfolio agencies.

Table 1: Total number of SES for the department, broken down into gender (DJPR)

Class	All		Women		Men		Self-described	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
SES3	18	6	7	3	11	7	0	0
SES2	67	1	34	2	33	-1	0	0
SES1	124	26	77	18	47	8	0	0
Total	209	33	118	23	91	14	0	0

The number of executives in the report of operations is based on the number of executive positions that are occupied at the end of the financial year. Note 9.9.1 in the financial statements lists the actual number of SES, and the total remuneration paid to SES over the course of the reporting period.

The financial statements note does not include the Accountable Officer, nor does it distinguish between executive levels or disclose separations. Separations are executives who have left the department during the relevant reporting period. To assist readers, these two disclosures are reconciled below.

Table 2: Reconciliation of executive numbers (DJPR)

	2022	2021
Executives (financial statement Note 9.8)	247	194
Accountable Officer (Secretary)	1	1
Less Separation/Leave without pay	(38)	(18)
Total executive numbers at 30 June	210	177

Notes

i. This table excludes employees acting in Executive Officer positions as at 30 June 2022.

This table includes the Chief Financial Officer

Table 3: Reconciliation of executive numbers (LVA)

	2022	2021
Executives (financial statement Note 9.8)	3	2
Accountable Officer (CEO)	1	1
Less Separation/Leave without pay	1	–
Total executive numbers at 30 June	5	3

Table 4: Number of SES for the department's portfolio agencies

Portfolio agencies	All		Women		Men	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd	2	-1	0	-1	2	0
Australian Centre for the Moving Image	2	0	0	0	2	0
Australian Grand Prix Corporation Pty Ltd	6	-1	2	0	4	-1
Dairy Food Safety Victoria	2	1	1	0	1	1
Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions	209	0	118	0	91	0
Docklands Studios Melbourne Pty Ltd	1	0	0	0	1	0
Emerald Tourist Railway Board	2	1	1	1	1	0
Fed Square Pty Ltd	3	0	2	0	1	0
Film Victoria	4	0	2	0	2	0
Game Management Authority	2	0	0	0	2	0
Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust	1	0	0	0	1	0
Greyhound Racing Victoria	10	-1	5	0	5	-1
Harness Racing Victoria	7	-1	3	1	4	-2
Kardinia Park Stadium Trust	1	0	0	0	1	0
Latrobe Valley Authority	4	0	2	0	2	0
LaunchVic Pty Ltd	3	1	3	2	0	-1
Melbourne and Olympic Parks Trust	12	4	6	3	6	1
Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust	6	-6	2	-3	4	-3
Melbourne Convention Bureau	1	0	1	1	0	0
Melbourne Market Authority	5	2	0	0	5	2
Melbourne Recital Centre	1	0	0	0	1	0

Portfolio agencies	All		Women		Men	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
Museums Victoria	3	0	3	0	0	0
National Gallery of Victoria	6	0	3	0	3	0
PrimeSafe	1	0	0	0	1	0
State Library of Victoria	3	0	3	0	0	0
State Sport Centres Trust	3	0	3	1	0	-1
Centre for Books, Writing and Ideas Pty Ltd (The Wheeler Centre)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Veterinary Practitioners Registration Board of Victoria	1	0	1	0	0	0
VicForests	7	0	5	1	2	-1
Victorian Arts Centre Trust	6	-1	4	-1	2	0
Victorian Institute of Sport	1	0	1	0	0	0
Visit Victoria	5	0	3	-1	2	0
Total	321	-2	175	4	146	-6

Notes:

- i. For the purpose of this table, Executive Officers are defined as employees who have significant management responsibility AND receive a TRP of \$199,014 or more.
- ii. All figures reflect employment levels as at the final pay period in June 2022 unless otherwise stated.
- iii. Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractors / consultants and temporary staff employed by employment agencies.
- iv. This data is still being cross validated with workforce data at the moment and subject to change.
- v. Melbourne Convention Bureau and Visit Victoria data was previously reported together, however this year they are listed separately.

Appendix 5: Office-based environmental performance

The department exceeds statutory obligations under Financial Reporting Direction 24 (FRD 24) to report on office-based activities by reporting on a wide range of its facilities and operations at DJPR managed worksites. The department's accommodation portfolio comprises:

- offices
- depots
- laboratories and research facilities.

In accordance with FRD 24 guidelines, wherever an entity's staff are co-located within a DJPR managed worksite, DJPR is responsible for reporting the environmental performance of that worksite.

The department aims to reduce environmental impacts and associated financial costs through implementation of Whole of Victorian Government (WoVG) sector pledges, staff behaviour change campaigns and environmental infrastructure improvement programs.

Energy

	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Indicator			
Electricity (excluding green power) (MJ)	85,477,314	79,841,247	81,726,589
Green power (MJ)	399,813	–	–
Natural gas (MJ)	47,466,218	46,378,310	43,158,511
LPG (MJ)	2,495,848	2,517,446	2,361,527
Total Energy Consumption (MJ)	135,839,194	128,737,003	127,246,627
Greenhouse gas emissions from total energy consumption (tonnes CO ₂ -e)	25,814	26,129	27,733
Percentage of electricity purchased as green power	0.5%	0	0
Number of total reported sites	53	51	47
Office consumption (Subset of total energy consumption)			
Office energy consumption (MJ)	17,977,752	20,329,729	15,530,001
Greenhouse gas emissions from Office energy consumption (tonnes CO ₂ -e)	3,874	4,664	3,658
Number of FTEs	3,707.5	3,503	2,852
Office tenancy m ² (for 31 reported worksites)	53,263	44,072	40,153.07
Units of energy used per unit of office area (MJ/m ²)	338	461	387
Units of energy used per FTE (MJ/FTE) Office based	4,849	5,803	5,445

Notes:

- 2019-20 numbers are from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 to reflect the formation of DJPR
- 2020-21 numbers are from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 to align with the Fringe and Benefits Tax (FBT) year and how other Departments are reporting on environmental performance to reduce the estimation requirements. The data for the previous year's has not been adjusted to reflect the change in dates.
- 2021-22 numbers are from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 and continue to align with the FBT year.
- The net lettable area (NLA) has been adjusted at 1 Spring Street and 121 Exhibition Street to reflect office space changes of DJPR. Review of the net lettable areas will continue in 2022-23.
- The total NLA is not calculated due to the varying types of facilities (laboratories, sheds, glasshouses etc).
- Estimations have been used for some sites where data has not been available.
- There were 6 worksites not reported due to either no data available, no longer occupied by DJPR or under construction, or being refurbished.
- LPG has been reported but annual figures may not be available due to the variability of the data collection (on site storage).
- DJPR does not receive base building energy data from all leased sites. Additional data from the Shared Services Provider for 1 Street Spring and 121 Exhibition base building areas has been included and will continue to be adjusted according to the NLA occupied by the department in each location. Green power is from invoice data not total generated figures at Rutherglen, Tatura and Ellinbank sites.
- Comparing the DJPR regional worksites for a full year, there has been an increase of energy due to the operational activities at those sites.
- The impact of staff working from home is mainly reflected in the office accommodation data.
- FTE numbers are for all DJPR worksites as reported in the annual report.

Actions and achievements

- Implemented further LED lighting upgrades throughout existing and new tenancy spaces.
- Replaced and assessed light fittings at Tatura and Hamilton worksites.
- Continued roll out of the air conditioning unit replacement program, at Rutherglen, Tatura and Ellinbank.
- Facilitated ongoing building management system and mechanical service improvements. These resulted in increased environmental capabilities for heating and cooling and enabled shutdown of areas due to COVID-19 restrictions as appropriate.
- Continued to focus on streamlining hardware and software to enable more efficient working from home.
- Replaced audio visual conferencing hardware at 27 DJPR worksites.
- Recycled and repurposed technology e-waste through Green Collect and other appropriate companies.
- Worked with the Government Emissions Coordinating Committee to commence implementation of WoVG pledges to improve the energy performance of government buildings, facilities, and infrastructure.
- Implemented energy saving systems and continued development of energy generation technology for Agriculture Victoria (Agriculture Policy and Agriculture Research).
- The energy saving systems generated 577,471.68 MJ of renewable energy for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Future objectives

- Develop the DJPR Environmental Management System to ensure proposed reporting and data requirements and other corporate obligations are met.
- Explore opportunities for capital investment projects for the Greener Government Buildings program.
- Improve collection of baseline data and reporting of energy information and estimations.
- Plan and implement energy audit actions where appropriate.
- Invest in demonstration sites for energy generation technology, specific for the Agriculture sector. These investments include:
 - Anerobic digestion of waste to produce methane
 - Alternative energy storage options apart from batteries
 - Ground Heat Exchange to improve heating and cooling efficiencies
 - New concepts for controlled environmental facilities as alternatives to glasshouses and are striving for energy self sufficiency
 - Floating solar PV systems at the Horsham Smart Farm
 - Seek further ways to reduce energy consumption over the next financial year, including continuing work of WoVG pledges identified from the Government Emissions Coordinating Committee.

Site	System	Energy generated
Ellinbank – Dairy Shed	100kW PV System	422,773.2 MJ
Tatura – Pear Orchard	50kW Orchard Agrivoltaics	77,349.24 MJ
Warrnambool – Shed	11.5kW PV System	54,399.6 MJ (estimated by size)

Water

	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Indicator			
Total water consumption (kL)	83,446	115,530	122,324
Number of reported sites	31	35	34
Office water consumption (kL)	8,053	22,519	16,113
Number of FTEs	3,707.5	3,503	2,852
Units of metered water consumed in offices per FTE (kL/FTE)	2	6	6
Office tenancy m ² (for 31 reported sites)	41,514	40,370	36,738
Units of metered water consumed in offices per unit of office area (kL/m ²)	0.19	0.56	0.44

Notes:

- 2019-20 numbers are from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020
- 2020-21 numbers are from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021
- 2021-22 numbers are from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
- The Net Lettable area has been adjusted at 1 Spring Street and 121 Exhibition Street to reflect office space changes for DJPR.
- DJPR does not receive water information for all leased worksites. The base building data from the Shared Services Provider has been included this year and shows a decrease in office water consumption.
- DJPR uses but does not measure or report water sourced from bores, local waterways, and captured stormwater.

Actions and achievements

- Completed large water system upgrades at selected regional worksites utilising surface and tank water systems.
- Identified additional water projects through Agriculture's Master Planning and Capital Investment processes.
- Invested in reverse osmosis (RO) treatment for the supply of wastewater received from the Horsham township. This has the benefit of making research at the Horsham SmartFarm drought and climate resistant.

Future objectives

- Review office water consumption to improve reporting capabilities.
- Seek further ways to reduce water consumption over the next financial year.

Paper

	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Indicator			
Total units of copy paper purchased (reams)	2,956	3,522	18,150
Units of copy paper used per FTE (reams/FTE)	0.8	1.01	6.36
75-100% recycled content	1,950	572	16,989
50-74% recycled content	0	2795.5	-
0-49% recycled content	1,006	154	1,161
Number of FTEs	3,707.5	3,503.3	2,852

Notes:

- i. DJPR paper purchasing is calculated using data from the Government stationery supplier, Complete Office Supplies (COS). Paper consumption is based on the cost codes within the COS data base.
- ii. The default recycled white paper available for purchasing has 100% recycled content, all coloured paper available for purchasing continues to have no recycled content.

Actions and achievements

- The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a reduction in paper purchasing.

Future objectives

- Collaborate with COS to improve cost centre information for more accurate reporting.
- Promote Australian recycled paper consumption to improve recycled content.
- Seek further ways to reduce paper consumption over the next financial year.

Waste and recycling

	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Indicator			
Total units of waste disposed of by destination (kg)	56,107	54,089	112,351
Landfill (kg)	27,364	21,557	38,253
Comingled recycling (kg)	3,497	3,203	17,396
Paper and card (kg)	14,799	9,076	25,018
Secure documents (kg)	8,999	19,327	24,157
Organics (kg)	1,347	927	7,526
Total units of waste disposed of per FTE by destination (kg/FTE)	15.13	15.44	78.79
Landfill (kg/FTE)	7.38	6.15	26.83
Comingled recycling (kg/FTE)	0.94	0.91	12.20
Paper and card (kg/FTE)	3.99	2.59	17.54
Secure documents (kg/FTE)	2.43	5.52	16.94
Organics (kg/FTE)	0.36	0.26	5.28
Recycling rate (%)	51.2%	60.1%	66.0%
Greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste (tonnes CO ₂ -e)	48.01	28.48	58.61%
Number of FTEs at the sites audited	2,525.94	2,390.16	2,852
Number of sites audited	6	6	6

Notes:

- The 2021-22 data is not fully representative of DJPR operational worksites due to limited staff being on sites
- The waste audit for 2020-21 was delayed to June /July 2021 and was impacted by COVID-19 restrictions. The data collected would not be representative of the normal operating environment of the sites audited, however, it has been included in the annual report to reflect the waste streams for that point in time.
- The 2019-20 waste audit was unable to be completed due to changes of building access due to COVID-19 restrictions.
- The 2020-21 and 2021-22 data adopted the 2018 data collection methodology.
- The FTE numbers used in the site calculations were obtained from the Workforce Reporting team.

Actions and achievements

- Recycled, reused, or resold items as part of fit-outs and relocations through the recycling and Green Collect programs.
- Encouraged recycling at stationery free-cycle collection points at CBD sites.
- Saved 969.86 M3 from landfill through recycling.

Future objectives

- Continue to reuse office furniture and fit-out materials, reducing waste from office fit-out projects.
- Launch environmental campaigns.
- Seek further ways to reduce waste over the next financial year.

Travel and transport

	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Indicator			
Total energy consumption by fleet vehicles (MJ)	10,717,344	11,511,164	21,120,949
Diesel	8,790,427	10,018,922	13,922,524
LPG	0	0	0
Unleaded	1,494,887	1,220,035	5,382,343
Hybrid	432,030	272,035	1,816,082
Total distance travelled by fleet vehicles (km)	3,450,246	3,160,164	9,496,014
Diesel	2,565,635	2,535,301	5,200,332
LPG	0	0	0
Unleaded	637,716	473,235	2,861,137
Hybrid	246,895	151,628	1,434,544
Greenhouse gas emissions from fleet vehicles (tonnes CO ₂)	648	928	1,468
Greenhouse gas emissions from fleet vehicles per 1000km (tonnes CO ₂)	0.19	0.29	0.15
Total distance travelled by aeroplane (km)	645,091	297,906	4,894,378
Greenhouse gas emissions from air travel (tonnes CO ₂)	220	92	618

Notes:

- i. 2021-22 numbers are from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 to improve data gathering and align with the FBT year.
- ii. 2020-21 numbers are from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 to improve data gathering and align with the FBT year.
- iii. DJPR staff air travel and associated greenhouse gas emissions are calculated using data from the government travel agent, Corporate Travel Management.
- iv. Fuel Consumption – Overall rise of 14% compared to the previous fall of overall consumption of 53%. Recovery is in the DSL use and in 21-22 it represented 82% of fuel which related to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on reduced passenger vehicle travel whereas commercial vehicles were still utilised for field and emergency response work.
- v. Kms Travelled – Kms travelled rose from 3.1 million to 3.4 million Kms in the 2021-22 period. This was off the back of the dramatic fall from 8.2 million Kms in 2019-20.
- vi. A staff travel survey was unable to be implemented due to the COVID-19 pandemic and relevant restrictions.
- vii. COVID-19 has continued to impact travel, however Hybrid working and post COVID-19 travel patterns will not be evident for some time yet.

Actions and achievements

- The percentage of vehicle fuel types remained static as a percentage of the fleet (55 per cent Diesel). However, there has been a slight increase in vehicle numbers (six) which followed the reduced requirement for vehicles during 2020-21 where the fleet was rationalised by 12 per cent (73 vehicles).
- An increase to passenger vehicle numbers is expected as meeting related travel resumes, however, the passenger vehicle numbers are not likely to reach the levels of 2019-20. There is a continued focus on increasing the Hybrid and the Electric Vehicle (ZEV) segments of the fleet for passenger vehicles with four delivered in June 2022, and a further eight expected in 2022-23. The proportion of vehicles in the four-cylinder range remains relatively static due to the reduced demand for passenger vehicles and the difficulty in procuring vehicles.
- Agriculture Victoria Research invested in four electrical all-terrain vehicles on the Ellinbank farm, which is the world's first carbon neutral dairy farm.

Future objectives

- Establish a DJPR Zero Emission Working Group to ensure DJPR is well placed to take advantage of further initiatives, including procuring fit for purpose ZEVs and establishing charging infrastructure. DJPR has secured four ZEVs and Charging Stations under the current initiative and has a further eight approved for delivery in 2022-23. The forthcoming procurement of a Telematics system and associated data and analysis will enable improved management of the fleet, and ensure business needs are met with the minimum number of vehicles.
- Seek further ways to reduce DJPR's travel and fleet over the next financial year by reviewing the travel guidelines, and utilising and building on the lessons learned from COVID-19.

Environmental Procurement Policy

Actions and achievements

DJPR's procurement activities are environmentally responsible and support the sustainable procurement objectives of the government's Social Procurement Framework.

Procurements may include evaluation criteria for social and/or environmental benefits. Suppliers can be requested to provide their social procurement practices, principles and outcomes that will be delivered through provision of goods and services. They can also be asked to demonstrate the environmental and sustainability practices they adopt to reduce environmental impact.

These evaluation criteria may be further developed for each procurement to include project-specific requirements and meet DJPR's current Social Procurement Strategy.

Future objectives

Throughout the 2022-23 financial year, DJPR will implement the Government's Good Food Policy which includes a ban on procuring single use plastics for food consumables.

Appendix 6: Local Jobs First

Strengthened in August 2018, the *Local Jobs First Act 2003* amends the former *Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003* and brings together the Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPPP) and Major Project Skills Guarantee (MPSG) policy which were previously administered separately.

Departments and public sector bodies are required to apply the Local Jobs First policy in all projects valued at \$3 million or more in Metropolitan Melbourne and for state-wide projects, or \$1 million or more for projects in regional Victoria.

MPSG applies to all construction projects valued at \$20 million or more.

The MPSG guidelines and VIPPP guidelines will continue to apply to MPSG-applicable and VIPPP applicable projects respectively where contracts have been entered into prior to 15 August 2018.

Projects commenced – Local Jobs First Standard

During 2021-22, the department commenced four Local Jobs First Standard Projects totalling \$22.2 million. Of those projects, three were state-wide, with an average commitment of 97 per cent of local content, and one was in metropolitan Melbourne, which had a commitment of 90 per cent local content. The MPSG applied to none of these projects.

The outcomes expected from the implementation of the Local Jobs First policy to these projects where information was provided are as follows:

- an average of 95.25 per cent of local content commitment was made.
- a total of 40 jobs (annualised employee equivalent (AEE)*) were committed, including the creation of one new job and the retention of 39 existing jobs (AEE).
- a total of 23 positions for apprentices, trainees and cadets were committed, with the retention of 23 apprenticeships, traineeships, and cadets.
- 69 small to medium-sized businesses were engaged through the supply chain on commenced Standard Projects.

Projects completed – Local Jobs First Standard

During 2021-22, the department completed five Local Jobs First Standard projects, totalling \$27.4 million. Of those projects, one was located in regional Victoria, with a commitment of 93 per cent local content, and one in metropolitan Melbourne, with a commitment of 97 per cent local content. Three projects were completed that occurred state-wide, with 98.3 per cent local content. The MPSG applied to none of these projects.

The outcomes from the implementation of the Local Jobs First policy to these projects where information was provided are as follows:

- an average of 97 per cent of local content was achieved.
- a total of 32 jobs (AEE) were supported, including the creation of 16 new jobs and the retention of 16 existing jobs (AEE).
- 92 small to medium-sized businesses were engaged through the supply chain on completed Standard Projects.

Reporting requirements – Grants

For grants provided during 2021-22, a total of 119 interaction reference numbers were required which entailed a conversation with the Industry Capability Network (Victoria) Ltd.

* Annualised employee equivalent (AEE) is based on the time fraction worked over the reporting period for 2021-22. It is calculated by dividing the total number of ordinary working hours that an employee worked and was paid over the reporting period (including paid leave) by the total number of full-time working hours paid per annum (this is generally 38 hours per week for 52 weeks = 1976).

Appendix 7: Government Advertising Expenditure

In 2021-22, there were ten government advertising campaigns with a total media spend of \$100,000 or greater (exclusive of GST). The details of each campaign are outlined below.

Campaign	Summary	Dates	Expenditure, excluding GST				
			Media	Campaign development	Research and evaluation	Print and collateral	Other
Get Active Victoria	This multi-phased campaign promoted Get Active Victoria; an initiative which aims to encourage and inspire people to be active and live a healthier lifestyle, with a focus on people who are not achieving the minimum recommended level of daily physical activity for good health. The campaign was based around the Get Active website, which provides free online workouts, information, and tools to assist people to be active.	05/07/21 – 3/06/22	\$209,815	\$42,808	\$0	\$0	\$0
JobsVic 'Backing You'	This multi-phased campaign increased awareness and engagement with JobsVictoria, which offers information, advice, and support to Victorian jobseekers to help them prepare for and obtain employment, and connects Victorian businesses with job-ready candidates in their local area. JobsVictoria invests in job creation to ensure more Victorians, particularly women 45+, young people, multicultural communities, and Aboriginal Victorians re-enter the workforce following the COVID-19 pandemic.	01/07/21 – 30/06/22	\$3,617,737	\$1,779,206	\$0	\$0	\$0

Campaign	Summary	Dates	Expenditure, excluding GST				
			Media	Campaign development	Research and evaluation	Print and collateral	Other
JobsVic Workforce Shortages	A targeted, tactical campaign under the <i>Backing You</i> campaign brand architecture, focussing on hospitality and tourism sectors experiencing critical workforce shortages and targeting specific areas of high unemployment to respond to industry needs.	12/06/22 – 30/06/22	\$196,232	\$76,929	\$0	\$0	\$0
Study Melbourne Brand campaign	International and Domestic campaign that enabled Study Melbourne to increase its reach and engagement with key audiences to help protect Victoria's international market share as a global education destination, as well as supporting international students in Victoria.	08/12/21 – 30/06/22	\$459,791	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,652
Study Melbourne Social Boosting	The campaign re-affirmed Victoria's education credentials to encourage potential students to maintain preference for Melbourne as a preferred study destination and ensure enrolled students have a positive student experience and continue to recommend Victoria as a desirable study destination.	01/11/21 – 30/06/22	\$206,985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Global Vic – Domestic Trade Engagement	An information and awareness campaign that sought to instil confidence and reinvigorate Victorian businesses to export as borders reopened. Business owners were encouraged to explore Global Vic programs and initiatives that will support them to build or expand their export capability.	12/06/22 – 30/06/22	\$155,216	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

Campaign	Summary	Dates	Expenditure, excluding GST				
			Media	Campaign development	Research and evaluation	Print and collateral	Other
Supporting Businesses to be COVIDSafe	This campaign continued the ongoing dissemination of COVIDSafe messaging to Victorian businesses, building awareness of COVIDSafe practises businesses could adopt to manage increased COVID-19 risk and respond to COVID-19 transmission in their settings.	01/07/21 – 30/06/22	\$468,353	\$90,067	\$0	\$93,519.59	\$127,581
Victorian Sick Pay Guarantee	This campaign increased awareness and registrations for the Victorian Sick Pay Guarantee. The Victorian Sick Pay Guarantee is a two-year, pilot program which is funded by the Victorian Government. It is an Australian first program, providing eligible casual and contract workers up to 38 hours of sick and carer's pay a year.	14/03/22 – 30/06/22	\$1,143,240	\$456,364	\$59,100	\$18,231	\$1,652,488
Small Business Victoria Digital Engagement	This multi-phased campaign raised awareness of and encouraged applications for the Small Business Digital Adaptation Program. The program allows eligible sole traders, micro and small business owners to trial digital business products and services, and apply for a rebate of \$1,200 towards the adaption of new digital technologies that streamline and improve their business operations.	05/06/22 – 20/06/22	\$195,565	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Business Victoria Headway/ Wellbeing and Mental Health Support	This campaign raised awareness and uptake of the Victorian Government's \$26M Wellbeing and Mental Health initiative, which offered programs to support small businesses to manage the impacts of COVID-19.	28/03/22 – 30/06/22	\$725,459	\$451,207	\$0	\$0	\$33,398

Appendix 8: Consultancy Expenditure

The department defines a consultant as a particular type of contractor engaged primarily to perform a discrete task that facilitates decision-making through the provision of expert analysis and advice, or the development of a written report or other intellectual output.

Details of individual consultancies where the total fees payable to the consultants were \$10,000 or greater and a summary of consultancies under \$10,000 can be found on the department's website.

Appendix 9: Disclosure of Major Contracts

In accordance with the requirements of government policy and accompanying guidelines, the department has disclosed all contracts greater than \$10 million in value which it entered into during 2021-22. Details of contracts that have been disclosed in the Victorian Government contracts publishing system can be viewed at: tenders.vic.gov.au

Contractual details have not been disclosed for those contracts for which disclosure is exempted under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* and/or government guidelines.

Appendix 10: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenditure

The department had a total ICT expenditure of \$84.2 million for the 2021-22 reporting period. Details are shown below. The non-BAU ICT Expenditure includes \$5.8 million identified to support the department's COVID-19 initiatives.

Expenditure	(\$ Million)
Operational Expenditure (A)	6.4
Capital Expenditure (B)	2.8
Non-BAU ICT Expenditure Subtotal (A + B)	9.2
BAU ICT Expenditure	75.0
Total	84.2

ICT expenditure refers to the department's costs in providing business-enabling ICT services. It comprises Business As Usual (BAU) ICT expenditure and Non-Business Usual (non-BAU) ICT expenditure.

Non-BAU ICT expenditure relates to extending or enhancing the department's current ICT capabilities. BAU ICT expenditure is all remaining ICT expenditure, which primarily relates to ongoing activities to operate and maintain the current ICT capability.

Appendix 11: Freedom of Information

Victoria's *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) gives members of the public the right to apply for access to documents held by ministers, Victorian Government departments, local councils, public hospitals, statutory authorities, and most semi-government agencies.

Summary of FOI requests in 2021-22 Financial Year

Total valid FOI requests received	130
FOI requests from Members of Parliament	31
FOI requests from media	10
FOI requests (personal)	29
FOI requests (other, e.g. interest groups, entities, private individuals)	44
FOI requests transferred to other agencies	16
Total valid FOI requests completed*	116
Within statutory timelines	82
1-44 Days Overdue	12
44 or more days or more overdue	16
Administratively released**	6
Total FOI Commissioner complaints received	9
Total FOI Commissioner reviews received	22
Total VCAT appeals	4

* Total requests completed includes requests received but not finalised in previous reporting periods

** An FOI request may be addressed by an agency choosing to publish information relevant to an application such as specific statistics on performance levels. This is referred to as **administrative release**.

Lodging FOI requests

A request must be made in writing and accompanied by the application fee. Requests should be addressed to the relevant officer in each organisation.

A request can be submitted online at foi.vic.gov.au or by sending a written request to:

Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions:

Freedom of Information Manager
Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions
 GPO Box 4509 Melbourne VIC 3001

The department's FOI Unit can be contacted on: 1800 317 531 or email foi@ecodev.vic.gov.au.

Appendix 12: Compliance and attestations

Compliance with the *Building Act 1993*

The department directly manages 46 facilities across the state. Other facilities in the department's leased office accommodation portfolio are managed by the Department of Treasury and Finance's (DTF) Shared Services Provider. The directly managed portfolio includes offices, combined office/depots, depots, farms, research facility sites and sites identified for land sales no longer required by the department.

Audit of government-owned and leased buildings for the presence of combustible cladding

The department has undertaken an audit of owned and directly leased sites under the department's control and DTF has undertaken an audit of leased sites that it manages. The audit results have established that the department has no buildings with combustible cladding that falls within the risk criteria established by the Victorian Cladding Taskforce i.e., three or more above ground storeys or buildings of a public nature (Class 9 buildings) with two or more above ground storeys.

Major works projects

Major works projects (over \$50,000) pertaining to the department's entire accommodation portfolio, commenced or completed in 2021-22, included:

- **1 Spring Street**
 - common area re-fit project
- **121 Exhibition Street**
 - level 16 – minor fit-out works
 - level 36 – office fit-out
- **Attwood Centre**
 - upgrade of existing storage facility including relocation of equipment from another site
 - laboratory refurbishment
- **Collingwood**
 - Circus Oz outdoor stage and amphitheatre
- **Ellinbank Centre**
 - farm fuel storage
 - milk chiller replacement
 - anaerobic digester and electrical generation
 - 100 kilowatt solar panels and battery to dairy compound buildings
 - vertical wind turbine
 - horizontal wind turbine
 - pumped Hydro and solar panel installation to produce power
 - solar panels and zinc-bromide battery
 - new hay shed, including relocation of switch board/s, solar panels, water treatment plant and zinc-bromide battery
 - replacement of hot water service to dairy with CO2 heat pump
 - office refurbishment and modernisation
- **Hamilton Centre**
 - mechanical services replacements to laboratories, greenhouses, and office buildings
 - perimeter fencing to administration buildings and depot
 - agricultural machinery and vehicle wash bay incorporating chemical storage facility
 - upgrade of existing electrical generator to southern depot site
 - replacement of sheep yards
 - replacement of cattle yards
 - new main electrical switchboard and substation to northern portion of site
 - new main switch board and generator to southern portion of site
- **Horsham Centre**
 - ground source heat exchange mechanical services to glasshouse and ground heating
 - replacement of six glasshouses with two new glasshouses
 - phenotyping glasshouse shade screen replacement
 - upgrade of existing main switchboard and additional generators

- new greenhouse with retractable walls and roof (Cravo)
- innovation hub and test kitchens
- three solar tube glasshouses
- upgrade of building management system to post entry quarantine glasshouse and buildings
- upgrade of security system
- **Lower Norton Farm (Horsham)**
 - three phase power to western side
 - reverse osmosis water treatment plant and treated water holding dams
 - floating solar panels and evaporation cover system in reverse osmosis water storage dams
 - irrigation works to farm including new pump station and brine management lagoons
 - new farm machinery shed
- **Mildura Centre (Irymple)**
 - replacement of greenhouse external lining
 - greenhouse building management system and air conditioning replacement
 - town water pressure boosting
- **Mildura Mid Farm**
 - new machinery shed, laboratory and office facility, including demolition of existing machinery shed
- **Southbank**
 - Malthouse Theatre roof replacement, outdoor performance facility, paving of forecourt, wayfinding signage and building alterations
 - Arts House conversion of existing office and storage spaces to education and rehearsal space
- **State-wide**
 - structural audit, demolition of disused buildings, structural repairs, and reconstruction at key sites
 - fire indicator panel upgrades and fire detector rectification at 14 sites
 - video conferencing upgrade and installation of new equipment at all sites
 - roof access and fall protection upgrade at regional and metropolitan sites

- **Tatura Centre**

- solar panels with battery system to pear orchard
- replacement of shade screens, external skin to greenhouse
- replacement of building management system to greenhouse
- replacement of heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning to greenhouse
- replacement of air conditioning to several administration and laboratory buildings across site
- replacement of pergola
- upgrade of security system
- refurbishment and upgrade of laboratories

Number of building permits, occupancy permits, or certificates of final inspection issued in relation to buildings owned by the department

Fifteen building permits were issued, with six occupancy permits achieved and the remainder of projects in progress. Additionally, 19 certificates of final inspection were issued.

Mechanisms for inspection, reporting, scheduling and carrying out maintenance works on existing buildings

For buildings that the department manages, detailed condition audits (covering asbestos, cladding, building condition) are completed on a biannual basis to ensure buildings are well maintained and any safety issues are identified and addressed in a timely manner. An essential safety measures report is also provided for each site.

Each site has nominated health and safety representatives and first aid officers. The regional facilities teams oversee any scheduled and ad hoc maintenance works carried out under state-wide contractual arrangements.

For the buildings managed by the Shared Services Provider, there are processes in place for ensuring these issues are addressed.

Number of emergency orders and building orders issued in relation to buildings

No emergency or building orders were issued against the department during the year.

Number of buildings that have been brought into conformity with building standards during the reporting period

Fire Services upgrades have been completed at four sites (Ellinbank, Rutherglen, Mildura, and Hamilton) to ensure conformity with building regulations.

Roof access has been upgraded, installed or replaced at Maffra, Leongatha office and depot, Kerang office and depot, Swan Hill and Bacchus Marsh. The remainder of metropolitan and regional owned and directly leased sites are due for completion in 2022 and early 2023.

Upgrade and replacement of fire panels and upgrade of fire detection devices has commenced at 13 sites (Attwood, Echuca, Ellinbank, Hamilton, Horsham, Kerang, Maffra, Mildura, Rutherglen, Swan Hill, Tatura, Warrnambool and Werribee).

Competitive Neutrality Policy

The department has acted consistently with the Competitive Neutrality Policy in respect of its legislation and regulations. None of the Bills or Regulations passed or made during 2021-22 required the implementation of competitive neutrality measures, as they did not have any purpose or objective that resulted in business activities being undertaken by government agencies or local governments.

Compliance with DataVic Access Policy (2021-22)

In August 2012, the Victorian Government released the DataVic Access Policy, which enables the sharing of government data at no, or minimal, cost to users. Under the policy, data is progressively published at data.vic.gov.au.

DJPR groups noted by DataVic include:

- Agriculture
- Cross-Portfolio Services
- Creative Victoria
- Sport, Recreation and Racing
- Tourism, Events and Priority Infrastructure
- Jobs Victoria, Secure Work and Inclusion
- Forestry, Resources and Climate Change
- Global Victoria
- Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement
- Local Government and Suburban Development
- Office of the Lead Scientist
- Rural and Regional Victoria

DJPR data was mainly categorised by spatial data with representation in the recreation, general, finance, education, community, communication and business categories. In 2021-22, the total number of datasets contributed to the directory was approximately 240. Consistent with the DataVic Access Policy, the financial statements, performance statements and tables included in this annual report will be available at data.vic.gov.au.

Compliance with the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990*

Pursuant to section 105 of the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990*, the Mining Warden is required to submit a report to the minister within three months after the end of the financial year.

The report must include information on the following:

- Nature and status of any dispute referred to the Mining Warden under section 97: four new cases were referred and investigated in 2021-22.
- Nature and status of any matter referred under section 98: one matter was referred and investigated in 2021-22.

Compliance with the Child Safety Laws

The department delivers a small number of services to children and young people including funding youth employment initiatives and hosting work experience students, graduates, and trainees. The department also funds organisations that deliver services to children and young people.

The activities undertaken by the department in 2021-22 focused on preparation and consultation of the new Child Safe Standards (see below), and the implementation of its centralised governance and risk reporting frameworks to identify and eliminate pre-emptive risks of child abuse. To this end, the department has:

- Updated its Child Safe Policy to incorporate the new Child Safe Standards to comply with the changes on 1 July 2022.
- Updated all funding agreements and procurement processes templates to ensure child safety is considered in all procurements and grants.
- Updated its centralised reporting and governance framework to monitor and oversee child safety obligations and risks after feedback from the first round of user acceptance testing.
- Begun in-depth work with the 2026 Commonwealth Games group in relation to their child safety obligations.
- Begun in-depth work with Strategic Communications to assess child safety risks across the department's 30 social media channels.
- Included child safety obligations as part of the new starter and annual refresher integrity training packages. The department has committed to linking these training packages to all employees' performance review cycles to demonstrate management commitment to a zero-tolerance of child abuse. In addition, the department has begun to develop a standalone Child Safety focused training module for grant assessors, relationship managers, and staff more frequently involved in child safety risk assessments of activities or other entities.

The department has appointed a new Child Safety Officer whose people management position within the department more closely aligns with recommendations in the *Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005*.

The department's child safety obligations are scheduled for an internal audit, which includes obligations under the new Child Safe Standards (see below).

New Child Safe Standards

The *Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005* (CWS Act) establishes the Child Safe Standards (the Standards). The Standards are compulsory minimum requirements that aim to drive cultural change within organisations to help protect children from abuse and neglect.

New Child Safe Standards (the New Standards) commenced in Victoria from 1 July 2021. Organisations subject to the Standards need to comply with the changes by 1 July 2022. The new standards aim to strengthen child safety, improve Aboriginal cultural safety, and empower children and young people.

The department's Child Safety Officer has updated its Child Safe Policy to incorporate the new Child Safe Standards to comply with the changes on 1 July 2022. The department's child safe working group will work closely with business units and funded organisations to disseminate guidance material to assist with compliance and change management.

Reportable Conduct Scheme

The CWS Act also establishes the Reportable Conduct Scheme (RCS). The RCS requires organisations to respond to and report allegations of child-related misconduct made against their employees or volunteers.

The RCS applies to in-scope organisations that exercise care, supervision or authority over children.

Some creative industry portfolio agencies were brought within the scope of the scheme from 1 January 2019. These included the Australian Centre for the Moving Image, Council of Trustees of the National Gallery, Geelong Arts Centre, Library Board of Victoria, Museums Board of Victoria and Victorian Arts Centre Trust.

During 2021-22, no mandatory reports were made to the department internally or by any organisation.

National Redress Scheme

The *National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Act 2018* establishes the National Redress Scheme (NRS).

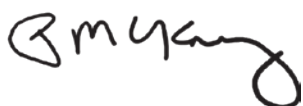
The NRS was established in response to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. The NRS helps people who have experienced institutional child sexual abuse to access counselling, a direct personal response and a redress payment. It is also a formal acknowledgement that children were sexually abused in Australian institutions, and it holds institutions to account for this abuse.

During 2021-22, the department received three Requests for Information (RFI) from the NRS. No further follow up or actions have been received from the NRS after the department responded to the RFIs.

The department's new Child Safe Officer is scheduled to undertake the next available Direct Personal Response Training, and the department has implemented the NRS module on PRODA (Provider Digital Access)¹ for potential redress scheme applicants.

Attestation for financial management compliance with Standing Direction 5.1.4

I, Penelope McKay, certify that the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions has no Material Compliance Deficiency with respect to the applicable Standing Directions 2018 under the *Financial Management Act 1994* and Instructions.



Penelope McKay
Acting Secretary

Compliance with the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012*

The *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012* (the Act) encourages and assists people in making disclosures of improper conduct by public officers and public bodies. The Act provides protection to people who make disclosures in accordance with the Act and establishes a system for the matters disclosed to be investigated and rectifying action to be taken.

The department does not tolerate improper conduct by employees, nor the taking of reprisals against those who come forward to disclose such conduct. It is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in its administrative and management practices and supports the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to public health and safety or the environment.

The department will take all reasonable steps to protect people who make such disclosures from any detrimental action in reprisal for making the disclosure. It will also afford natural justice to the person who is the subject of the disclosure to the extent it is legally possible.

¹ PRODA is an online identity verification and authentication system. It lets you securely access government online services, such as the Child Care Subsidy Provider Entry Portal, National Redress Scheme, etc

Reporting procedures

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by the department or any of its employees or officers may be made to any of the following departmental personnel:

- the Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator or a Deputy Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator
- the Secretary of the department
- a manager or supervisor of the discloser
- a manager or supervisor of the person who is the subject of the disclosure; or
- a person acting in any of the above roles.

Alternatively, disclosures may also be made directly to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC):

Level 1, North Tower, 459 Collins Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000

Phone: 1300 735 135

ibac.vic.gov.au

Any disclosures about portfolio entities should be made directly to IBAC.

Further information

The Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedures, which outline the system for reporting disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by the department or any of its employees or officers, are available on the department's website: **djpr.vic.gov.au**.

The IBAC website contains further information about public interest disclosure policies and procedures.

Disclosures under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012* for DJPR

	2021-22	2020-21
Indicator		
Assessable disclosures	5	1

Social Procurement Framework

The Social Procurement Strategy

DJPR's Social Procurement Strategy aims to support the direct and indirect sourcing of social benefit suppliers, improving social, economic, and environmental outcomes for all Victorians. The strategy prioritises the objectives within the Victorian Government's Social Procurement Framework and applies to all procurement activities undertaken by DJPR.

The Department's Social Procurement Strategy priority objectives are:

- Women's Equality and Safety
- Opportunities for Victorian Aboriginal People
- Opportunities for disadvantaged Victorians
- Sustainable Victorian Regions

Procurement and the community

The Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions is committed to social procurement and actively supports women's equality and safety across all industries.

In February, Agriculture Victoria Research engaged a family-owned Horsham company, Glover Earthmoving, to build two large dams as part of the Horsham Agriculture SmartWater project.

Scoring highly in all aspects of the procurement evaluation, Glover Earthmoving was exceptional in its commitment to equal opportunity and promoting gender balance in its construction team.

During a site visit in March, the Agriculture Victoria team saw that commitment in action when they met a female employee operating a large compactor roller.

The department is proud to support and recognise businesses that share its commitment to improving women's equality in the workplace.

Social Procurement Achievements

- DJPR engaged 88* Social Benefit Suppliers with a total spend of \$8.4 million
- DJPR exceeded its Aboriginal supplier target of one per cent direct Aboriginal business engagement
- DJPR supported its objective of Sustainable Victorian Regions through direct spend with businesses based in regions of entrenched disadvantage.** A total of \$4.0 million was spent across 109 businesses.***

DJPR Social Procurement Objective	2021-22 Results
Opportunities for Victorian Aboriginal People	
Number of Aboriginal businesses engaged	28
Proportion of suppliers that are Aboriginal businesses	1.14%
Opportunities for disadvantaged Victorians	
Number of Victorian social enterprises led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts	33
Proportion of suppliers that are Victorian social enterprises led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts	1.34%

* This number is made up of 28 Aboriginal businesses and 33 Victorian social enterprises led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts, as well as a further 28 social benefit suppliers relating to other focus areas in the Victorian Government's Social Procurement Framework. One supplier was both an Aboriginal business and a social enterprise led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts.

** This number captures the number of Victorian businesses based in regions of entrenched disadvantage, which are the postcodes ranked in the bottom state decile by the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, 2016.

*** This number is separate from the 88 Social Benefit Suppliers.

Appendix 13: Grants and related assistance

During the 2021-22 financial year, the department provided a total of \$10.392 billion¹ in facilitative and financial assistance to various organisations and individuals, which includes financial assistance provided under various support packages in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This includes \$7.116 billion paid under the various rounds of the Circuit Breaker Lockdown Support Package, of which 86 per cent was provided to recipients in metropolitan Victoria, with the remaining 14 percent provided to recipients in regional Victoria.

The below tables provide a summary of the total facilitative and financial assistance provided by the department to the grant recipients under its various programs and initiatives. The detailed version, which includes disclosure on the grant recipients, is available on the department's website – please refer to Appendix 13 – Grants and related assistance documents at: djpr.vic.gov.au/about-us/publications/annual-reports.

1. Exclude grants payable but not disbursed as at 30 June 2022

Commercial-in-Confidence (CIC) Grant Recipient

Commerical-in-Confidence (CIC) Grant Recipient Total	\$395,364,224
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General Grants Recipient

Program Name	Amount (\$)		
2021 Local Sports Infrastructure Fund	15,379	Athlete Pathway Travel Grants Program	750
2021-22 Local Sports Infrastructure Fund	17,911,921	Australian Society for Medical Research – Sponsorship	8,500
2021-22 Local Sports Infrastructure Strategic Projects (CSF)	12,383,200	Better Indoor Stadiums Fund	300,000
2026 Commonwealth Games Major Competition Venues Infrastructure Program	5,000,000	Boosting Jobs and Investment in Victoria Racing – Prizemoney Initiatives	16,000,000
AAA Autism Initiatives	2,500	Bushfire Recovery Program	1,260,000
Aboriginal Community Infrastructure Program	7,690,521	Bushfire Tourism and Business Fund	1,112,273
Aboriginal Community Infrastructure Stimulus/Recovery Funding Program	4,856,200	Camping Sector Development	125,400
Aboriginal Sport Participation Grant	84,613	Capital Projects – AIJF	200,000
Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Program	288,973	Caulfield Racecourse Reserve Trainer Relocation	500,000
Agriculture Energy Investment Plan – Agriculture Infrastructure and Jobs Fund (AIJF)	2,973,250	Change Our Game Regional Governance Pilot Program	5,000
Agriculture Energy Investment Plan – Agriculture Infrastructure and Jobs Fund (AIJF) extension	15,993,237	Child Safe Standards Sector Support	47,500
Albury Wodonga Regional Deal	100,000	Circuit Breaker Lockdown Support Package	621,250
ALGWA Mentoring Program	12,000	Circuit Breaker Lockdown Support Package – Round 2	7,115,213,450
Alpine Business Support Package	9,700,000	Clinical Trial Management at Sites	39,500
Animal Welfare Fund Program	3,383,185	Clinical Trial Research	140,000
		Clinical Trial Research Support Service	1,118,747
		Commonwealth Farm, Private Native and Indigenous Forestry Research Program	249,875
		Commonwealth Funded Initiatives	300,000
		Community Bushfire Recovery 2020	115,000

Community Cricket Program 2019-2023	5,174,123
Community Facility Funding Program	26,543
Community Motorsport Program – Infrastructure Upgrades & Equipment	1,994,684
Community Motorsport Program (PSD)	1,403,301
Community Revitalisation	802,593
Community Sport and Recreation – Special Projects	1,380,800
Community Sports Infrastructure Fund	1,757,657
Community Sports Infrastructure Stimulus Program – Round 2	2,522,493
Community Sports Infrastructure Stimulus Program – Round 1	5,859,350
Country Football and Netball Program	4,125,241
COVID Relief Program	940,204
COVID Safe Outdoor Activation Fund	40,000,000
COVID-19 Business Support Fund	25,740,000
COVID-19 Business Survival and Adaptation Package	34,335,200
COVID-19 Business Survival Package	2,214,276
COVID-19 CCC Infrastructure Planning and Acceleration Fund	195,000
COVID-19 CCC Infrastructure Stimulus	34,618,540
COVID-19 Commercial Landlord Hardship Fund	16,865,709
COVID-19 CSVE Initiatives	9,134,000
COVID-19 Industry Support	60,000
COVID-19 Safe Business Program	7,146,133
COVID-19 Worker Support Payment	377,038,350
CovidSafe Outdoor Activation Voucher Program	4,032,000
Creative Victoria – PAX – 2020-2024 – CV – SI	300,000
Creative Victoria Building Audiences Fund	101,598
Creative Victoria Creative Activation Fund	185,000
Creative Victoria Creative Enterprises Program	10,641,733
Creative Victoria Creative Learning Partnerships Program	180,000
Creative Victoria Creative Neighbourhood Infrastructure Support Program	984,000

Creative Victoria Creative Ventures Program	2,000,000
Creative Victoria Creators Fund Program	2,459,436
Creative Victoria Infrastructure Strategic Initiatives 2020-2021	900,000
Creative Victoria Live Music Restart	5,633,295
Creative Victoria Music Works Program	1,955,865
Creative Victoria National Performing Arts Partnership 2021-2025	12,593,332
Creative Victoria Organisations Investment Program	9,118,801
Creative Victoria Regional Partnerships	3,280,000
Creative Victoria Strategic Initiatives 2021-2022	34,620,774
Creative Victoria Sustaining Creative Organisations Program	7,703,938
Creative Victoria Touring Victoria	765,381
Creative Victoria VIPI Unlocking Capacity Program	630,000
CRF Preparedness and Resilience Program for South-East Victorian Bushfires 2019	394,250
CSF – Community Support Fund (SRV & DTF)	505,182
Defence Science Institute Support Program	1,000,000
Digital Connectivity Services in Regional Victoria	2,421,360
Digital Jobs Program	2,686,350
Distillery Door Program	140,000
Drought Response Initiative	410,000
Emergency Sporting Equipment Grant Program	74,154
Establishment of Monash Precinct Network	100,000
Ethical Clothing Australia	1,000,000
Ethical Clothing Australia Extension	1,000,000
Eureka Sports Precinct	3,620,000
Export Recovery Package	282,000
Farm Business Resilience	100,000
Female Friendly Facilities Fund	81,250
Financial Assistance Grants (Victorian Local Government Grants Commission)	844,681,787
First People's COVID-19 Business Support Program	814,000

Fishermans Bend – Business Events, Community Engagement and Place Activation	260,000	Land Restoration and Carbon Storage Program	59,500
Fishermans Bend NEIC Innovation Ecosystem	10,000	Latrobe Valley – Support for Workers	389,900
Food and Fibre to Asia 2021-22	60,000	Latrobe Valley Community and Facility Fund	1,235
Food Source Victoria	50,000	Latrobe Valley Community Sports Package	55,500
Food to Market	2,627,800	Latrobe Valley Economic Growth Zone Incentive Fund	41,495
Footscray Business Precinct – Planning and Coordination	80,000	LaunchVic Establishment and Operation	9,158,883
Forestry Salvage Transport and Storage Assistance	257,535	Let's Stay Connected Program	69,071
Free From Violence Local Government Program	1,054,500	LGV sponsorships	36,136
Future Industries Fund	1,425,000	Living Libraries Infrastructure Program 2021-2025	9,700,000
Gateway to the GMH Site – Building Implementation Plan	2,344,000	Living Regions Living Suburbs	1,400,057
Geelong Advancement Fund	500,000	Local Councils Supporting Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Networks Program	50,000
Geelong City Deal	14,197,000	Local Economic Recovery Program	15,914,500
Generation Victoria	7,685,000	Local Government Business Concierge and Hospitality Support Program	6,600,000
Gippsland Food & Fibre Awards	3,000	Local Roads to Market Program – AIJF	440,366
Global Gateway	29,400	Local Sports Grants Initiative	47,863,905
Golf Infrastructure Fund	583,855	Local Women Leading Change 2020-2022	7,500
Grassroots Boost for the World Game Initiative	400,000	LVA Smart Specialisation	1,233,733
Growing Regional Opportunities for Work (GROW) Program	684,000	Maddie Riewoldt's Vision	600,000
Growing Suburbs Fund	49,490,621	Making Our Farms Safer	650,000
Growing Victorian Wine into the Future	455,000	Managing Fruit Fly Program	156,432
Harness Racing Victoria Transformation Program	4,000,000	Melbourne City Revitalisation Fund	9,362,500
Health & Medical Research Premier's Awards	45,000	Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust	52,675,000
Health Led Manufacturing Innovation Pilot (HMIP)	300,000	Metropolitan Partnerships Development Fund	2,560,000
Horticultural Netting Program	2,502,375	Microenterprise Development Program – 2021-2025	2,400,000
Inner City Netball Program	250,000	mRNA Victoria Activation Program	1,800,000
International Education Resilience Fund	48,828,566	mRNA Victoria Research Acceleration Fund	2,057,407
ISERF – International student food aid relief	816,666	mRNA Victoria Strategic Project Fund	3,509,000
Jobs Victoria	7,458,013	Municipal Emergency Resourcing Program 2020-2024	3,763,200
Jobs Victoria 2020-21	68,877,409	Native Food & Botanicals Program – AIJF	1,100,000
		Neighbourhood Activity Centre Renewal Program	1,219,236

Omicron Business Support – Ventilation and SBDAP	1,157,777
On Farm Internet of Things Trial – AIJF	4,442,373
Operational Infrastructure Support Program	34,794,891
Orygen Youth Mental Health Institute	500,000
Participation and Sector Development – Special Projects	50,000
Partners in Wellbeing: Support for Small Businesses in Storm Affected Areas	360,000
PBP-Parkville Business Precinct-Haymarket Roundabout – Department of Transport	750,000
Pig & Poultry Producer Grants – AIJF 2	17,509
Place-based Reform Research Project	200,000
Plan For Stronger Industries	4,834,000
Plantations Investment Strategy	875,000
Premiers' Reading Challenge Book Fund	1,013,880
Public Libraries Funding Program	47,417,105
Putting Animal Welfare First	2,300,000
Recharge	416,509
Regional Community Leadership Program 2021-2023	1,176,500
Regional Connectivity Program	7,273
Regional Cultural Infrastructure Projects	1,150,000
Regional Delivery Fund	50,000
Regional Development Australia – Regional	59,500
Regional Development Priorities 2019-2020 – Labour Financial Statement	7,466,660
Regional Development Victoria Special Purpose Projects	1,775,000
Regional Industry Groups and Chambers of Commerce Program	269,690
Regional Infrastructure Fund	13,498,595
Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund 2019-20	6,995,007
Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund 2020-22	21,860,220
Regional Jobs Fund	4,207,500
Regional Partnerships	3,721,060
Regional Partnerships Development Fund	72,000
Regional Recovery Fund	1,992,865

Regional Skills Fund	540,075
Regional Tourism Board	7,763,500
Regional Tourism Infrastructure Fund	1,589,168
Reid Oval Development	500,000
Ride2School Program	682,838
Roadside Weeds and Pests Program	2,701,000
RRV Appropriation Underspend Projects	375,000
Rural Development	50,000
Rural Roads Support Package Phase 3 Capability and Capacity Improvement Funding	236,500
Safe Building Ventilation Program	102,000
Seasonal Workforce Accommodation Program	30,633,013
Seasonal Workforce Industry Support Program	1,688,674
Seasonal Harvest Sign-on Bonus Program	3,458,684
Secure Work Pilot	4,401,828
Shooting Sports Facilities Program	3,124,230
Significant Sporting Events Program	250,000
SKILLED Intern Training Program	380,000
Small Towns Development Fund	125,000
Small-Scale and Craft Program	1,980,634
Smart Enough Factory Digital Uplift Program	191,664
Smarter Safer Farms – AIJF2	2,314,800
Social Enterprise Strategy	144,779
SPE Bushfire Recovery	800,000
Sporting Club Grants Program	1,814,999
SRV Program Initiatives	1,802
SRV Programs Initiatives – PSD	15,000
State Facilities & Major Projects	378,001,212
STEM Awareness and Engagement Program	92,000
Strengthening Victoria's AFL Development Pathways Program	923,000
Stronger Places, Stronger People	1,022,715
Stronger Regional Communities Plan	676,853
Study Melbourne Inclusion Program (formerly International Student Welfare Prog)	1,063,552
Suburban Revitalisation	11,608,113

Supporting medical research to protect Victorians and grow jobs for the future	15,580,000	Victorian Aboriginal Business Strategy	400,000
Supporting Netball in Victoria	840,000	Victorian Aboriginal Economic Strategy	2,588,000
Sustainable Hunting Action Plan	20,000	Victorian Country Market Program	855,000
TAFE International Digital Courses	20,000	Victorian Covid-19 Research Fund	8,702,000
Taking Action Through Community Sport to Prevent Violence Against Women Grants	71,875	Victorian Forestry Plan	3,333,594
Target Minerals Exploration Initiative	418,182	Victorian Health & Medical Research Fellowships	400,000
Targeted Employment Plan	649,905	Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) Elite Athlete Development Program	14,726,250
Technology Adoption and Innovation Program	50,000	Victorian International Education Awards	2,000
The Alice Anderson Fund	4,000,000	Victorian Medical Research Acceleration Fund	3,446,381
The Sustainable Hunting Action Plan 2021-2024	1,027,000	Victorian Racing Industry Fund	17,917,773
The World Game Facilities Fund	45,000	Victorian Regional Tourism Voucher	14,177,200
Together More Active – 2019-2023	978,142	Victorian Social Enterprise Strategy 2021-2025	4,846,800
Transforming Traceability Program	361,000	Victorian Startup Capital Fund – LaunchVic	20,000,000
VERRP Regional Tourism Investment Fund (RTIF)	7,824,393	Victoria's Fruit Fly Strategy	1,531,800
VERRP Traditional Owner	354,320	Victoria's Technology Plan for the Future – Biotechnology	1,058,500
VERRP VTIC	796,080	Visit Victoria VERRP Industry Development 21-22	100,000
VERRP-Enabling Tourism Fund	876,139	Wine Grape Smoke Program	383,000
VERRP-Regional Tourism Investment Fund-Stimulus	9,386,000	Wine to the World	2,144,000
VERRP-Tourism Infrastructure Program-Flagship	20,261,000	Wombat State Forest – Restoration Communications Support	20,000
VESKI and VPF 2021-2022	954,000	WoMEDA Precinct and North-West City Deal	50,000
VICSWIM Summer Kidz	590,000	Women Building Surveyors Program	3,000,000
Victoria – Parana Memorandum of Understanding	3,000	Working for Victoria Fund	63,147,939
Victoria Israel Science Innovation and Technology Scheme	80,000	Working Together in Place	228,000
Victoria-Jiangsu Technology and Innovation R&D	648,000	World Game Facilities Fund – 2019-2023	3,378,697
		Young Farmer Scholarship	87,418
		Youth Employment Scheme	3,427,000
		Grand Total	\$9,997,097,135

Appendix 14: Ministerial Statements of Expectations

Ministers may issue Statements of Expectations (SoEs) to departmental regulators that relate to performance and improvement. The department is required to respond to those SoEs and to report their performance accordingly.

Responses and performance reports relating to current SoEs are available on the department's website: djpr.vic.gov.au

Appendix 15: Additional departmental information available on request

In compliance with the requirements of the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance, details in respect of the items listed below have been retained by the department and are available on request, subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*:

- Statement that declarations of pecuniary interests have been duly completed by all relevant officers of the department
- Details of shares held by a senior officer as nominee or held beneficially in a statutory authority or subsidiary
- Details of publications produced by the department about the department, and how these can be obtained
- Details of changes in prices, fees, charges, rates and levies charged by the department
- Details of any major external reviews carried out on the department

- Details of major research and development activities undertaken by the department
- Details of overseas visits undertaken including a summary of the objectives and outcomes of each visit
- Details of major promotional, public relations and marketing activities undertaken by the department to develop community awareness of the department and its services
- List of major committees sponsored by the department, the purposes of each committee and the extent to which the purposes have been achieved
- Details of all consultancies and contractors.

The information is available on request from:

Freedom of Information Manager
Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions

GPO 4509 Melbourne VIC 3001

Telephone (03) 9208 3112

Email foi@ecodev.vic.gov.au

Additional information included in annual report

Details in respect of the following items have been included in this report, on the pages indicated below:

- Details of assessments and measures undertaken to improve the occupational health and safety of employees (on page 262).
- General statement on industrial relations within the department and details of time lost through industrial accidents and disputes (on page 266).

Appendix 16: Acronyms

AAP	Adaptation Action Plan
AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACM	Arts Centre Melbourne
ACMI	Australian Centre for the Moving Image
AEE	Annualised Employee Equivalent
AGPC	Australian Grand Prix Corporation
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIIA	Australian Information Industry Association
AIJF	Agriculture Infrastructure and Jobs Fund
AMAF	Asset Management Accountability Framework
AMMC	Australian Medtech Manufacturing Centre
AND	Australian Network on Disability
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
ASN	Aboriginal Staff Network
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
AVS	Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd
BAB	Better Approvals for Business
BAS	Biosecurity and Agricultural Services
BAU	Business as Usual
BP4	Budget Paper No. 4 State Capital Program
BP5	Budget Paper No. 5 Statement of Finances
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CBD	Central Business District
CCC	Crisis Committee of Cabinet
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CIC	Commercial-in-Confidence
COS	Complete Office Supplies
CO2CRC	Carbon Dioxide Cooperative Research Centre
CPSU	Community and Public Sector Union
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

CSO	Community Service Obligation
CSVE	Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy
CTRS	Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme
CWS Act	<i>Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005</i>
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
DFFH	Department of Families, Fairness and Housing
DFSV	Dairy Food Safety Victoria
DH	Department of Health
DIF	Digital Innovation Festival
DJCS	Department of Justice and Community Safety
DJPR	Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions
DoT	Department of Transport
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
DWG	Designated Workgroup
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
EB	Executive Board
ECA	Ethical Clothing Australia
EO	Executive Officer
ETRB	Emerald Tourist Railway Board
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIMP	Future Industries Manufacturing Program
FMA	<i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>
FOI	Freedom of Information
FOI Act	<i>Victorian Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
FRD	Financial Reporting Direction
FSPL	Fed Square Pty. Ltd.
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GAC	Geelong Arts Centre
GEAP	Gender Equality Action Plan
GEN	Global Education Network
GENE	Gender Equality Network for Everyone

GenV	Generation Victoria
GROW	Growing Regional Opportunities for Work
GRV	Greyhound Racing Victoria
GSF	Growing Suburbs Fund
GSP	Gross State Product
GSV	Geological Survey of Victoria
GVw	Global Victoria Women
H-ACE	Hanwha Defense Australia Armoured Vehicle Centre of Excellence
HMIP	Health Led Manufacturing Innovation Pilot
HRV	Harness Racing Victoria
HSR	Health and Safety Representative
IAC	Inquiry and Advisory Committee
IBAC	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
ICA	Interstate Certificate Assurance
ICN	Industry Capability Network
ICR	Industry Coordination and Recovery
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAM	International Freight Assistance Mechanism
IFF	Investment Fast-Track Fund
IRP	Issue Resolution Procedure
JIBE	Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement
JVSI	Jobs Victoria, Secure Work and Inclusion
KMP	Key Management Personnel
LGA	Local Government Area
LGSD	Local Government and Suburban Development
LIDP	Local Industry Development Plan
LIVE	Lead, Intern, Volunteer, Experience
LSL	Long Service Leave
LVA	Latrobe Valley Authority
MCB	Melbourne Convention Bureau
MCET	Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust

MCG	Melbourne Cricket Ground
MMA	<i>Melbourne Market Authority</i>
MMCP	Medtech Manufacturing Capability Program
MOG	Machinery of Government (changes)
MPSG	Major Project Skills Guarantee
MVWGIDC	Murray Valley Wine Grape Industry Development Committee
NBL	National Basketball League
NEICs	National Employment and Innovation Clusters
NGV	National Gallery of Victoria
NLA	Net Lettable Area
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
Non-BAU	Non-business as Usual
NRS	National Redress Scheme
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
PAA	<i>Public Administration Act 2004</i>
PACE	Positive Action Towards Career Engagement
PMS	People Matter Survey
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRODA	Provider Digital Access
RASV	Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria Limited
REDS	Regional Economic Development Strategies
RCS	Reportable Conduct Scheme
R&D	Research and Development
RDV	Regional Development Victoria
RFI	Request(s) for Information
RJIF	Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund
RMF	Resource Management Framework
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RoU	Right-of-Use Assets
RPO	Responsible Pet Ownership
RRV	Rural and Regional Victoria

RTW	Return to Work
RTIF	Regional Tourism Infrastructure Fund
SCAs	Service Concession Arrangements
SES	Senior Executive Service
SIMS	Safety Incident Management System
SLV	State Library Victoria
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMSC	Study Melbourne Student Centre
SoE	Statement of Expectations (issued by ministers)
SPF	Social Procurement Framework
SRR	Sport, Recreation and Racing
SRV	Sport and Recreation Victoria
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SVSR	Supporting Victorian Sport and Recreation
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TEI	Total Estimated Investment
TEPI	Tourism, Events and Priority Infrastructure

TEVE	Tourism, Events and Visitor Economy
VAGO	Victorian Auditor-General's Office
VALGS	Victorian Aboriginal and Local Government Strategy
VGBO	Victorian Government Business Offices
VGTI	Victorian Government Trade and Investment
VGv	Valuer-General Victoria
VIPP	Victorian Industry Participation Policy
VIS	Victorian Institute of Sport
VPS	Victorian Public Sector
VPSC	Victorian Public Sector Commission
VSBC	Victorian Small Business Commission
VSIDC	Victorian Strawberry Industry Development Committee
VWA	Victorian Workcover Authority
WGEA	Workplace Gender Equality Agency
WoVG	Whole of Victorian Government
ZEV	Zero Emissions Vehicle

Appendix 17: Disclosure Index

The DJPR annual report is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislation and pronouncements. This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of the department's compliance with statutory disclosure requirements.

Legislation	Requirement	Page reference
Standing Directions and Financial Reporting Directions		
Report of operations		
Charter and purpose		
FRD 22	Manner of establishment and the relevant Ministers	4, 8
FRD 22	Purpose, functions, powers and duties	4
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FRD 8	Performance against output performance measures	187-243
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FRD 22	Summary of the financial results for the year	55
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FRD 22	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of <i>Building Act 1993</i>	293
FRD 22	Statement on National Competition Policy	295
FRD 22	Application and operation of the <i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012</i>	297
FRD 22	Application and operation of the <i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i>	266
FRD 22	Details of consultancies over \$10,000	290
FRD 22	Details of consultancies under \$10,000	290

Legislation	Requirement	Page reference
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FRD 22	Disclosure of ICT expenditure	291
FRD 22	Statement of availability of other information	305
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FRD 25	Local Jobs First	286
FRD 29	Workforce Data disclosures	259-277
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SD 5.2.3	Direction in report of operations	3

Financial Statements

Declaration

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SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	60
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Standing Directions	60
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FRD 21	Disclosures of Responsible Persons, Executive Officers and Other Personnel (Contractors with Significant Management Responsibilities) in the Financial Report	173
FRD 103	Non-Financial Physical Assets	155
FRD 110	Cash Flow Statements	58
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Note: (a) References to FRDs have been removed from the Disclosure Index if the specific FRDs do not contain requirements that are in the nature of disclosure.

Legislation	Page reference
<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	292
<i>Building Act 1993</i>	293
<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012</i>	297
<i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i>	266
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