


Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions

ANNUAL REPORT

2020-2021



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

Since our formation in 2019, the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) has played a vital role in guiding Victoria's economic progress through COVID-19, bushfires, drought, severe weather, avian influenza and more.

In reflecting on 2020–21, I want to begin by acknowledging the efforts of the DJPR team in responding to the pandemic – from supporting businesses and industries to adapt to the restrictions that have helped keep Victorians safe, to delivering initiatives to protect and grow jobs, and partnering with stakeholders to shape COVIDSafe plans. Thank you to everyone who has played a part in equipping businesses and industries to navigate this exceptionally difficult landscape.

I also want to briefly highlight some of our progress in 2020–21 that positions Victoria for the future. Over the past year, we've worked to attract business investment to the state and build the export capability of Victorian businesses. We've also delivered programs to help businesses implement digital solutions to improve productivity, drive growth and create jobs.

Continuing to cement Victoria's position as Australia's leading destination for culture, sport, tourism and events remained a priority, demonstrated by the delivery of the 2021 Australian Open amidst the uncertainty of COVID-19.

We've also worked to further secure a strong future for Victoria's agriculture industries and our forest and game resources. And delivered a range of initiatives to make our suburban, regional and rural communities even better places to live, work and do business.

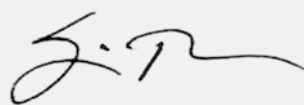
Our Corporate Services team has done a terrific job too in supporting DJPR people do all this, and more, to benefit all Victorians.

It is a privilege to lead such a dedicated team as we respond to the evolving challenges of COVID-19 and position Victoria for economic recovery and growth. We remain firmly focused on creating more jobs for more people, building thriving places and regions, and supporting inclusive communities.

Thank you to everyone here at DJPR; it's been a significant team effort.

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 2021.



Simon Phemister
Secretary

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

About us

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, building thriving places and regions, and supporting inclusive communities.

Our work supports seven ministers, spans 15 portfolios (as at 30 June 2021) 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 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.

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 2020–21

About the machinery of government changes

On 22 June 2020, the Premier announced the appointment of new Ministers and changes to Ministerial portfolios. On 1 July 2020, the following machinery of government changes came into effect:

- Local Government Victoria from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning joined DJPR and became part of the new Local Government and Suburban Development group.
- The Place Based Reform team from the Department of Premier and Cabinet joined DJPR.
- The Medical Research team from the Department of Health and Human Services joined DJPR.
- Priority Precincts team in DJPR has been split between the new Business Precincts team in DJPR and the Department of Transport.

These changes reflect the realignment of portfolios across the VPS.

As part of these changes, Martin Pakula MP, has taken responsibility for the new Business Precincts portfolio and DJPR supports two new ministers:

- Jaala Pulford, Minister for Employment; Small Business; Innovation, Medical Research and the Digital Economy since 22 June 2020.
- Shaun Leane, Minister for Local Government and Minister for Suburban Development was sworn in 25 June 2020.

Further changes to portfolios resulted in two additional Ministers being supported by DJPR:

- Danny Pearson was sworn in as Victoria's Minister for Creative Industries on 29 September 2020.
- Mary-Anne Thomas was sworn in as the Minister for Regional Development and Minister for Agriculture on 22 December 2020.

DEPARTMENT OF JOBS, PRECINCTS AND REGIONS

EFFECTIVE 30 JUNE 2021

THE HON MARTIN PAKULA MP

Minister for Industry Support and Recovery
Minister for Business Precincts
Minister for Trade
Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events
Minister for Racing

THE HON JAALA PULFORD MP

Minister for Employment
Minister for Innovation, Medical Research and the Digital Economy
Minister for Small Business

THE HON MARY-ANNE THOMAS MP

Minister for Agriculture
Minister for Regional Development

THE HON JACLYN SYMES MP

Minister for Resources

Our DJPR Story

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.

INTERIM MELBOURNE ARTS PRECINCT BOARD

INTERIM CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ALEX KAMENEV
MELBOURNE ARTS PRECINCT TRANSFORMATION

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JOBS, INNOVATION AND BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT

DEPUTY SECRETARY
DAVID LATINA

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION
A/ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EMILY MOTTRAM

TELECOMMS AND DIGITAL ECONOMY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CHRIS DOWLING

INNOVATION AND MEDICAL RESEARCH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CONNIE CRISAFI

TALENT AND MIGRATION
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ANDREW TULLOCH

BUSINESS INVESTMENT AND ENGAGEMENT (INCL METRO VGBOS)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HUGH MOOR

PRECINCTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BRAD OSTERMEYER

CAPTURE TEAMS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNNI MENON

AVIATION STRATEGY AND SERVICES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNNI MENON

SMALL BUSINESS VICTORIA
A/EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
YLVA CAROSONE

POLICY AND REGULATION REFORM
DIRECTOR
ROBYN WHITE

OFFICE OF THE LEAD SCIENTIST
LEAD SCIENTIST
AMANDA CAPLES

GLOBAL VICTORIA

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
GÖNÜL SERBEST

GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT
DIRECTOR
SARA SAHELY

TRADE
DIRECTOR
PAUL STAGG

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
DIRECTOR
FIONA LETOS

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS AND PROJECTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JOHN BUTLER

EXPORT RECOVERY PROGRAM
DIRECTOR
DIANA CRVENKOVIC

CREATIVE, SPORT AND VISITOR ECONOMY

DEPUTY SECRETARY
ANDREW ABBOTT

CREATIVE VICTORIA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ANDREW ABBOTT

CREATIVE INDUSTRIES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JANE CRAWLEY

GOVERNANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MAX COFFMAN

SPORT, RECREATION AND RACING
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY SECRETARY
PETER BETSON

COMMUNITY SPORT AND RECREATION
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
GEORGINA MCCANN

TOURISM AND EVENTS
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY SECRETARY
CLAIRE FEBEY

TOURISM, EVENTS AND VISITOR ECONOMY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATALIE PHILLIPS

PUBLIC EVENTS TEAM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BRIDIE O'DONNELL

STRATEGY AND PROJECTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MARINA HENLEY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

DEPUTY SECRETARY
EMILY PHILLIPS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT VICTORIA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JULIE REID

OFFICE FOR SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SARA HARBIDGE

INNER SOUTH EAST
WESTERN
NORTHERN
EASTERN
SOUTHERN

INNER METROPOLITAN MELBOURNE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
JOEL BACKWELL

EMERGENCY COORDINATION AND RESILIENCE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
RACHAELE MAY

FORESTRY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPUTY SECRETARY
PAUL SMITH

FORESTRY POLICY AND GAME
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PHUONG TRAM

FORESTRY AND FIBRE INNOVATION
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATHAN TRUSHELL

CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDUSTRY TRANSITION
PRINCIPAL ADVISER
PAULINE KENNEDY

POLICY AND REGULATION
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATHAN LAMBERT

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITATION
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DONNA FINDLAY



Ministers

The department supports seven ministers across 15 portfolios.
As at 30 June 2021, they were:

Minister	Role
The Hon. Martin Pakula MP	Minister for Industry Support and Recovery
	Minister for Business Precincts
	Minister for Trade
	Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events
	Minister for Racing
The Hon. Jaala Pulford MP	Minister for Employment
	Minister for Innovation, Medical Research and the Digital Economy
	Minister for Small Business
The Hon. Mary-Anne Thomas MP	Minister for Agriculture
	Minister for Regional Development
The Hon. Jaclyn Symes MP	Minister for Resources
The Hon. Shaun Leane MP	Minister for Suburban Development
	Minister for Local Government
The Hon. Danny Pearson MP	Minister for Creative Industries
The Hon. Ros Spence MP	Minister for Community Sport

The department also provides advice and support to parliamentary secretaries.
As at 30 June 2020, they were:

Parliamentary Secretary Role	Role
The Hon. Jane Garrett MP	Parliamentary Secretary for Jobs
Ms Danielle Green MP	Parliamentary Secretary for Sport
	Parliamentary Secretary for Regional Victoria
Ms Harriet Shing MP	Parliamentary Secretary for Creative Industries

Executive Board

The DJPR Executive Board (EB) is the department's primary governance body.
At 30 June 2021, members of EB were:

Name	Role
Simon Phemister	Secretary
Penelope McKay	Associate Secretary
David Latina	Deputy Secretary, Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement
Gönül Serbest	Chief Executive Officer, Global Victoria
Andrew Abbott	Deputy Secretary, Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy
Emily Phillips	Deputy Secretary, Local Government and Suburban Development
Paul Smith	Deputy Secretary, Forestry and Climate Change
Beth Jones	Deputy Secretary, Rural and Regional Victoria; Chief Executive Officer, Regional Development Victoria
Matt Lowe	Deputy Secretary, Agriculture
David Clements	Deputy Secretary, Employment and Inclusion
Jim Round	Acting Deputy Secretary, Industry Coordination and Recovery
Andrew Parsons	Associate Deputy Secretary, Corporate Services
Tess Hughes	Chief Communications Officer
Alex Kamenev	Interim Chief Executive Officer, Melbourne Arts Precinct Transformation

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 2020–21, the ARC members were:

Name	Role
Michael Perry	Chair and Independent Member
Pam Mitchell	Independent Member
Patricia Neden	Independent Member
Nanette Fitzgerald	Executive Director, Industry Development and Participation (until May 2021)
David Clements	Deputy Secretary, Employment and Inclusion

Legislation Administered by the Department

djpr.vic.gov.au details DJPR administered legislation between 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021.

ENTITIES

Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement

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

Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy

Creative Industries

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

Tourism, Events and Visitor Economy

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

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

Rural and Regional Victoria

Resources

- Office of the Mining Warden
- Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority

Regional Development

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

Agriculture

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

Forestry and Climate Change

- VicForests
- Game Management Authority

Local Government and Suburban Development

Local Government Victoria

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

DEPARTMENTAL GROUPS

Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement

The Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement (JIBE) group works to build trust-based relationships with Victorian businesses – from global enterprises to small businesses, universities and start-ups – 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.

Office of the Lead Scientist

The Office of the Lead Scientist works across the Victorian Government to foster linkages and identify opportunities for economic outcomes by engaging with business, the research sector and the Australian Government. The Office identifies emerging economic opportunities (e.g. space industries and quantum technologies), advocates for Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) skills and raises community awareness of science and innovation.

Global Victoria

The Global Victoria group connects Victoria to global opportunities by building the export capability of Victorian businesses and connecting them to global trade opportunities through its international network of 23 offices.

The Victorian Government Trade and Investment (VGTI) network delivers a strong and effective on-the-ground presence in key global markets. This international network is a critical conduit for Victorian companies to commence their export ambition or widen their export footprint. This network is the largest and strongest of any state or territory in Australia.

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

Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy

The Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy (CSVE) group works to strengthen Victoria's status as Australia's leading cultural, sport, racing, recreational, tourism and events destination. The group also works to ensure the best cultural and sporting experiences are accessible to everyone. It does this by building the resilience of the experience economy to adapt to change and to provide more secure jobs and diverse experiences for Victorians and visitors.

Creative Victoria works to raise the profile, reach and impact of Victoria's creative industries. It does this by supporting the career development of local artists and creative professionals, and overseeing the state's major creative and cultural institutions, collections and facilities.

Tourism, Events and Visitor Economy works to strengthen Victoria's reputation as Australia's leading tourism and events destination. This includes supporting the development of new and innovative tourism products, destinations, and visitor experiences, administering major events legislation, as well as supporting key visitor economy entities such as Visit Victoria, Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust, Emerald Tourist Railway Board (Puffing Billy Railway) and the Australian Grand Prix Corporation.

To support the return of COVIDSafe public events in Victoria, the Public Events Team engages directly with event organisers and stakeholders to help develop and implement COVIDSafe event plans for arts and cultural, live performance, community festival, sporting and business events.

Sport, Recreation and Racing (SRR) 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 does this by delivering economic growth and jobs, enhancing Victoria's liveability and ensuring Victorians are supported to achieve – at local parks and on the world stage.

Two offices work 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 that are central to the racing industry's integrity framework.

Local Government and Suburban Development

The Local Government and Suburban Development (LGSD) group 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. It works across government to bring a place-based approach to respond to the needs and priorities of communities at a local, regional and city-wide level. This includes a focus on revitalising the inner city, which has been particularly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

Forestry and Climate Change

The Forestry and Climate Change group leads the implementation and delivery of the Victorian Forestry Plan and provides technical and policy advice for the sustainable management and use of forest and game resources. This includes working with businesses, local government and communities in industry transition, and collaborating with Victoria's Traditional Owner communities to support their aspirations.

The group works to deliver the government's obligations under the *Climate Change Act 2017* and supports whole-of-government work on climate change and energy reform across DJPR portfolios. The group is focused on helping Victoria's industries, businesses and communities take advantage of the shift to a carbon-neutral economy and build thriving places and regions that are well adapted to a changing climate.

Rural and Regional Victoria

The Rural and Regional Victoria group works to support rural and regional communities and economies to be vibrant, thriving and inclusive. The group does this by working with communities and businesses to develop policies and programs that target job creation, infrastructure, regional planning, population and investment attraction, and balanced supply and demand of natural resources. It also performs a regulatory function across the earth resources sector to provide industry with confidence to invest, to meet community expectations and minimise impacts to the environment.

The group aims to build on rural and regional Victoria's existing strengths as its communities and economies continually change. It works with partners and across government to improve the social and economic wellbeing of rural and regional Victorians for the benefit of the entire state. Enabling economic resilience and recovery including the development of new infrastructure and initiatives that will act as a stimulus for our regions to grow and thrive, is a key emphasis of the group given the impacts of COVID-19 and other recent challenges such as drought, bushfires, floods and storms.

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.

Agriculture Victoria helps the sector recover from the impacts of drought, bushfires and the COVID-19 pandemic. The group 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.

Employment and Inclusion

The Employment and Inclusion group supports people into employment, boosts labour supply and helps to build a more economically and socially-inclusive Victoria. Through Jobs Victoria, the group supports people looking for work and helps employers find the staff they need to grow their businesses.

The group partners with Aboriginal communities to support self-determination and economic prosperity, works across government and industry to maximise the social and economic impact of government procurement and to support growth of Victoria's social economy, and supports place-based approaches that are strengthening communities, by facilitating local community participation, leadership and ownership of actions.

Industry Coordination and Recovery

The Industry Coordination and Recovery group leads work that enables Victorian industries and businesses to adapt and recover during and beyond the COVID-19 pandemic. It serves as a bridge between government and industry, helping businesses and industry to comply with public health requirements and to resolve key industry concerns as we respond to immediate COVID-19 challenges. The group also collaborates across government and industry to help shape Victoria's economic recovery agenda and related initiatives.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services group works to build a safe, high-performing organisation where DJPR people are supported to perform at their best. The group does this by providing strategic, operational and program delivery support services in creative and innovative ways.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2020–21

Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement

Small Business Victoria

- Partnered with the remainder of the 79 local councils to reduce approval times as part of the Small Business Regulation Review Better Approvals project. This project makes it easier to do business in Victoria, by streamlining and creating a more customer-friendly approach to permit applications, reducing approval times on average by 72 per cent for multiple permits.
- Delivered the new Fair Payment Policy, which commits all Victorian Government departments and applicable agencies to pay invoices under \$3 million from small businesses within 10 business days. This is the fastest government payment time in Australia for small business invoices.
- Delivered support to small businesses impacted by the Victorian bushfires through the Business Recovery Advisory Service, which provided initial responses and administrative support, business recovery planning and resilience mentoring. The Service engaged with 6090 businesses and supported 554 businesses via Local Business Recovery Advisers, with dedicated advisers providing targeted support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander businesses.
- Administered the \$50,000 Small Business Bushfire Recovery Grant with the Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, awarding over \$1.9 million to 60 successful applicants.
- Small Business Victoria provided a consultative role for the \$10,000 Small Business Bushfire Support Grant program which delivered 872 grants totalling \$8.7 million.
- Introduced nearly 200,000 new ABN holders to Business Victoria's support services and related channels. Increased subscriptions to the Business Victoria Update newsletter by more than 230 per cent, to over 120,000.
- Delivered the Upskill My Business website, connecting businesses with short courses, online events and resources from the state's top education providers and industry experts. In 2020–21, the initiative assisted nearly 8400 small businesses through 147 online short courses, micro-credentials and events.
- Partnered with Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to deliver over 3000 mentoring sessions to 1300 Victorian small businesses from August 2020 to 30 June 2021. More than 97 per cent of participants were 'satisfied' to 'very satisfied' with the mentoring received.
- Continued to deliver small business workshops, mentoring services and the Small Business Bus online during COVID-19 restrictions; 1560 mentoring sessions, and 270 small business workshops were attended by 2555 participants across Victoria.
- Delivered the \$20 million Small Business Digital Adaptation Program, offering off-the-shelf programs and workshops to help businesses adapt to online operations. The Program received 8579 applications from 1 December 2020 to 30 June 2021.
- Ensured the Business Victoria website continued to be an important and trusted source of information for Victorian businesses. In 2020–21, the site attracted 6.3 million users – up 80 per cent year on year – and 11.9 million visits, up 125 per cent.
- Provided COVID-19 support information to over one million ABN holders between August and December 2020.

- Partnered with the Department of Health to deliver the Partners in Wellbeing Helpline, which provided 1496 wellbeing coaching sessions, 2964 financial counselling sessions and 480 business advisory sessions to Victorian business operators. Embedded mental health clinicians in 10 industry peak bodies and chambers of commerce.
- Partnered with St John Ambulance to deliver mental health and crisis support training to 149 participants from councils, business associations, business networks and chambers of commerce across Victoria.
- Delivered the Night-time Economy Business Support Initiative to assist licenced pubs, clubs and restaurants experiencing rental stress.
- Delivered \$277 million in grants through the Business Cost Assistance program for 69,000 small to medium businesses to assist with implementing COVID-19 public health requirements in February 2021 and May–June 2021.
- Supported 5800 non-employing Victorian sole traders operating out of commercial premises or locations with \$17.5 million in grants via the Sole Trader Support Fund to help support their transition to COVIDSafe settings.

JIBE COVID-19 Business Support Programs

- Delivered \$274 million of COVID-19 support to hospitality businesses through dedicated programs, including:
 - \$9.6 million in additional grant support to 1600 small and medium hospitality businesses in Melbourne’s Central Business District (CBD) through the CBD Small Hospitality Grant.
 - Nearly \$5 million in grants of up to \$65,000 through the Hospitality Business Grant Program to support the continued operations of 144 larger businesses operating Victoria’s hardest-hit hospitality businesses.
 - \$44 million in Outdoor Eating and Entertainment Package Business Grants, which provided funding of \$5000 each to over 8800 eligible hospitality businesses to help them facilitate outdoor dining experiences.
 - \$215 million in grants through the Licensed Hospitality Venue Fund and Circuit Breaker Action Payment to assist over 8200 hospitality venues that serve food and alcohol during COVID-19 public health requirements in September – November 2020 and February 2021.
- Led the development and implementation of two of the three rounds of the Business Support Fund, providing a total of \$1.79 billion through over 184,000 grants to eligible Victorian businesses with operations impacted by COVID-19 restrictions.
- Developed and implemented regulations under the Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme to support small and medium commercial tenants and landlords to engage in good faith negotiations on rent relief, assisting business survival through the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Delivered grants through the Commercial Landlord Hardship Fund (rounds one and two) of up to \$3000 to 1780 small Victorian commercial landlords who otherwise may not have been able to reduce commercial rent for their tenants.
- Delivered more than 400,000, \$450 Test Isolation Payments to Victorian workers while they self-isolated pending results of COVID-19 tests, totalling \$179 million.
- Provided policy support to facilitate the Commonwealth Government’s \$1500 Pandemic Leave Disaster payment which supports workers unable to earn an income due to self-isolating, quarantine or caring for someone with COVID-19 by providing up to 17,763 payments, totalling \$26.64 million.

Business Investment and Engagement

- Assisted 35 firms to invest in Victoria, stimulating creation of nearly 2500 jobs and more than \$1.6 billion in capital expenditure over the life of the projects (\$766 million in 2020–21).
 - This includes 919 jobs and \$261 million in new investment directly supported through DJPR managed streams of the Victorian Jobs and Investment Fund, with the balance supported by leveraging other Victorian government funding sources and providing non-financial investment facilitation services.
- Attracted major investments to Victoria:
 - Seqirus, a subsidiary of Victoria-based global biopharmaceutical leader CSL, will invest more than \$800 million to build a state-of-the-art, cell-based vaccine facility in Melbourne. This will secure more than 1000 local jobs and is anticipated to generate significant innovation and export outcomes.
 - Alinta Energy will onshore a customer service centre to the Morwell Innovation Centre in the Latrobe Valley. The project will deliver hundreds of new jobs, including more than 230 for the Latrobe Valley.
 - Moog Australia will invest \$2.7 million to expand its Heatherton headquarters and develop a new multi-use facility to attract defence sector manufacturing partners to the site. The project will deliver up to 70 highly skilled local jobs.
 - Four Pillars Distillery will expand its gin production capacity and develop a new customer experience area at its existing Healesville site, delivering 30 new jobs and \$6 million in capital expenditure.
 - NewCold is investing \$147 million to expand its Asia Pacific headquarters in Melbourne's west and bolster Victoria's food storage capacity, creating up to 50 new jobs.
 - Applied EV will expand its robotic electric vehicles research and development and production activities. It will develop a world-first autonomous vehicle at a new \$2 million facility in Bayswater North, creating at least 20 highly skilled jobs.
- Provided rapid responses to industry regarding COVID-19, in partnership with key departments and agencies. Engaged with over 860 businesses to support decision makers with key industry insights including business conditions, supply chain disruptions, personal protective equipment supply and COVID-19 recovery.

Business Precincts

Footscray

- Construction of the new Footscray Hospital commenced, providing the opportunity for strategic precinct planning on the old Footscray Hospital site.
- Engaged key stakeholders on precinct planning to leverage the Victorian Government's investment in education, health, sporting facilities and transport infrastructure in Footscray and Melbourne's inner west.

Parkville

- Secured funding through the 2020–21 State Budget to deliver the Australian Institute of Infectious Disease in partnership with the University of Melbourne, Doherty Institute and the Burnet Institute, enhancing Parkville as the leading biomedical cluster in the Asia Pacific region.

Docklands

- Released the Docklands Media Precinct Expression of Interest to attract innovative commercial proposals for Docklands Studios. This aims to enhance Melbourne's capacity to secure and service high-value local and international screen productions that will position Melbourne as a globally recognised media destination.
- Continued to deliver the state's \$225 million commitment to redevelop Marvel Stadium, with project designs revealed and construction due to commence in the second half of 2021. The project will better position Melbourne to host domestic and world-class sporting and entertainment events.

Fishermans Bend

- Secured \$179.4 million for the first stage of development of the Fishermans Bend Innovation Precinct. The innovation precinct is at the heart of the largest urban renewal precinct in Australia, expected to accommodate 80,000 jobs and 80,000 residents by 2050.

Talent and Migration

- Established the \$63.8 million Digital Jobs program to re-skill 5000 mid-career Victorians, with key actions in this program including:
 - Completed industry consultation phase, including an industry roundtable, one-on-one interviews, and survey of Victorian businesses with over 300 respondents.
 - Launched the Digital Jobs program website and selected 450 candidates for the first intake.
 - Commenced training of first cohort, across 33 industry-backed digital skills short courses, delivered by universities, TAFEs and private providers.
 - Partnered with major Victorian companies in round one to secure internship placements, including ANZ, Carsales, Zendesk, MYOB, Amazon Web Services, Salesforce, Siemens, Swisse, and SYPAQ.
 - Commenced significant business engagement and recruitment effort, including through industry briefings, direct engagement with major employers, and through partner industry associations.
- Supported the assessment of over 1200 overseas qualifications. This assists overseas-qualified professionals to gain employment in the Victorian labour market and fill skills gaps for employers via the Skilled and Business Migration Program.
- Nominated over 1600 skilled migrants to live and work in Victoria, through the Skilled and Business Migration Program. Nearly 1300 are medical professionals and many are working in COVID-19 critical care and on the vaccine rollout.
- Nominated 600 business and investor migrants, of which 308 are business migrants and 292 are investor migrants committed to investing \$56 million in Victoria's start-up and scale-up ecosystem.

Aviation Strategy and Services

- Secured the retention of the Jetstar headquarters in Victoria, retaining 750 jobs in the state.
- Secured the establishment of Qantas Group's largest line maintenance engineering facility in Melbourne as well as Jetstar Airways heavy engineering maintenance facility at Melbourne Airport, creating over 300 new jobs in Victoria.

Telecommunications and Digital Economy

- Launched Connecting Victoria, a \$550 million program to improve mobile connectivity and broadband infrastructure across the state. Opened community consultation on connectivity issues via the Engage Victoria platform.
- Supported emergency management activities related to the June 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.
- Supported applications to the Commonwealth Government's Regional Connectivity Program, including successful projects with NBN and Telstra that will provide telecommunications upgrades in nearly 50 locations.
- Delivered 27 new mobile base stations – with more than 200 of the 243 being rolled out across the state now completed, in the program that commenced in 2014–15.
- Launched the free public Wi-Fi network in Shepparton, in partnership with the City of Greater Shepparton and Telstra.
- Launched the Morwell Enhanced Broadband Network, in partnership with Spirit Telecom, to provide gigabit broadband services to businesses across the greater Morwell region.

- Delivered the \$3.5 million Regional Digital Fund program, providing grants for 28 small-scale digital projects across nine Regional Partnerships.
- Delivered the Digital Innovation Festival (DIF) 2020 and established the DIF Online Event Hub (DIFVic) as a year-round portal for tech and innovation events.
- Launched the Cremorne Place Implementation Plan in cooperation with the Victorian Planning Authority.
- Concluded delivery of the Tech Ready digital literacy pilot program which provided digital literacy and job-ready skills to 34 disengaged regional students and young adults.
- Stimulated the broader digital tech ecosystem through support for initiatives including the Connecting Up Conference, Digital Creators pilot program, Australian Technologies Competition, AFR Innovation Summit, ACS Industry Development and engagement events, RoboCup, Municipal Association of Victoria Technology National Conference, the inaugural Women in AI Awards and the GirlWorld WOW Summit.
- Successfully completed the following Industry Development grant projects:
 - Advanced Fibre Cluster Geelong, delivered by the Geelong Manufacturing Council, which has generated more than 20 business and research collaborations with a total value of more than \$1.5 million as of 30 June 2021.
 - Regional Industry Collaboration program, delivered by the Geelong Manufacturing Council, which created or retained 50 jobs across 12 research projects, generating \$3.96 million in capital expenditure.
 - Additive Manufacturing Hub, delivered by Australian Manufacturing Technology Institute Limited, which administered \$14.4 million of grants to companies.
 - Regional Manufacturing Clusters, delivered by the Australian Industry Group, which established five clusters across Ballarat/Horsham, Bendigo/Mildura, Shepparton/Echuca, Gippsland and Wodonga/Wangaratta.
 - Advanced Manufacturing Industry 4.0 Hub, delivered by Swinburne University, which conducted 29 Industry 4.0 roadshows/webcasts, with participants from 223 Victorian companies.
 - Boost Your Business Voucher Program, which delivered over \$2.74 million across 89 projects.

Industry Development and Participation

- Delivered a robust business case to demonstrate the unique value the Australian Medtech Manufacturing Centre (AMMC) offers to the sector and the state, reflecting extensive analysis and consultation with 38 stakeholder organisations including manufacturers, industry bodies, universities, research institutes and government.
- Established the AMMC Health Procurement Partnership Committee, a monthly meeting of senior leaders from DJPR, the Department of Health and HealthShare Victoria, to progress shared strategic objectives.
- Undertook consultation on the proposed Victorian Fair Jobs Code with key industry stakeholders. The Fair Jobs Code will enable the Victorian Government to engage suppliers of goods and services who have fair labour standards and are committed to building safe workplaces and fostering a secure and inclusive workforce.
- Developed and launched a Steel Sector Directory to facilitate use of local steel in major infrastructure projects.
- Promoted the use of digital construction technologies through support to the Building 4.0 Cooperative Research Centre.
- Supported the COVID-19 response by mapping the food sector supply chain and providing analytical expertise to the Supermarket Industry Taskforce, Emergency Management Victoria and the State Control Centre during the COVID-19 lockdowns.

- Implemented the Local Jobs First Policy under the *Local Jobs First Act 2003* and provided timely ministerial advice on requirements for 40 Local Jobs First Strategic Projects. Delivered 198 Strategic Projects from December 2014 to June 2021, with a combined value of more than \$97.6 billion and supporting 40,000 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 has been applied to 185 projects worth more than \$60.6 billion since its introduction in 2016. In the 12 months to March 2021, commitments to provide work for apprentices, trainees and cadets under the MPSG have grown by 1.74 million hours, while 1.83 million hours were worked in the period.
- Supported the Industry Capability Network (ICN) to deliver key advice in setting Local Jobs First requirements and services, assisting agencies and local businesses to meet requirements. This included hosting online reporting systems, advising local businesses preparing Local Industry Development Plans, and expert ICN advice on evaluating the Local Jobs First weightings.
- Worked to ensure the availability of PPE and medical equipment, including by supporting local production of facemasks and face shields, and essential medical equipment such as ventilators, developing medical equipment and PPE directories to assist industry and government agencies to source locally made products, and maintaining the Whole of Victorian Government (non-health) and industry support stockpiles for emergency access to PPE.
- Invested in Tractor Ventures to establish Victoria's first dedicated revenue-based (venture debt) fund targeted at early-stage, revenue-positive self-funded startups.
- Launched a new scaleup program for Artificial Intelligence (AI) companies with \$1.5 million from LaunchVic and \$8 million of private sector capital via Venture Capital Manager Artesian.
- Launched the Technology Adoption and Innovation program to help Victorian SMEs on-board innovative technologies or develop innovative, commercial technology. The program is supporting 134 applications for a total of \$6.1 million in funding across a broad range of industry sectors and applications.
- Supported the Johnson & Johnson Innovation Partnering Office at Monash University to identify and nurture commercially-focused projects. This supports the delivery of novel healthcare solutions in collaboration with other leading global life science innovators.
- Continued support for the Victorian Endowment for Science, Knowledge and Innovation to deliver a program of fellowships and awards. Supported international networks to inspire innovation and a pipeline of talent for Victoria.
- Delivered round four of the Victorian Medical Research Acceleration Fund, supporting 12 projects with a total of \$3 million in grants to fund discovery, clinical, and health practice research.
- Committed a further \$16.5 million to COVID-19 research, bringing total investment to \$31 million. This includes \$5 million to establish a COVID-19 Vaccine Biobank, enabling Victoria-based researchers to access blood, tissue samples, and data from vaccinated Victorians to test vaccine efficacy.

Innovation and Medical Research

- Supported 127 companies, 2866 entrepreneurs and aspiring entrepreneurs and 185 investors through LaunchVic activities to build a robust investor and startup community.
- Established the Alice Anderson Fund, a \$10 million fund that will co-invest in women-led startups in Victoria to improve access to capital.
- Supported Victoria's medical research institutes to apply their expertise in the fight against COVID-19 and other medical conditions through the Operational Infrastructure Support program.
- Recognised Victoria's brightest emerging leaders in health and medical research at the 26th Annual Premier's Awards for Health and Medical Research. The Premier's Research Excellence Award went to Dr Simone Park from the University of Melbourne and the Peter Doherty Institute for her work on local immune protection against cancer and infection.

- Launched the Generation Victoria project, a long-term study at the Joan Kirner Women's and Children's Hospital and commenced state-wide rollout of the project in birthing hospitals.
- Delivered a two-year pilot program to improve and grow clinical trials capability at five rural/regional public health services.

Capture Teams

- Achieved government endorsement of the Defence Capture Plan to support the growth of the defence SME industry base in Victoria and to leverage Victoria's Research and Development, Science and Technology and skilled workforce base to secure major opportunities for Victoria.
- Partnered with the Australian Defence Alliance – Victoria, to deliver the five Defence Alliances (Aerospace, Digital, Land Systems, Maritime and Submarines) that assist in developing, promoting and showcasing Victoria's highly capable and innovative defence industry supply chain. The Alliances delivered 22 industry engagement activities and assisted business-to-business matching with domestic and global prime contractors.
- Partnered with the University of Melbourne and the Department of Defence's Defence Science and Technology Group to continue operation of the Defence Science Institute, which sponsored 12 PhD students, nine industry internships and attracted \$11.8 million of related research and development to Victoria.
- Secured Leidos's operations in Melbourne for the Department of Defence's Joint Project 2096 Phase 1 – Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Integration, creating 50 full-time equivalent jobs and generating \$6 million in capital expenditure.
- Secured Elbit's Human and Machine Teaming Centre of Excellence in Port Melbourne, creating six full-time equivalent jobs.
- Supported the establishment of Segula Technologies' Australasian HQ and Engineering and Design Centre in South Melbourne, creating 100 jobs.
- Secured the establishment of SYPAQ Australia's Defence Autonomy Centre of Excellence in Port Melbourne, creating 280 jobs.

- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Hanwha Defense Australia formalising a long-term partnership to support the establishment of Hanwha's defence manufacturing operations in Geelong.

Office of the Lead Scientist

- Produced Australia's first map of STEM activities available to Victorian women and girls. The STEM Map creates a visual representation of resources available throughout a person's STEM education, from primary school through to their professional career, enabling more women and girls to pursue a career in STEM. The map increases the visibility of activities by consolidating and displaying the range of programs available to women and girls. This was launched in February has been downloaded 842 times.
- Released the *Stimulating the Science and Research System Creates Jobs and Investment* report in partnership with the Australian College of Learned Academies, examining the impact of a 10-year period of sustained Victorian Government investment in science, technology and innovation. The report identified high-level improvements for investment program design and provided the evidence base to support further investment in science and research infrastructure, skills and talent attraction.
- Launched the *Creating a Healthy Future: The impact of Victorian Government investment in health and medical research* report on the value of Victorian Government investment in health and medical research from 2000–2010. Drawing on case studies and extensive data, it found investments helped establish Victoria's position as a globally recognised leader in health, medical research and biotechnology.

Global Victoria

Export Outcomes

- Supported Victorian firms to achieve \$569 million in export sales through participation in government programs such as the Access Program, Export Recovery Package activities, Global Gateway and Export Skills Program.

Export Recovery Package

- Awarded over 180 Victorian companies with a Global Gateway grant of up to \$50,000. Grants were provided for companies to undertake marketing and promotion, market research or market access projects to stabilise and maintain their export base, and adapt their business models for recovery. The projects are expected to generate significant export outcomes.
- Developed five Global Gateway business case studies for website and social media to raise awareness of the grant program and support successful grant recipients. The case studies generated a strong level of engagement with Global Victoria audiences.
- Delivered 28 outbound and inbound Virtual Trade Missions, ensuring DJPR continued to successfully support Victorian companies to trade internationally. These involved over 590 Victorian companies in ICT/Technology; Health, Medical Technology and Pharmaceuticals; Education Technology; and Food and Beverage.
- Supported 1267 international delegates to engage with Victorian businesses and industry through these Virtual Trade Missions and other key initiatives.
- Supported over 400 Victorian exporters to access eCommerce opportunities through accelerator programs, virtual briefings and support to access eCommerce platforms.

- Delivered Export Skills training for over 365 participants, supporting them to increase their export capability and providing them with the digital skills needed to emerge stronger after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Delivered freight skills training to over 235 participants, supporting them to adapt to a new freight environment of disrupted freight and higher prices post-COVID-19 and develop new business models and approaches. Twelve training webinars and workshops, totalling 24 hours of content, were delivered.
- Advocated to the federal government's International Freight Assistance Mechanism (IFAM) to help exporters of high-value Victorian goods reach and defend markets until commercial services fully resume.

International Education Short-Term Recovery Plan

- Opened the first Study Melbourne Hub in Shanghai, China, on 31 March 2021. The hub has hosted around 150 students per week and delivered 10 successful Global Victoria and education partner events to over 500 stakeholders.
- Engaged 18 TAFE and university partners to deliver the Pathway to Victoria Scholarship Program, providing funding for over 3000 new international student scholarships. The scholarships support international students undertaking English language or Foundation courses, before beginning their principal course, providing a pathway for students to enrol with eligible Victorian providers.
- Provided information, referrals, and complex casework support to around 4400 international students through the Study Melbourne Student Centre. Over \$190,000 in material aid (for example, emergency rent assistance and food vouchers) was provided through more than 200 payments to international students.

- Provided grants to 23 Victorian education providers and community organisations via the International Student Welfare Program to support 23,880 international students including with immediate support for those impacted by COVID-19.
- Supported over 10,000 international students through the Lead, Intern, Volunteer, Experience (LIVE) Program, achieving a 90 per cent participant satisfaction rate. The program delivered a range of strengths-based employability, entrepreneurship, and empowerment initiatives, including building social capital and leadership skills.

International Student Emergency Support

- Continued to support international students via the International Student Emergency Relief Fund. During 2020–21, provided \$21.6 million in grants of up to \$1100 to more than 20,600 international students who experienced financial hardship due to income loss.
- Provided over \$2 million to support food relief initiatives for international students in Victoria.

Opening of Victorian Government Trade and Investment (VGTI) office in Vietnam

- Formally registered the Victorian Government Trade and Investment (VGTI) office in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam in August 2020 and commenced operations in January 2021. The establishment of this 23rd VGTI office will drive new trade, investment, and exchange opportunities for Victorian and Vietnamese businesses.

Global Victoria Women (GVw)

- Continued to grow and expand the Global Victoria Women (GVw) network of women seeking to learn from successful female business leaders as role models.
- Delivered the Female Business Leader in 2020 GVw Virtual Seminar in December 2020, attended by over 200 Victorian and international delegates. The seminar demonstrated the resilience and agility of Victorian and international female leaders and businesses in responding to the impact of COVID-19.
- Engaged over 300 Victorian and international delegates across nine activities delivered through the GVw platform from March to June 2021. All activities were delivered in partnership with the VGTI international offices and leveraged other partnerships, including with bilateral chambers of commerce and foreign governments.

Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy

Tourism and Events

- Launched the \$633 million Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan which outlines strategies and initiatives to grow the visitor economy and create jobs by developing new and innovative tourism products, destinations, and experiences. The plan was informed by the findings of the Regional Tourism Review, completed in 2019.
- Delivered three rounds of regional travel vouchers and one round of Melbourne travel vouchers to Victorians – more than 113,000 vouchers were claimed for a \$200 reimbursement when spending more than \$400 on accommodation, experiences, tours or attractions during their stay. Voucher recipients have reported spending more than \$157 million when taking up these offers.
- Announced 30 projects to be delivered in the short-term as part of the \$46 million Stimulus Round of the Regional Tourism Investment Fund, including:
 - \$3.5 million for the Bellarine Tourist Railway Rehabilitation project
 - \$2.3 million to improve visitor facilities at the Warburton Redwoods Experience
 - \$3 million towards construction of a visitor centre at the Victorian Fisheries Authority hatchery at Arcadia, near Shepparton
 - \$1 million to deliver stage two of the Latrobe Valley's Haunted Hills mountain bike park.
- Announced 19 tourism flagship projects totalling \$120 million to attract more visitors to regional Victoria and activate regions, including:
 - \$23.8 million to develop the Great Ocean Road Coastal Trail
 - \$11.9 million towards a Gippsland Tourism Recovery Package
 - \$10.3 million towards developing the Murray River Adventure Trail.
- Worked with Visit Victoria and the Melbourne Convention Bureau to secure major and business events for Victoria, including SpineWeek 2023, International Mass Spectrometry Conference 2024 and the International Geographical Congress 2028.
- Delivered nearly \$8 million through the Victorian Accommodation Support Program to eligible tourism accommodation providers who experienced booking cancellations between 12 and 17 February 2021. This built on the Regional Tourism Accommodation Support Program in July to September 2020 which paid more than \$18.6 million to 3881 accommodation businesses.
- Worked with Creative Victoria to design and commence delivery of the \$20 million Victorian Events Support Package to support event organisers, hosts and suppliers as they manage the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Supported delivery of the 2021 Australian Open, implementing complex quarantine arrangements and protocols to ensure large crowds could attend safely.
- Facilitated hosting the world's largest crowd since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic at the ANZAC Day Collingwood vs Essendon AFL match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG).
- Progressed approvals and registrations of 68 Tier 1, 476 Tier 2 and 7922 Tier 3 events under the Public Events Framework.

Sport, Recreation and Racing

- Allocated over \$290 million to 239 community sport and recreation infrastructure projects. This included 70 projects that received a share of \$178 million in funding through the Community Sports Infrastructure Stimulus Program, which supported \$335 million worth of infrastructure and created more than 800 jobs.
- Delivered \$2.9 million through 15,500 vouchers in the Get Active Kids Voucher Program, helping with fees, sports equipment, and uniforms for eligible children aged four to 18 years.
- Provided support through the COVID-19 Experience Economy Package. This included over \$9 million for 30 Victoria-based national sporting organisations and professional teams, over \$18 million for more than 6700 local clubs, leagues and associations, and over \$20 million to 75 state sporting associations and state sport and recreation bodies.
- Provided \$6.6 million through over 4000 grants in the Sporting Club Grants program to support the purchase of uniforms and equipment, to improve the capacity, skills and accessibility of organisations, and to support with costs of COVIDSafe operations during circuit-breaker lockdowns in 2021.
- Supported 10 organisations with over \$1.3 million to deliver projects through the Gender Equality in Victorian Sport and Recreation Program, established a Community of Practice of over 100 people from 29 organisations to increase sector capacity and awareness to create gender equitable sport and recreation settings and prevent violence against women.
- Funded over 100 clubs with Change Our Game Community Activation Grants through the Office for Women in Sport and Recreation. Provided 47 scholarships and four research grants to expand the evidence base for women and girls in sport and active recreation. Delivered three new Change Our Game pilot programs on sports broadcasting, women in governance and regional governance.
- Provided grants to nine Victorian Football League clubs from the near \$1 million Strengthening Victoria's AFL Development Pathways Program, assisting clubs to meet additional costs associated with COVIDSafe interstate competition.
- Hosted the National Basketball League (NBL) Hub, comprising 42 regular season games, incorporating the entire inaugural NBL Cup.
- Supported delivery of one of the world's most famous and prestigious foot races, the 139th Stawell Gift.
- Provided funding through the Significant Sporting Events Program to support events including the Melbourne to Warrnambool Cycling Classic 2021, Australian Baseball League Championship Play-offs and Round two of the 2021 Supercars Championship.
- Completed the \$64.6 million State Netball and Hockey Centre redevelopment. Progressed John Cain Arena upgrades, the new Rugby League State and Community Centre in Broadmeadows, and Danny Frawley Centre for Health and Wellbeing at Moorabbin Oval.
- Supported professional women's sport outcomes through Australian Football League Women's facility upgrades at Essendon Football Club Community Education and Event Centre, North Melbourne Football Club Redevelopment stage two, Richmond Football Club's Punt Road Oval, Icon Park, Mars Stadium, Ballarat, Casey Fields, Cranbourne East and Victoria Park, Abbotsford.
- Delivered \$9 million in grants to support 61 projects through the Victorian Racing Industry Fund. These projects will deliver a total value of almost \$18.5 million and included the first single-turn greyhound racing track in Australia at the Traralgon Greyhound Racing track.
- Heard 200 cases at the Victorian Racing Tribunal in the first full year of operations.
- Secured funding to support the Harness Racing Victoria Transformation program, which seeks to increase investment in the code by encouraging greater participation, reducing barriers to entry, and leveraging the strength of the industry in regional Victoria.

Creative Industries

- Oversaw a total investment of \$188.25 million for survival, recovery and activation of the creative sector, one of the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2021–22 State Budget provided a further \$288 million to the sector, and creative businesses and organisations have received significant support through the Victorian Government's business support measures.
- Worked with the First Peoples Direction Circle to introduce First Peoples Streams and assessment panels for all key grant rounds, and supported First Peoples initiatives like Yalingwa, Yirramboi, First Nations Fashion and Design, and the Koorie Heritage Trust's Annual Koorie Art Prize.
- Revitalised Victoria's cultural institutions with the opening of the redeveloped Australian Centre of the Moving Image, the \$46 million Sound Stage Six capital project and commencement of the \$140 million upgrade to Geelong Arts Centre's stage three site, as well as a \$1.46 billion investment in the Melbourne Arts Precinct Transformation, which will establish a new landmark gallery, the NGV Contemporary, and establish 18,000 square metres of vibrant new gardens in the heart of the city.
- Engaged with over 1000 sector stakeholders through face-to-face and online creative sector and public consultations to inform Victoria's next creative industries strategy Creative State 2025.
- Developed VICSCREEN, the state's first screen strategy in over a decade, which aims to supercharge the Screen Sector through a record \$191.5 million investment over the next four years supporting more than 40,000 jobs.
- Attracted to Victoria a new, globally focused animation house, Princess Bento Studio and secured a new Asia-Pacific headquarters in Melbourne for major international games studio Keywords Studios. These will create 280 full-time creative jobs for Victoria's screen sector.
- Delivered a fully digital Melbourne International Games Week to comply with COVIDSafe practices. A record number of participants from across the globe joined over 30 different events designed to strengthen the reputation of Melbourne as the hub for Australian and Asia Pacific games.
- Collaborated with Melbourne Fashion Festival to deliver a hybrid event program to comply with COVIDSafe practices including digital runways, an online magazine to stimulate retail sales, and live runways dispersed across the city to showcase some of Melbourne's iconic arts-based locations.
- Delivered, in partnership with the City of Melbourne, the exclusive Fashion Capsules event as part of Melbourne Fashion Week. Over 60 Victorian designers participated across seven locations, making it the largest fashion installation in Melbourne's history.
- Continued state-wide digitisation of Victoria's regional galleries, expanding the publicly accessible Victorian Collections database to 200,000 images and over 50 online exhibitions, with a public directory of over 1500 collecting organisations.
- Began construction on stage three of the Geelong Arts Centre (GAC) redevelopment, a Geelong-first construction that prioritises local jobs and social value. The construction will create 600 jobs and make GAC a modern, accessible regional cultural centre.
- Completed an award-winning renewal of the Australian Centre for the Moving Image through a \$40 million investment from the Victorian Government and philanthropic sector. The ambitious multiplatform redesign creates a more accessible and open facility, and provides a unique experience blending architecture, design, and technology to explore the moving image.
- Delivered the Creative Neighbourhood Partnership Program, fostering collaboration and improving access to affordable and fit-for-purpose creative spaces across Victoria.
- Provided over \$40 million in COVID-19 support to more than 800 recipients from across the Victorian creative sector, from over 3000 applications for funding to independents, collectives and small to medium organisations through 10 funding programs.
- Established the Creative Workers in Schools program, which provided employment and training for over 150 creative industries workers in Victorian schools.

- Delivered more than \$25 million in dedicated support to the live music industry, including \$14.6 million in relief for 172 music venues through the Victorian Live Music Venues Program and strategic initiatives, \$2.95 million to support 130 Victorian contemporary artists and organisations through the Victorian Music Industry Recovery Program, and \$5 million to bring over 350 live music events to regional Victoria and outer-suburban Melbourne in 2022.
- Completed the \$2 million Music Market fit-out at Collingwood Yards in early 2021, providing a hub for Victorian music industry organisations.

Local Government and Suburban Development

Office for Suburban Development

- Continued to support existing and new Suburban Revitalisation Boards, chaired by local Members of Parliament, with representatives from local government and local businesses, community organisations and institutions. The Boards help to deliver local priorities for economic, social and liveability improvements. In addition to the existing Frankston and Broadmeadows Suburban Revitalisation Boards, six new Suburban Revitalisation Boards were created in Boronia, Lilydale, Melton, Noble Park, Reservoir and Tarneit.
- Invested almost \$24 million towards 115 Suburban Revitalisation projects with a combined value of just under \$68 million.
- Delivered Suburban Revitalisation activities across Melbourne, including at three 20-Minute Neighbourhood pilot sites and projects in Thomastown, Lalor, and Altona Beach.
- Provided 32 metropolitan councils with over \$3 million to revitalise shopping strips as places for locals to gather, work, shop and enjoy. The grants to date leveraged \$9.9 million in contributions from the councils, resulting in almost \$13 million of investment.
- Engaged 3800 people across 44 engagement activities, comprising virtual events and online engagement on regional priorities including transport, mental wellbeing, employment, business resilience and local living.
- Supported the Metropolitan Development Advisory Panel to provide strategic advice to government to support Melbourne's recovery from COVID-19 and ongoing metropolitan development.
- Delivered 16 projects and nine events across Melbourne as part of the \$1.3 million Let's Stay Connected Fund, a grant fund supporting community groups and organisations to tackle social isolation, loneliness and the digital divide during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Supported four events in Melbourne as part of the final delivery stages of the \$33 million Pick My Project initiative. This community-led grants program has made an impact by supporting education, connectedness, inclusion and the disadvantaged.

Local Government Victoria

- Delivered the \$34.5 million Local Government Outdoor Eating and Entertainment package, which provided financial support to councils to make it easier for hospitality businesses to expand their outdoor premises.
- Established the \$7.1 million Local Government Business Concierge and Hospitality Support program, which employed more than 230 workers who proactively promoted COVIDSafe practices by engaging directly with businesses.
- Established the \$6.3 million Women Building Surveyors Program to improve gender balance in the construction industry by supporting forty women to begin training as municipal building surveyors.
- Provided \$800,000 for 16 councils to employ COVID Safety Officers to help Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) businesses develop COVIDSafe Plans.

- Facilitated implementation of the \$2.4 million COVID-19 Relief program to support councils to provide food, healthcare and other material relief for people required to quarantine or self-isolate at home.
- Delivered \$25 million additional stimulus funding through the Growing Suburbs Fund to support infrastructure such as community centres, playgrounds, parks and pavilions.
- Supported the largest elections in Victoria's history, held safely and securely despite the impact of COVID-19.
- Facilitated the nomination and training of 2186 candidates to contest the elections.
- Supported safe and secure postal voting across all Victorian councils, with a voter participation rate of 83.6 per cent.
- Facilitated improved gender equality in elected councillors through funding local government programs including It's Our Time marketing campaign, Local Women Leading Change, and the Australian Local Government Women's Association's mentorship program; 43.8 per cent of elected councillors are women – the highest level for councils across all Australian states.
- Implemented phases one, two and 3A of the new *Local Government Act 2020*, providing a contemporary and accessible legislative framework and ensuring integrity measures are in place to address councillor conduct and behaviour.
- Designed a consultation and co-design approach with the local government sector to develop products and materials to meet individual council's needs.

Emergency Coordination and Resilience

- Delivered critical infrastructure planning for the food, grocery and communications sectors under the *Victorian Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy Act 2015*. The annual Sector Resilience Plans for these sectors are aimed at continuous improvement and maintaining strong relationships with critical operators.
- Delivered DJPR responsibilities under the Victorian State Emergency Management Plan.

Forestry and Climate Change

Forestry and Game Policy

- Implemented the *Sustainable Hunting Action Plan 2016–2020*, including release of the Deer Control Strategy and the Economic Contribution of Recreational Hunting in Victoria report.
- Launched the *Traditional Owner Game Management Strategy* which will build Traditional Owner participation in hunting, land management and conservation.
- Delivered the Victorian Government's commitment to Adaptive Harvest Management for duck hunting in Victoria, to ensure the sustainable management of game ducks through a rigorous, impartial and scientific population model.
- Enhanced the Kangaroo Harvesting Program. The program helps farmers manage kangaroo populations in a sustainable and humane manner, while creating jobs for harvesters and processors.
- Contributed significantly to interdepartmental forest policy priorities, including working with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning on the Code Review to support the delivery of the *Victorian Forestry Plan* and to implement the obligations under the Regional Forest Agreements (notably the Major Event Review).

Victorian Forestry Plan

- Issued 26 Forestry Business Transition vouchers which were valued up to \$25,000 each to support businesses to better understand their capabilities, options, and strategies for transition. The Victorian Forestry Plan has \$1.1 million allocated for the voucher program.
- Established the Victorian Timber Innovation Fund to support initiatives such as the Timber Innovation Grants program, with seven grants approved during 2020–2021. In 2020–2021, grants approved totalled \$2,397,000 and payments amounting to \$1,699,140 were made.
- Facilitated more than 830 engagements with businesses, communities and government agencies to provide transition information and support to affected communities.
- Released the \$4.0 million Local Development Strategy grants program in March 2021. The Orbost Local Development Strategy commenced with positive community involvement throughout the context analysis phase. Applications for another two communities were received, and grant discussions with a further five councils were well progressed. A total of \$130,362 was spent in 2020–2021.
- Progressed detailed design of the worker support package for forestry workers affected by the transition away from native timber harvesting, for a staged release prior to 2024.

Plantations

- Executed an \$875,000 funding agreement with Hancock Victorian Plantations, to expand its world-class tree nursery in Gelliondale, Gippsland.
- Commenced developing a farm forestry program with VicForests. This program seeks to maximise farm forestry's contribution to increasing the supply of plantation timber while delivering a range of other benefits to private land holders and the community.

Climate Change in Industry Transition

- Led DJPR's contribution to the Victorian Government's Climate Change Strategy, which aims to lead the state to a net zero-emission future by 2050 while enhancing the economy, creating jobs, encouraging investment, and protecting our forests and land. This included preparing greenhouse gas emissions reduction pledges for the Industrial Processes and Product Use and Agriculture sectors to support achievement of Victoria's interim targets to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 28–33 per cent by 2025 and 45–50 per cent by 2030 compared to 2005 levels.
- Led DJPR's contribution to the Victorian Government's climate change adaptation action planning, including developing a draft *Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan* for primary industries that builds on actions already underway. The final plan will enable partnerships that stimulate new research and innovation, and boost knowledge and adaptive capacity.
- Completed several assessments to better understand the economic opportunity for Victoria as it responds to climate change, transitions to net-zero emissions and successfully navigates adaptation. This included a deep-dive assessment of opportunities for Victoria's tourism industry, and development of regional emissions profiles.
- Supported government in its response to EnergyAustralia's decision to close the Yallourn Power Station in 2028. The seven-year notice period provides certainty to the energy market, workforce and community in preparing for their futures. EnergyAustralia agreed to invest up to \$10 million in a support package to assist its workforce with the transition.

Rural and Regional Victoria

Resources

- Progressed the delivery of the *Helping Victoria Grow: Extractive Resources Strategy*, aimed at securing high-quality sand, stone and gravel resources to meet Victoria's infrastructure and housing requirements, through the development of Strategic Extractive Resources Area pilot projects in Wyndham and South Gippsland. This included significant public consultation and assessment of more than 250 submissions lodged through Engage Victoria.
- Delivered the International Mining and Resources Conference Online 2020, promoting new resources opportunities across the state and showcasing Victoria's buoyant resources sector, with minerals exploration at record-breaking levels.
- Released a new rehabilitation guideline for Victoria's extractives sector, *Preparation of Rehabilitation Plans: Guideline for Extractive Industry Projects*. This provides more certainty about the future rehabilitation of quarries across the state and applies to new work plans and all work plan variations from 1 July 2021.
- Completed delivery of major improvements to earth resources regulation in Victoria including new notification approval processes, operating procedures, regulatory guidelines and enhanced regulatory practices. This reflects the findings of the *Getting the Groundwork Right: Better regulation of mines and quarries* report (October 2017).
- Enshrined a permanent ban on fracking in the state's Constitution with the *Constitution Amendment (Fracking Ban) Act 2021*.
- Introduced interim regulations in May 2021 to support the restart of the conventional gas industry in Victoria from 1 July 2021 and ensure there are no risks to the community or the environment from the restart of the gas industry. The Regulatory Impact Statement consultation period for the new Petroleum Regulations 2021 will open in early 2021–22 to deliver further reforms for the sector.

- Launched a new *Guide to Recreational Prospecting in Victoria* in March 2021, explaining where prospecting can take place and what equipment can be used.

Regional Development Victoria

Barwon South West regional business centre

- Supported the state's recovery through projects funded under the Building Works package including the Twelve Apostles Trail (Timboon to Port Campbell), Portland Foreshore redevelopment and Tower Hill infrastructure project.
- Continued to facilitate delivery of the \$382.5 million Geelong City Deal. Projects completed include the Geelong Waterfront Safe Harbour wave attenuator (Wangim Walk), Barwon River Planning project and the Gheringhap Street Drain project. Construction commenced on the Queenscliff Ferry Terminal, the Deakin University Future Economy Precinct Infrastructure project and block one of the Malop Street Green Spine.
- Launched the Geelong City Deal – Private Sector Business Enablement Fund to support public infrastructure projects in the Shipwreck Coast precinct.
- Facilitated Maeil Dairies Co Ltd to develop a new milk processing plant in North Geelong creating 25 new jobs.
- Worked with over 40 businesses across the region to secure \$3.8 million funding assistance through the Agriculture Workforce Plan.
- Provided support to Goodman Lawyers in Portland via the Regional Jobs Fund to expand their office to provide state-wide remote conveyancing services.

Gippsland regional business centre

- Established and supported the COVID-19 Regional Recovery Working Group to coordinate regional recovery programs for impacted businesses and communities.
- Continued to support the East Gippsland Bushfire Economic Recovery Working Group and the delivery of strategic priorities within the Economic Recovery Sub Plan.

- Supported major stimulus initiatives in Gippsland through the Visitor Economy Regional Recovery Plan including flagship projects such as the Snowy Rail Bridge restoration and the establishment of the Metung Hot Springs and Nunduk Spa Retreat.
- Supported the completion of major infrastructure projects including Morwell Innovation Centre at the Hi-Tech Precinct Gippsland and secured anchor tenant Alinta Energy leading to 230 new jobs in the Latrobe Valley. Completed the 300-seat Latrobe Valley GovHub in Morwell, delivering 200 new public sector roles, and finalised the last stages of the Latrobe Creative Precinct in Traralgon.
- Commenced the stage one main works package of the Regional Car Park Fund, which will deliver up to 900 free car parks in Traralgon, Morwell and Moe, and progressed stage two works for the Gippsland Logistics Precinct in Morwell.

Grampians regional business centre

- Supported completion of Ballarat GovHub and managed the transition of up to 1000 workers from seven state government departments into this \$100 million building.
- Oversaw the next step of the award-winning By Five project with the transition from direct government facilitation to a fully community-led project.
- Assisted facilitation of the Rupanyup Community Retail Hub project, where the community bought the local supermarket and established a community-owned social enterprise in a new building.
- Managed funding of \$2.7 million towards a \$4.2 million investment in the City Gate Gas Connection Project in the Parwan Employment Precinct. The project will create jobs for up to 1500 workers over six years.
- Supported various projects and programs through the Regional Jobs Fund and Invest Victoria that realised total investments of \$146.9 million and created 120 jobs in the Grampians region.

- Worked with local government areas (LGAs) to develop a range of localised solutions to housing shortages impacting workforce attraction and growth. Implemented initiatives that will unlock housing development in Stawell, Ararat and across the Wimmera Southern Mallee.
- Established the COVID-19 Economic Recovery Committee, incorporating all LGA CEOs and key government agencies, to provide a platform to identify immediate regional impacts and concerns during COVID-19 restrictions.

Hume regional business centre

- Delivered over \$62 million worth of economic development projects including the Kilmore Creek Precinct Masterplan and Landscape Design, and Releasing the Floating City – Expanding the Houseboat Manufacturing Industry at Eildon.
- Facilitated the creation of over 361 new jobs in the Hume region, assisting private sector businesses to expand and grow. This included expanding the James Stockfeed business, and the Ride High Country Private Sector Activation.
- Facilitated finalisation and implementation of Regional Partnership-endorsed priorities such as the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District Resilience Strategy, Lake Eildon Activation Masterplan, Optimising Victorian Alpine Resorts economic growth plan, Tomorrow Today Foundation and Seymour Revitalisation.
- Supported businesses impacted by COVID-19 to respond to outbreaks in Shepparton and Kilmore and the NSW/VIC border restrictions. Worked with the Department of Health and the local community in response to the Shepparton COVID-19 outbreak, providing advice and support to the community and businesses.
- Enabled support for bushfire-impacted communities by developing the North East Bushfire Economic Recovery Plan.
- Facilitated and supported the Albury Wodonga Regional Deal.

Loddon Mallee regional business centre

- Continued to lead the \$90 million Bendigo GovHub project in partnership with Development Victoria and Dja Dja Wurrung Aboriginal Clans Corporation. This project will bring together 1000 state and local government employees and improve government service delivery in the region.
- Supported 3097 businesses impacted by COVID-19 in Loddon Mallee through the Business Support Fund. Assisted 496 hospitality businesses to secure grants totalling \$2.5 million through the Outdoor Eating and Entertainment Package and provided financial assistance to 14 business organisations in the Bendigo region through the Business Chambers and Trader Groups Program.
- Facilitated opportunities for new job creation through the Regional Jobs Fund, including investments such as the \$50 million H W Greenham and Sons Pty Ltd redevelopment and modernisation of their abattoir in Tongala, creating 230 new jobs; the \$3 million GTS Freight Management Pty Ltd upgrade of their freight and logistics head office facilities in Mildura, creating 57 new jobs; and the \$1.3 million Lancefield Brewery Pty Ltd development to establish a new craft brewery and café in Lancefield, creating 15 new jobs.
- Collaborated with Agriculture Victoria to assist 129 businesses to obtain grants totalling \$22.5 million through the Agriculture Workforce Plan.
- Supported projects including the Macedon Shared Trails, the Mildura Riverfront stage 1a – Village Square, the Gargarro Regional Botanic Garden – stage two (a Loddon Campaspe Regional Partnership Priority), the Cohuna CBD and Waterfront Connections, and the Industrial Estate Expansion – Tate Drive, Kerang.

Latrobe Valley Authority (LVA)

- Supported 1500 Gippsland businesses through the Business Support Service pilot program, connecting them to tools, information and advice to support their growth. The service is delivered by a team of local concierges based at the LVA, Latrobe City Council, Wellington Shire Council, Baw Baw Shire Council, South Gippsland Shire Council, East Gippsland Shire Council and Bass Coast Shire Council.
- Provided \$1.7 million funding to 225 early-stage businesses through the Latrobe Valley Business and Industry Capability Fund, which builds capacity through collaborative activities, training, professional services, feasibility studies, infrastructure and equipment.
- Reimbursed state and local government fees valued at over \$4 million to 110 businesses in the Latrobe Valley to help them grow, expand and employ more people.
- Supported the Ladder Step Up Latrobe Valley program, assisting young people into employment or to re-engage with secondary or vocational education. The program moved to a mixture of online and face-to-face delivery with an increased focus on participants' mental health and welfare during COVID-19 restrictions.
- Opened the new Gippsland Regional Aquatic Centre, Gippsland Regional Indoor Sports Stadium and Morwell Recreation Reserve upgrades as part of the \$85 million Latrobe Valley Sports and Community Initiative. Developed a Latrobe Valley Events Precinct online resource to encourage usage of Latrobe Valley facilities for major events.
- Assisted workers and their families impacted by industry closures via the Worker Transition Service, connecting them to services for training, upgrading skills, career advice, assistance to take up new employment, and personal and mental health support.
- Engaged with new energy projects in Gippsland to develop worker profiles and skill matrices for employment with businesses such as Star of the South and Marinus Link.
- Managed a recruitment portal supporting Alinta Energy and Jobs Victoria to recruit the first 100 staff for the new contact centre based at the Morwell Innovation Centre.

Agriculture

- Developed and released *Strong, Innovative and Sustainable: A new Strategy for Agriculture in Victoria*. This transformative 10-year vision for agriculture is supported by initiatives to help the sector to recover from COVID-19 and to bolster the economy.
- Launched the \$15 million Food to Market program that invests in local food production and strengthens supply chains.
- Launched the \$5 million Pathways to Export program, supporting farmers to build export capability, grow existing exports and move into new markets.
- Continued to support farmers to reduce energy costs and be more energy efficient and productive, through the \$30 million extension of the Agriculture Energy Investment Plan.
- Developed the Agriculture Sector Pledge that commits to protect and enhance the future of the Victorian agriculture sector, respond to climate change and reduce emissions.
- Conducted a successful traceability pilot with the citrus industry, using blockchain technology and digital fingerprint labelling to trace over 400,000 kilograms of fruit from Mildura orchards to export markets.
- Supported over 2800 new workers to enter the horticulture industry through the Seasonal Harvest Sign-On Bonus program and facilitated the arrival of nearly 850 Pacific workers into Victoria.
- Provided grants for 13 projects, benefiting over 2000 seasonal horticultural workers, to provide additional COVIDSafe accommodation, transport assistance, accommodation coordination and pastoral care services.
- Engaged with almost 2300 stakeholders, including over 1000 jobseekers and direct calls to almost 900 businesses, successfully facilitating job connections and ensuring COVIDSafe business practices.
- Supported over 900 Victorian farmers to improve safety for their families, workers and visitors by providing rebates for investment in infrastructure and equipment through the Farm Safety Rebate Scheme.
- Created a high-volume way to screen wheat for nitrogen-use efficiency, using a world-first application of automated digital imaging technology, to support the reduced use of nitrogen fertiliser while maintaining yield.
- Developed two world-first diagnostic tests to detect deformed wing virus and sacbrood virus – viruses transmitted by Varroa mites that can weaken and kill honeybee colonies.
- Discovered the balance of sunlight and shade to develop red peel on two blush pear varieties – a highly marketable trait that attracts premium prices in export markets. The Lanya and Ricō varieties were developed at the Tatura SmartFarm to meet market specifications and have been commercially released.
- Accurately estimated dry matter intake in dairy cows, setting a gold standard; determining how cows convert their feed into milk supports farmers to allocate their supplementary feeding and pasture to increase herd milk production and reduce waste.
- Supported the Rural Financial Counselling Service program to provide free and impartial financial counselling to farmers and related small businesses experiencing, or at risk of, financial hardship. Counsellors worked with over 1500 businesses to assist with developing and implementing plans to improve finances and build resilience.
- Awarded scholarships to 13 young Victorian farmers across a range of agriculture industries and established a Young Farmers Network to provide coordinated and consistent information and opportunities to young farmers.
- Delivered over 1420 grants of up to \$10,000 to support on-farm drought resilience, and employed over 75 full-time equivalent staff over several months in drought programs.
- Administered 680 rebates of up to \$25,000 to Victorian farm businesses to address animal welfare needs and/or build resilience to drought (funded by the Commonwealth Government as part of the On-Farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme).

- Released a Directions Paper in October 2020 to support development of a new animal welfare act, and in April 2021 released an engagement report outlining consultation findings that represent feedback from more than 1200 individuals and organisations.
- Progressed reforms to assist vets and animal shelters to more efficiently reunite lost pets and owners. Public consultation on the reforms concluded in August 2020, with 1066 submissions received.
- Improved traceability of dog and cat breeding and sales by delivering the Pet Exchange Register and via the new legislative requirement for dogs and cats born after 1 July 2020 to be permanently linked to their source. 28,377 source numbers were issued, and 4266 renewed, to individuals and organisations breeding, selling and/or giving away these animals.
- Implemented the Protecting our Pets initiative that provided an additional \$5.9 million over four years and \$1.3 million ongoing to support regulatory services provided by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Victoria.
- Delivered round nine of the Animal Welfare Fund Grants Program, as part of Government's \$3 million commitment to expand animal welfare grants. A total of \$645,746 was awarded to projects that enabled shelters and foster carers to purchase equipment or upgrade/expand their services, not-for-profit and community vet clinics to maintain and expand their services, and new low-cost clinics to be set up in areas of need.
- Responded to the outbreak of Avian influenza, the largest biosecurity emergency response in Victoria for 20 years – an investment of approximately \$22 million that involved the depopulation of 14 per cent of Victoria's layer hen population.
- Responded to the detection of Khapra Beetle, number two on Australia's list of unwanted national priority plant pests, found in imported goods intended for distribution across Australia.
- Responded to and provided support for areas affected by storm and flood events including West and South Gippsland, Eastern Metropolitan Melbourne and the Central Highlands. The agricultural impacts of these events are currently estimated to be approximately \$38 million.

- Provided support to producers and industry in affected regions to identify any urgent animal welfare needs and to record property, livestock and horticulture impacts.
- Supported the agriculture sector to respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Initiatives included: supporting cross-border movement, including the establishment of the national Agriculture Workers' Code, facilitating continued agricultural exports, chairing regular industry forums with peak agriculture bodies, and facilitating movement of beehives between Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

Employment and Inclusion

Jobs Victoria

- Placed more than 13,500 Victorians in jobs through the \$500 million Working for Victoria initiative. This was part of the Victorian Government's \$1.7 billion Economic Survival Package to assist people back into work, including those who lost jobs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Supported more than 2100 Victorians into work through Jobs Victoria Mentor services.
- Launched the \$250 million Jobs Victoria Fund, a wage subsidy program that supports businesses to hire people whose employment has been most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Victorian employers can access wage subsidies of up to \$20,000 to create steady and secure job opportunities for at least 10,000 people.
- Partnered with over 40 organisations to host more than 110 Jobs Victoria Advocates across Victoria. Jobs Victoria Advocates meet with jobseekers in their local communities to link people with the information, support and training that's right for them.
- Launched the Jobs Victoria hotline to provide employment information and referral to services over the phone. Matched ready-to-work jobseekers and employers seeking skilled and talented workers via the Jobs Victoria online hub.

Policy and Strategy

- Coordinated the Victorian Government response to the Inquiry into sustainable employment for disadvantaged jobseekers.
- Led engagement with the Commonwealth and agencies to obtain and disseminate employment data to inform policy and service responses.

Aboriginal Economic Development

- Partnered with the Victorian Aboriginal Employment and Economic Council to develop the Victorian Aboriginal Employment and Economic Strategy, as well as work to progress self-determination and economic prosperity for Aboriginal Victorians.
- Commenced the Aunt Mary Atkinson Scholarship Program, providing scholarships to support Victorian Aboriginal tertiary students studying subjects relevant to DJPR portfolios.
- Engaged with Aboriginal communities and other stakeholders across Victoria through nine Regional Aboriginal Employment Roundtables and identified ways to support more Aboriginal Victorians into jobs.
- Delivered the First People's Business Support Fund, which provided grants to 130 Aboriginal-owned businesses across the state to assist with the impacts of COVID-19.
- Increased employment of Aboriginal staff in DJPR to 39 staff, and delivered cultural safety training to 750 DJPR staff, as part of the Aboriginal Recruitment and Career Development Strategy.
- Provided grant funding to support job creation, COVID-19 recovery, bushfire recovery, economic development and other initiatives that enhanced economic prosperity for Aboriginal communities.

Place Based Reform and Delivery

- Delivered the Community Revitalisation program which supported more than 1800 residents from Dandenong, Hume, Wyndham, Flemington and Shepparton to access community-led pathways to economic inclusion. Of those, 619 gained employment with local businesses, and 39 microenterprises were established in hospitality, digital services and social impact organisations.
- Continued working across government to make the Victorian Government a more effective partner with communities on place-based approaches.
- Commenced the Stronger Places, Stronger People partnership with the Commonwealth Government and Mildura Rural City Council. The partnership will support local leadership by Hands Up Mallee and demonstrate how cross-government collaboration can improve outcomes for children and families.

Social Procurement and Enterprise

- Continued implementing the Victorian Social Enterprise Strategy and delivering the place-based Microenterprise Development pilot program at three sites.
- Developed a new Social Enterprise Strategy in partnership with the social enterprise sector, with public and cross-government consultation.
- Established a \$1 million Microenterprise Development Bushfire Recovery Program under the Bushfire Recovery Regional Economic Programs Fund, Local Economic Recovery Program, Victoria.
- Assessed how to strengthen the impact of the Social Procurement Framework (SPF), including its contribution to inclusive employment.
- Enhanced SPF reporting and measurement capability by releasing a bespoke SPF reporting module on the Industry Capability Network's Victorian Management Centre.

Industry Coordination and Recovery

- Played a critical role in ensuring Victorian businesses were informed on COVIDSafe activities and industry restrictions and worked closely with the Department of Health to create a Roadmap to reopening.
- Established a business closing and reopening support team that managed COVID-19 restart planning, support and the development of guidelines across all industry sectors, providing clarity on how to operate in a COVIDSafe manner.
- Held more than 300 industry roundtables and engagement sessions, resulting in 13 updates to Workplace Directions and 253 published FAQs that helped businesses translate public health directions to their operations, and which facilitated real-time information-sharing on restriction changes, night-time economy, updates on density quotients, and the Victorian Government's QR code system.
- Undertook broad industry engagement following the mandatory use of QR codes, including 65,000 AI calls and 10,000 conversations assisting businesses to register and implement QR code check-ins.
- Partnered with peak industry bodies to promote COVIDSafe practices and compliance, including compliance with QR code requirements.
- Provided Victorian businesses with support and information to navigate new COVID-19 requirements through the DJPR-managed Business Victoria Hotline (13 22 15) which answered over 500,000 calls relating to COVID-19 during the year.

- Delivered a range of initiatives through the Melbourne City Recovery Fund and the City Revitalisation Fund, including dining vouchers, that boosted revenue for CBD businesses, helped protect jobs and encouraged visitation and visitor spend in the city.
- Delivered the COVIDSafe Business Fund which provided practical support to businesses. This included a small business deep clean for affected businesses, providing thermometers to high-risk workplaces, and assistance with creating and implementing COVIDSafe plans.

Industry Engagement

- Engaged with industry to understand Victoria's food supply chains and used these insights to develop COVIDSafe working practices with the Department of Health (such as cleaning, surveillance testing and reduced numbers of workers on site).
- Facilitated targeted and one-on-one engagement activities with key industry partners and peak bodies, including faith leaders, CALD leaders and Allied Health, to support those most impacted by restriction changes.
- Provided bespoke COVID-19 restrictions advice to over 5000 businesses. Created and published online hundreds of tailored documents to translate public health directions advice for industry operations.

High Risk Industries Engagement and Enforcement Operation

- Delivered the engagement component of the High Risk Industries Engagement and Enforcement Operation, to coordinate the education and regulation of high-risk and at-risk industries. Collaborated with regulatory partners, including WorkSafe and the Department of Health, to ensure businesses had controls in place and were compliant with Chief Health Officer directions.
- Engaged directly with businesses through on-ground teams to ensure awareness of COVIDSafe requirements. This focused on metropolitan retail and hospitality businesses, including licensed venues, to ensure understanding of QR code requirements.
- Developed a proactive campaign in alpine areas for the 2021 ski season to provide business information and support on how to be COVIDSafe over the season.

COVIDSafe Public Events Observers

- Coordinated implementation of the Public Events Framework and Public Event Observers Program, to build confidence in the safe and compliant delivery of events and support the potential need for contact tracing.
- Coordinated, as part of the Public Events Framework, submissions from public event organisers of COVIDSafe Event Plans for Tier 1 (greater than 7500 attendees) and Tier 2 (1000 to 7500 attendees) events which exceed capacity restrictions permitted under the Restricted Activity Directions.
- Attended Tier 1 and Tier 2 events in metropolitan and regional Victoria to observe the degree of compliance with approved COVIDSafe Event Plans and report instances of non-compliance.

Corporate Services

- Processed over one million grant applications as part of DJPR's COVID-19 response. These grants supported Victorian individuals and businesses to provide for their families and keep their staff employed.
- Established a centralised Procurement Centre to deliver a consistent and rigorous approach with enhanced reporting, contract oversight and supplier management and value, enabling the department to continue to deliver at pace.
- Facilitated the transition to and between remote and hybrid working for DJPR staff across the state, enabling service levels to be maintained by providing tools, technology and support.
- Enabled timely delivery of the most critical projects and services for the Victorian community during the pandemic, by ensuring our workforce was flexibly deployed between teams in response to changing priorities.
- Increased the safety of DJPR's information assets by introducing extensive, mandatory cybersecurity awareness training in addition to regular testing, education and awareness programs.
- Delivered the reimagined Business Victoria website, in partnership with Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement and Strategic Communications and Marketing, offering an enhanced user experience for Victorian businesses seeking information and support.



02

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Secretary of the Department of Jobs, Precincts 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 2021 • 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 2021 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>

Key audit matter	How I addressed the matter
Significant grant payments <i>Refer to Note 3.2 Grants of the financial report</i>	
<p>The department incurred \$6.019 billion (2019-20 \$2.222 billion) in grants this financial year including \$3.372 billion to support Victorian individuals and businesses in response to the economic impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.</p> <p>A number of new COVID-19 grant programs were established and the department processed an unprecedented volume of grant applications and payments across the financial year.</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 growth in grant distribution compared to prior years which required scaling up of resources, processes and functions in short time frames • varying programs, eligibility criteria and conditions which increased the potential for error • pressure associated with managing and distributing funds during a pandemic • grant payments being susceptible to fraud. 	<p>My key procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gaining an understanding of the COVID-19 grant payment programmes, eligibility criteria and conditions, and control environment including IT systems and monitoring controls • placing reliance on internal audit and the work of management experts • assessing the appropriateness of the financial report disclosures for grants in accordance with applicable reporting requirements. <p>Due to the evolving design of controls over the COVID-19 grant programs, there were not sufficient controls on which I could place reliance for financial reporting purposes. In response, my audit approach was to conduct detailed testing of extended sample sizes of grant payments including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtaining external confirmations on eligibility criteria from independent partner agencies • reperforming dataset matching using external data sources • verifying bank payment details.
Secretary's responsibilities for the financial report	<p>The 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 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 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>

**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:

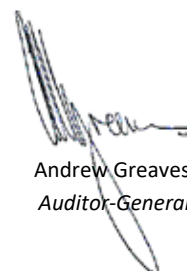
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a 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 Secretary
- conclude on the appropriateness of the 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.

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

I communicate with the 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 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
30 September 2021



Andrew Greaves
Auditor-General

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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 2021 and the financial position of the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions as at 30 June 2021.

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 29 September 2021.



Simon Phemister

Secretary

Department of Jobs,
Precincts and Regions

29 September 2021
Melbourne



Kevin Lee

Chief Finance Officer

Department of Jobs,
Precincts and Regions

29 September 2021
Melbourne

Comprehensive operating statement ⁽ⁱ⁾ for the financial year ended 30 June 2021

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2021	2020 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
Continuing operations			
Income from transactions			
Output appropriations	2.3	6,929,036	3,043,851
Special appropriations	2.3	–	1,775
Grants	2.4.1	192,676	177,303
Sale of goods and services	2.4.2	18,101	27,779
Interest income	2.4.3	1,287	3,629
Other income	2.4.4	52,662	12,356
Total income from transactions		7,193,762	3,266,693
Expenses from transactions			
Grants	3.2	(6,019,362)	(2,221,772)
Employee benefits	3.3.1	(479,411)	(380,167)
Capital asset charge	3.4	(74,845)	(74,190)
Depreciation and amortisation	5.1.1	(44,319)	(51,289)
Interest expense	7.1.2	(26,361)	(30,396)
Other operating expenses	3.5	(524,671)	(526,699)
Total expenses from transactions		(7,168,969)	(3,284,513)
Net result from transactions		24,793	(17,820)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net (losses)/gains on non-financial assets	9.2	(11,532)	355
Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments	9.2	(9,061)	8,079
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	9.2	1,727	(1,101)
Total other economic flows included in net result		(18,866)	7,333
Net result from continuing operations		5,927	(10,487)

Comprehensive operating statement⁽ⁱ⁾ for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 (continued)

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2021	2020 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result			
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	9.5	303,771	–
Total other economic flow – other comprehensive income		303,771	–
Comprehensive result			
		309,698	(10,487)

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 2020 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the impact of the prior year adjustment, refer to Note 9.7.

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2021⁽ⁱ⁾

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2021	2020 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3.1	428,853	404,326
Receivables	6.1	1,085,753	782,028
Investments		6,100	10,057
Total financial assets		1,520,706	1,196,411
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	1,623,520	1,210,443
Intangible assets	5.2	33,823	34,967
Other non-financial assets	6.3	7,757	21,936
Total non-financial assets		1,665,100	1,267,346
Total assets		3,185,806	2,463,757
Liabilities			
Payables	6.2	584,172	331,464
Borrowings	7.1	612,108	578,334
Employee provisions	3.3.2	128,749	108,229
Provisions	6.4	23,791	10,733
Total liabilities		1,348,820	1,028,760
Net assets		1,836,986	1,434,997
Contributed capital	9.4	1,556,259	1,463,968
Accumulated deficit		(23,044)	(28,971)
Physical asset revaluation surplus	9.5	303,771	–
Net worth		1,836,986	1,434,997

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 2020 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the impact of the prior year adjustment, refer to Note 9.7.

Statement of changes in equity⁽ⁱ⁾

For the financial year ended 30 June 2021

(\$ thousand)					
	Note	Physical asset revaluation surplus	Contributed capital	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance at 1 July 2019		–	1,484,593	(18,484)	1,466,109
Prior Year Adjustment	9.7	–	33,993	–	33,993
Net result for the year		–	–	(10,487)	(10,487)
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio	9.4	–	(239,395)	–	(239,395)
Capital appropriations	2.3	–	187,632	–	187,632
Net assets transferred from other government entities	9.4	–	15	–	15
Net assets transferred to other government entities	9.4	–	(2,870)	–	(2,870)
Balance at 30 June 2020		–	1,463,968	(28,971)	1,434,997
Net result for the year		–	–	5,927	5,927
Revaluation increment	9.5	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	(23,044)	1,836,986

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.

Cash flow statement ⁽ⁱ⁾

For the financial year ended 30 June 2021

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from Victorian Government		6,532,305	3,040,037
Receipts from other entities		234,881	222,499
Goods and Services Tax recovered from the ATO ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾		69,154	5,071
Sale of services		18,101	27,779
Interest received		1,287	3,629
Total receipts		6,855,728	3,299,015
Payments			
Payments of grants and other transfers		(6,177,264)	(2,282,784)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(540,735)	(880,143)
Capital asset charge payments		(74,845)	(74,190)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(26,361)	(32,375)
Total payments		(6,819,205)	(3,269,492)
Net cash flows from operating activities	7.3.2	36,523	29,523
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,039	–
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(33,238)	(41,327)
Payments for intangible assets		(366)	(574)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(32,565)	(41,901)

Cash flow statement ⁽ⁱ⁾

For the financial year ended 30 June 2021 (continued)

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2021	2020
Cash flows from financing activities			
Owner contributions by Victorian Government		202,460	187,632
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio		(226,946)	(239,395)
Cash received from activities transferred due to machinery of government changes		7,467	–
Net proceeds/(repayments) of borrowings		65,683	(29,774)
Repayments of borrowing and principal portion of lease liabilities ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		(28,095)	(13,630)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		20,569	(95,167)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		24,527	(107,545)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		404,326	511,871
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7.3.1	428,853	404,326

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 2021.

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. 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

Where control of an entity is obtained during the financial period, its results are included in the comprehensive operating statement from the date on which control commenced. Where control ceases during a financial period, the entity's results are included for that part of the period in which control existed. Where entities adopt dissimilar accounting policies and their effect is considered material, adjustments are made to ensure consistent policies are adopted in these financial statements.

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

2.1 Summary of income that funds the delivery of our services

	Note	(\$ thousand)	
		2021	2020
Output appropriation	2.3	6,929,036	3,043,851
Special appropriation	2.3	–	1,775
Grants	2.4.1	192,676	177,303
Sale of goods and services	2.4.2	18,101	27,779
Interest income	2.4.3	1,287	3,629
Other income	2.4.4	52,662	12,356
Total income from transactions		7,193,762	3,266,693

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.

Special appropriation is a provision within an Act that provides authority to spend money for particular purposes, for example, to fund a particular project or function.

In accordance with section 10 of the *Financial Management Act 1994* Appropriation of Commonwealth Grants etc the DJPR has arrangements between the Commonwealth and the State for money to be granted or made available from the Consolidated Fund with the approval of the Governor in Council. Appropriation applied in 2021 was nil (2020: \$1.775m).

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
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
2020		
Controlled		
Provision for outputs ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	1,884,530	1,299,876
Additions to net assets	367,069	6,548
Administered		
Payments made on behalf of the State ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	75,245	–
2020 total	2,326,844	1,306,424

(i) Annual appropriation reflects the parliamentary appropriations received by the department as per the published 2020–21 Appropriation Bill.

(ii) The variance is primarily due to budget updates being made during the financial year including rephases from 2020–21 into future years and agreed changes in committed projects being delivered in the next financial year.

(iii) The 2020 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the impact of the prior year adjustment, refer to Note 9.7.

(\$ thousand)					
Financial Management Act					
Section 29	Section 30	Section 32	Total Parliamentary authority	Appropriations applied	Variance ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
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
101,952	(306)	79,171	3,365,223	3,043,851	321,372
–	306	3,000	376,923	187,632	189,291
–	–	–	75,245	78,575	(3,330)
101,952	–	82,171	3,817,391	3,310,058	507,333

2.3 Summary of compliance with annual Parliamentary and special appropriations (continued)

Special appropriation

Authority	Purpose	(\$ thousand)	
		Appropriations applied	
		2021	2020
Operating			
Section 10 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> Appropriation of Commonwealth grants etc	Under arrangement between the Commonwealth and the State, money is granted or made available from the Consolidated Fund with the approval of the Governor in Council.	–	1,775
Total Operating		–	1,775

2.4 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 department 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:

- contributions by owners, in accordance with AASB 1004;
- revenue or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer, in accordance with AASB 15;
- a lease liability in accordance with AASB 16;
- a financial instrument, in accordance with AASB 9; or
- 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.

The adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 had minimal impact on the DJPR financial statements.

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 is 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 Interest income

Interest income includes interest received on bank term deposits and other investments and the unwinding over time of the discount on financial assets. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method, which allocates the interest over the relevant period.

Net realised and unrealised gains and losses on the revaluation of investments do not form part of income from transactions, but are reported either as part of income from other economic flows in the net result or as unrealised gains or losses taken directly to equity, forming part of the total change in net worth in the comprehensive result.

2.4.4 Other income

Total other income

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Regulatory charges, fees and fines	7,651	6,787
Trust income	11,993	5,527
Miscellaneous income	33,018	42
Total other income	52,662	12,356

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

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 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	
	2021	2020
User charges, sale of goods and services		
Agriculture and Veterinary Chemical Permits	1,677	1,575
Bioscience Research Centre – La Trobe contribution to quarterly services payments	2,091	2,440
New and Emerging Plant Industries	35	41
Livestock Electronic Tags	10,208	9,433
Melbourne Convention Exhibition Centre – Stage 2 Development	–	4,839
Paper Australia Pulpwood Agreement	20,262	32,618
Research and Development Corporations Contributions	38,514	–
Research and Experimental Projects – Industry Contributions	8,342	6,064
Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response program ⁽ⁱ⁾	5,143	(39)
Commercial Forest	626	100
National Bee Pest Surveillance Program	136	135
Cooperative Research Centre Contributions	77	–
New Seasonal Agriculture Workforce – Industry Contribution	1,586	–
Victorian Racing Tribunal (VRT) and the Victorian Integrity Board (VRIB)	782	–
	89,480	57,206

	(\$ thousand)	
	Actual	
	2021	2020
Commonwealth payments		
Cooperative Research Centre Contributions	–	240
Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response program ⁽ⁱ⁾	12,092	(139)
Research and Development Corporations Contributions	–	34,590
Research and Experimental Projects – Industry Contributions	–	5,671
Geelong City Deal	3,850	1,100
Bushfire Timber Storage Program	2,467	–
Albury Wodonga Regional Deal	1,615	–
Encourage more clinical trials	180	–
	20,204	41,462
Municipal payments		
Domestic Animals Act	819	1,240
Total annotated income agreements	110,503	99,908

(i) Negative balances represent overpayment and a return of funds into the Consolidated Fund and/or to the Commonwealth.

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 Grants
- 3.3 Employee benefits
- 3.4 Capital asset charge
- 3.5 Other operating expenses

3.1 Expenses incurred in delivery of services

	Note	(\$ thousand)	
		2021	2020
Grants	3.2	(6,019,362)	(2,221,772)
Employee benefits	3.3	(479,411)	(380,167)
Capital asset charge	3.4	(74,845)	(74,190)
Other operating expenses	3.5	(524,671)	(526,699)
Total expenses incurred in delivery of services		(7,098,288)	(3,202,827)

The above table excludes interest and depreciation and amortisation expenses which are separately shown in Notes 7.1.2 and 5.1.1 respectively.

3.2 Grants

Grants

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Grants to portfolio agencies		
Creative Victoria agencies	(366,231)	(293,012)
Visit Victoria	(121,855)	(103,655)
Other grants to portfolio agencies	(369,606)	(222,366)
Total grants to portfolio agencies	(857,692)	(619,033)
Grants to local government		
Local government	(872,703)	(185,183)
Total grants to local government	(872,703)	(185,183)
Grants and other transfers to state government departments and associated entities outside portfolio		
Other state government departments and associated entities	(204,795)	(91,680)
Total grants and other transfers to state government departments and associated entities outside portfolio	(204,795)	(91,680)
Grants to external organisations and individuals		
Business Support		
– Business Support Fund Expansion	(1,063,974)	(784,535)
– Business Hardship Fund	(779,809)	–
– Other Business Support Fund	(48,084)	–
COVID-19 direct response	(191,890)	–
Circuit Breaker Business Support Package	(513,409)	–
Hospitality support program	(239,445)	–
Working for Victoria	(206,548)	(32,849)
Other COVID-19 grants	(329,038)	–
Other non-government agencies	(711,974)	(508,492)
Total grants to external organisations and individuals	(4,084,172)	(1,325,876)
Total grants and other transfers	(6,019,362)	(2,221,772)

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 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:

- Business Support Fund Expansion
- Business Hardship Fund
- COVID-19 direct response
- Circuit Breaker Business Support Package
- Hospitality support program
- Working for Victoria
- Other COVID-19 grants including:
 - International Student Emergency Relief Fund
 - COVID-19 – Experience Economy package and other related fundings

3.3 Employee benefits

3.3.1 Employee benefits in the comprehensive operating statement

Employee benefits

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave and on-costs	(442,413)	(350,203)
Termination benefits	(936)	(732)
Defined contribution superannuation expense	(33,563)	(26,601)
Defined benefit superannuation expense	(2,499)	(2,631)
Total employee benefits	(479,411)	(380,167)

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.

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)	
	2021	2020
Current provisions		
Employee benefits		
Annual leave		
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle within 12 months ⁽ⁱ⁾	21,801	14,979
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle after 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	17,940	12,653
Long service leave		
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle within 12 months ⁽ⁱ⁾	9,573	8,650
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle after 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	46,428	41,506
	95,742	77,788
Provisions related to employee benefit on-costs		
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle within 12 months ⁽ⁱ⁾	4,952	3,754
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle after 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	11,172	8,602
	16,124	12,356
Total current provisions	111,866	90,144
Non-current provisions		
Employee benefits	14,608	15,599
Provisions for on-costs	2,275	2,486
Total non-current provisions	16,884	18,085
Total provisions for employee benefits	128,749	108,229

(i) Nominal amounts are disclosed.

(ii) The amounts disclosed are discounted to present value.

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 is 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 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.

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⁾	
	2021	2020
Fund		
Defined benefit plans ⁽ⁱ⁾		
State Superannuation Fund – revised and new	(2,499)	(2,631)
Defined contribution plans		
VicSuper	(19,011)	(16,115)
Other	(14,552)	(10,486)
Total	(36,062)	(29,232)

(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 2021 (2020:Nil)

3.4 Capital asset charge

The **capital asset charge** is a charge levied on the written down value of controlled non-current physical assets which aims to attribute to departmental outputs the opportunity cost of capital used in service delivery, and provide incentives to departments to identify and dispose of underutilised or surplus assets in a timely manner. It is calculated on the budgeted carrying amount of applicable non-financial physical assets.

3.5 Other operating expenses

Total other operating expenses

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Supplies and services		
Contracts and services	(47,950)	(123,678)
Consultants and professional services	(127,983)	(56,078)
Computer services and equipment	(40,120)	(25,577)
Accommodation	(49,063)	(109,677)
Marketing and media	(14,592)	(11,523)
Laboratory, farm and livestock	(78,164)	(28,957)
Travel and related	(6,129)	(9,589)
Administrative expenses	(143,611)	(81,832)
Other		
Financial guarantee expense	–	(61,120)
Payments to Consolidated Fund	(17,059)	(18,669)
Total other operating expenses	(524,671)	(526,699)

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.

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 2021 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

4.3 Restructuring of administrative arrangements

4.1 Departmental outputs

4.1.1 Departmental outputs

The Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions supports the ministerial portfolios of Agriculture; Creative Industries; 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 2021 are summarised in Note 9.15 – Output objectives and descriptions.

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2021

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2021	2020
Income from transactions		
Output appropriations	564,696	540,231
Special appropriations	–	–
Grants	43,740	8,094
Sale of services	17,718	27,439
Interest income	340	606
Other income	14,972	7,492
Total income from transactions	641,466	583,862
Expenses from transactions		
Grants	(163,778)	(121,639)
Employee expenses	(191,923)	(168,209)
Capital asset charge	(38,219)	(23,238)
Depreciation and amortisation	(25,537)	(24,177)
Interest expense	(25,755)	(28,550)
Other operating expenses	(141,937)	(194,707)
Total expenses from transactions	(587,149)	(560,520)
Net result from transactions	54,317	23,342
Other economic flows included in net result		
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(161)	711
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(6,221)	(182)
Other losses from other economic flows	895	(670)
Total other economic flows included in net result	(5,487)	(141)
Net result from continuing operations	48,830	23,201
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:		
Items that what will not be reclassified to net result		
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	199,587	–
Comprehensive result	248,417	23,201

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation		Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities		Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
77,907	67,128	484,614	315,196	49,802	114,423	1,102,574	98,780
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,347	4,941	–	1,533	167	10	14,620	17,364
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	–	12	–	4	–	60	–
152	–	103	15	999	–	23,193	–
79,424	72,069	484,729	316,744	50,972	114,433	1,140,447	116,144
(72,724)	(60,538)	(415,077)	(245,970)	(27,256)	(80,366)	(896,094)	(68,032)
(5,453)	(4,224)	(11,336)	(9,165)	(712)	(2,676)	(65,056)	(27,521)
–	(4,036)	–	(380)	(9,626)	(20,119)	(3,502)	(1,877)
(856)	(458)	(164)	(1,021)	(7,350)	(7,634)	(1,406)	(1,928)
(5)	(44)	–	(29)	–	(11)	(346)	(557)
(4,187)	(4,620)	(7,308)	(3,831)	(4,929)	(3,631)	(144,967)	(22,789)
(83,224)	(73,920)	(433,884)	(260,396)	(49,872)	(114,437)	(1,111,371)	(122,704)
(3,800)	(1,851)	50,845	56,348	1,100	(4)	29,076	(6,560)
(3,406)	(10)	(21)	(6)	(1,520)	15	292	(7)
(5)	(7)	(3)	(5)	(1)	(1)	927	(23)
50	(9)	12	(28)	1	(5)	225	(49)
(3,360)	(26)	(11)	(39)	(1,520)	9	1,444	(79)
(7,160)	(1,877)	50,833	56,309	(420)	5	30,520	(6,639)
–	–	53,154	–	139	–	10,268	–
(7,160)	(1,877)	103,987	56,309	(281)	5	40,788	(6,639)

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2021 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Jobs	
	2021	2020
Income from transactions		
Output appropriations	2,870,599	1,140,729
Special appropriations	–	–
Grants	5,546	22,405
Sale of services	–	–
Interest income	61	247
Other income	88	–
Total income from transactions	2,876,294	1,163,381
Expenses from transactions		
Grants	(2,800,677)	(976,369)
Employee expenses	(31,813)	(25,987)
Capital asset charge	(12,431)	(6,627)
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,115)	(3,033)
Interest expense	(11)	(211)
Other operating expenses	(28,597)	(164,561)
Total expenses from transactions	(2,875,645)	(1,176,788)
Net result from transactions	649	(13,407)
Other economic flows included in net result		
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(75)	(294)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(3,665)	9,050
Other losses from other economic flows	43	(72)
Total other economic flows included in net result	(3,697)	8,684
Net result from continuing operations	(3,048)	(4,723)
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:		
Items that what will not be reclassified to net result		
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	–	–
Comprehensive result	(3,048)	(4,723)

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts		Local Government and Suburban Development		Regional Development		Resources	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
27,224	22,447	183,251	4,985	443,033	219,900	67,384	67,366
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,775
–	19	13,117	–	8,928	28,222	668	1,261
–	–	–	–	–	–	383	250
9	–	3	–	107	2,415	69	–
3,825	1,205	8,534	–	181	–	326	515
31,058	23,671	204,906	4,985	452,250	250,537	68,831	71,167
(8,143)	(4,266)	(173,523)	(947)	(408,047)	(208,101)	(2,880)	(4,094)
(7,926)	(10,308)	(12,877)	(2,289)	(50,529)	(41,621)	(37,010)	(33,699)
(4,379)	(1,481)	–	(329)	(1,167)	(5,378)	(890)	(2,150)
(1,823)	(143)	–	(32)	(479)	(3,252)	(1,130)	(2,726)
–	(13)	(2)	(3)	(41)	(264)	(38)	(192)
(5,685)	(3,572)	(3,422)	(793)	(82,228)	(20,415)	(32,782)	(72,199)
(27,957)	(19,782)	(189,824)	(4,394)	(542,492)	(279,031)	(74,731)	(115,060)
3,101	3,888	15,082	592	(90,242)	(28,494)	(5,900)	(43,893)
(6)	11	(6)	2	(119)	62	(69)	(26)
(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(27)	(139)	(18)	124
21	(25)	52	(5)	159	(107)	107	(76)
14	(16)	46	(4)	14	(184)	20	22
3,115	3,872	15,128	588	(90,228)	(28,678)	(5,880)	(43,871)
–	–	–	–	–	–	(302)	–
3,115	3,872	15,128	588	(90,228)	(28,678)	(6,182)	(43,871)

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2021 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Sport, Recreation and Racing	
	2021	2020
Income from transactions		
Output appropriations	667,217	269,565
Special appropriations	–	–
Grants	6,923	7,376
Sale of services	–	90
Interest income	557	–
Other income	222	3,129
Total income from transactions	674,920	280,160
Expenses from transactions		
Grants	(614,645)	(224,078)
Employee expenses	(39,872)	(30,688)
Capital asset charge	(2,880)	(4,406)
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,684)	(4,331)
Interest expense	(156)	(361)
Other operating expenses	(17,882)	(14,151)
Total expenses from transactions	(678,120)	(278,015)
Net result from transactions	(3,200)	2,145
Other economic flows included in net result		
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(225)	(74)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(36)	(53)
Other losses from other economic flows	116	(14)
Total other economic flows included in net result	(145)	(141)
Net result from continuing operations	(3,345)	2,004
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	6,993	2,004

(\$ thousand)					
Trade and Global Engagement		Tourism and Major Events		Departmental Totals	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
96,954	45,955	293,782	137,146	6,929,036	3,043,851
–	–	–	–	–	1,775
120	8,931	97,500	77,147	192,676	177,303
–	–	–	–	18,101	27,779
6	–	39	361	1,287	3,629
9	–	56	–	52,662	12,356
97,090	54,886	391,377	214,654	7,193,762	3,266,693
(55,880)	(23,841)	(380,637)	(203,531)	(6,019,362)	(2,221,772)
(16,212)	(17,594)	(8,692)	(6,186)	(479,411)	(380,167)
(222)	(1,007)	(1,529)	(3,162)	(74,845)	(74,190)
(201)	(1,606)	(574)	(948)	(44,319)	(51,289)
–	(70)	(6)	(91)	(26,361)	(30,396)
(27,174)	(16,799)	(23,572)	(4,631)	(524,671)	(526,699)
(99,690)	(60,917)	(415,010)	(218,549)	(7,168,969)	(3,284,513)
(2,600)	(6,031)	(23,633)	(3,895)	24,793	(17,820)
(6,154)	(9)	(65)	(20)	(11,532)	355
(2)	(729)	(10)	47	(9,061)	8,079
14	(28)	31	(13)	1,727	(1,101)
(6,141)	(766)	(44)	14	(18,866)	7,333
(8,741)	(6,797)	(23,677)	(3,881)	5,927	(10,487)
–	–	30,587	–	303,771	–
(8,741)	(6,797)	6,910	(3,881)	309,698	(10,487)

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2021

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2021	2020
Assets		
Financial assets	854,005	497,023
Non-financial assets	724,016	673,860
Total assets	1,578,021	1,170,883
Total liabilities	504,728	480,536
Net assets	1,073,293	690,347

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2021 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Jobs	
	2021	2020
Assets		
Financial assets	94,067	137,881
Non-financial assets	20,867	18,830
Total assets	114,935	156,711
Total liabilities	128,074	117,869
Net assets	(13,139)	38,842

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation		Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure		Industry, Innovation and Small Business	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
(80,890)	9,321	156,119	73,577	725	9,487	410,397	78,425
374,887	880	56,502	411,315	44,965	7,282	66,434	7,843
293,998	10,201	212,621	484,892	45,690	16,769	476,831	86,268
21,555	9,789	2,475	11,753	(163)	1,351	278,935	22,954
272,444	412	210,147	473,139	45,853	15,418	197,896	63,314

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts		Local Government and Suburban Development		Regional Development		Resources	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
47,912	27,805	(2,478)	6,176	(3,245)	490,825	90,303	16,390
100,002	5,463	3,437	1,213	31,486	14,011	23,300	6,212
147,914	33,268	959	7,389	28,240	504,836	113,603	22,602
11,479	4,886	7,299	1,085	280,541	302,027	40,451	20,118
136,435	28,382	(6,340)	6,304	(252,301)	202,809	73,152	2,484

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2021 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Sport, Recreation and Racing	
	2021	2020
Assets		
Financial assets	(3,455)	(110,779)
Non-financial assets	79,836	32,243
Total assets	76,381	(78,536)
Total liabilities	46,292	36,793
Net assets	30,089	(115,329)

4.1.4 Changes in output

The Local Government output was transferred to the DJPR, as a consequence of machinery of government changes effective 1 July 2020 and has been combined with Suburban development to form a new output. Priority Precincts has been renamed Business Precincts to reflect the Department's objectives. Medical Research was transferred to the department once again, as a result of the machinery of government change effective 1 July 2020 and has been incorporated into the Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business output.

4.2 Administered items

4.2.1 Administered (non-controlled) items

Administered 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 the 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	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
142,281	49,418	(185,038)	(89,138)	1,520,706	1,196,411
2,184	6,092	137,186	82,103	1,665,100	1,267,346
144,465	55,510	(47,852)	(7,035)	3,185,806	2,463,757
10,616	6,648	16,537	12,951	1,348,820	1,028,760
133,849	48,862	(64,389)	(19,986)	1,836,986	1,434,997

4.2.2 Administered income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2021

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2021	2020
Administered income from transactions		
Sale of goods and services	66,432	63,016
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	–	–
Royalties	–	–
Other income	824	269
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	22,322	35,567
Interest income	820	–
Grants	5,831	81
Total administered income from transactions	96,230	98,933
Administered expenses from transactions		
Payments into Consolidated Fund	(96,399)	(123,965)
Interest expense	–	–
Other expenses	(137)	239
Total administered expenses from transactions	(96,536)	(123,726)
Total administered net result from transactions	(305)	(24,793)
Net gain on non-financial assets	6,099	17,093
Total administered comprehensive result	5,794	(7,700)

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation		Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure		Industry, Innovation and Small Business	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
2	–	1	–	–	–	5	443
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	(296)	376	–	7	–	172	–
6	–	4	–	1	–	20	–
71	–	46	–	15	–	227	–
59	–	39	–	12	–	191	–
170	(296)	466	–	35	–	614	443
–	(172)	(260)	(132)	–	(41)	–	(1,186)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(12)	–	(8)	–	(2)	–	(38)	(21)
(12)	(172)	(268)	(132)	(2)	(41)	(38)	(1,207)
158	(468)	198	(132)	33	(41)	576	(764)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
158	(468)	198	(132)	33	(41)	576	(764)

4.2.2 Administered income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2021 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Jobs	
	2021	2020
Administered income from transactions		
Sale of goods and services	1,072	18,692
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	–	–
Royalties	–	–
Other income	102	–
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	20	–
Interest income	229	–
Grants	192	–
Total administered income from transactions	1,616	18,692
Administered expenses from transactions		
Payments into Consolidated Fund	–	(19,322)
Interest expense	–	–
Other expenses	(38)	(22)
Total administered expenses from transactions	(38)	(19,344)
Total administered net result from transactions	1,578	(652)
Net gain on non-financial assets	–	–
Total administered comprehensive result	1,578	(652)

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts		Local Government and Suburban Development		Regional Development		Resources	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
–	–	–	–	9	4,487	366	(654)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	136,878	110,860
6	–	6	–	5,656	–	7,150	4,972
1	–	1	–	35	(1)	23	1,438
13	–	13	–	395	–	273	38
11	–	623,429	–	331	–	219	–
31	–	623,449	–	6,425	4,486	144,909	116,654
–	(37)	–	(38)	(4,657)	(5,559)	(118,766)	(101,871)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(2)	(2)	(623,420)	–	(66)	(50)	(44)	(25)
(2)	(39)	(623,420)	(38)	(4,723)	(5,609)	(118,810)	(101,896)
29	(39)	29	(38)	1,703	(1,123)	26,099	14,758
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	(39)	29	(38)	1,703	(1,123)	26,099	14,758

4.2.2 Administered income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2021 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Sport, Recreation and Racing	
	2021	2020
Administered income from transactions		
Sale of goods and services	58	225
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	–	–
Royalties	–	–
Other income	1,076	43
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	48	–
Interest income	535	–
Grants	2,087	–
Total administered income from transactions	3,804	268
Administered expenses from transactions		
Payments into Consolidated Fund	1,068	(1,625)
Interest expense	–	–
Other expenses	(2,345)	(51)
Total administered expenses from transactions	(1,277)	(1,676)
Total administered net result from transactions	2,527	(1,408)
Net gain on non-financial assets	–	–
Total administered comprehensive result	2,527	(1,408)

(\$ thousand)						
Trade and Global Engagement		Tourism and Major Events		Departmental Totals		
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
1	–	4,967	8,847	72,912	95,056	
–	–	84,397	78,575	84,397	78,575	
–	–	–	–	136,878	110,860	
11	–	19,189	–	34,606	4,988	
2	–	13	–	22,498	37,004	
24	–	8,393	10,992	11,053	11,030	
20	–	123	–	632,546	81	
58	–	117,082	98,414	994,891	337,594	
–	(69)	(43,209)	(14,228)	(262,223)	(268,244)	
–	–	(40,590)	(41,364)	(40,590)	(41,364)	
(4)	–	(30,879)	(28,160)	(656,995)	(28,092)	
(4)	(69)	(114,679)	(83,752)	(959,808)	(337,700)	
54	(69)	2,404	14,662	35,083	(106)	
–	–	(142,084)	–	(135,985)	17,093	
54	(69)	(139,680)	14,662	(100,902)	16,987	

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2021

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2021	2020
Administered financial assets		
Cash and receivables	40,002	25,295
Trust funds	905	590
Loans	–	–
Total administered financial assets	40,907	25,885
Administered liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	2,393	8,669
Unearned income	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–
Total administered liabilities	2,393	8,669
Total administered net assets	38,514	17,216

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation		Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure		Industry, Innovation and Small Business	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
838	66	492	255	166	81	512	(1,850)
52	333	34	–	11	–	168	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	49,392	50,000
891	399	526	255	177	81	50,073	48,150
190	1,004	124	471	39	148	995	2,335
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
190	1,004	124	471	39	148	995	2,335
701	(605)	402	(216)	138	(67)	49,078	45,815

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2021 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Jobs	
	2021	2020
Administered financial assets		
Cash and receivables	3,689	1,270
Trust funds	170	–
Loans	–	–
Total administered financial assets	3,859	1,270
Administered liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	614	2,340
Unearned income	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–
Total administered liabilities	614	2,340
Total administered net assets	3,245	(1,070)

(\$ thousand)							
	Business Precincts		Local Government and Suburban Development		Regional Development		Resources
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021 2020
	107	72	149	72	4,514	2,186	117,744 120,766
	10	–	10	–	293	–	6,537 5,343
	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –
	117	72	159	72	4,807	2,186	124,281 126,109
	35	133	35	133	1,058	4,029	700 –
	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,020 1,080
	–	–	–	–	–	–	95 95
	35	133	35	133	1,058	4,029	1,815 1,175
	82	(61)	124	(61)	3,749	(1,843)	122,466 124,934

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2021 (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Sport, Recreation and Racing	
	2021	2020
Administered financial assets		
Cash and receivables	6,900	2,974
Trust funds	(25)	114
Loans	–	–
Total administered financial assets	6,875	3,088
Administered liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	1,434	5,458
Unearned income	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–
Total administered liabilities	1,434	5,458
Total administered net assets	5,441	(2,370)

(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 COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions have significantly impacted MCET's liquidity position creating challenges in servicing the loan. An assessment of future loan serviceability was undertaken during 2020–21 and identified that the loan was impaired. An allowance for impairment of \$142 million has been reflected in FY20–21 in the DJPR administered balance sheet.

(\$ thousand)					
Trade and Global Engagement		Tourism and Major Events ⁽ⁱ⁾		Departmental Totals	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
278	135	317	8,001	175,633	159,323
18	–	109	–	8,368	6,380
–	–	161,498	295,726	210,889	345,726
296	135	161,923	303,727	394,890	511,429
65	248	34,118	9,798	41,801	34,765
–	–	55,226	57,320	56,246	58,400
–	–	448,621	468,788	448,716	468,883
65	248	537,965	535,906	546,763	562,048
231	(113)	(376,042)	(232,179)	(151,873)	(50,619)

4.3 Restructuring of administrative arrangements

On 30 June 2020, the Government had issued an Administrative Arrangement Order (No. 235) restructuring some of its activities via machinery of government changes.

As part of the machinery of government restructures, the following have been transferred to/from the DJPR:

- Local Government Victoria from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), effective 1 July 2020;
- Medical Research from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), effective 1 July 2020;
- Service Systems Reform from the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), effective 1 July 2020; and
- Transport precincts to the Department of Transport (DOT), effective 22 December 2020.

Also, effective from 22 December 2020, the Secretary, Project Development was established as a body corporate under Section 41A of the *Project Development and Construction Management Act 1994* to facilitate and manage public construction for nominated projects under that Act. Land and building assets were transferred across from Major Projects Victoria (Department of Transport) to the newly established body corporate, the Secretary, Project Development.

The net assets transferred to/(from) the DJPR as a result of the administrative restructure were recognised/derecognised in the balance sheet at their carrying value immediately before the transfer and were accounted for as a distribution to/from the owner on the effective date.

The net asset transfers were treated as a contribution of capital by the State. No income has been recognised by the DJPR in respect of the net asset transferred from the transferor departments.

Net assets transferred in/(out)

	(\$ thousand)					Net Movement
	Transfer In (MOG)	Transfer In (MOG)	Transfer In (MOG)	Transfer in (s 41A)	Transfer Out (MOG)	
Assets	DELWP	DHHS	DPC	DOT	DOT	
Cash and deposits	4,761	2,706	–	–	–	7,467
Receivables	2,671	598	560	–	(358)	3,471
Property, plant and equipment	45	21	32	114,079	–	114,177
Liabilities						
Payables	(333)	–	(68)	–	–	(401)
Provisions for employee benefits	(2,190)	(524)	(492)	–	358	(2,848)
Other Liabilities	(45)	(21)	(32)	–	–	(98)
Net assets transferred	4,909	2,780	–	114,079	–	121,768

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 Intangible assets
- 5.3 Joint operations

5.1 Total property, plant and equipment

	(\$ thousand)					
	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated Depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Land at fair value	1,009,150	639,289	–	–	1,009,150	639,289
Buildings and structures at fair value	535,178	480,712	(21,321)	(38,443)	513,857	442,269
Leasehold Improvements	26,137	24,969	(11,980)	(6,809)	14,157	18,160
Plant and equipment at fair value	38,848	36,264	(11,959)	(7,428)	26,889	28,836
Motor vehicles at fair value	19,777	19,516	(7,763)	(5,788)	12,014	13,728
Assets under construction at cost	44,622	52,006	–	–	44,622	52,006
Cultural assets at fair value	2,866	18,101	(34)	(1,946)	2,831	16,155
Net carrying amount	1,676,578	1,270,857	(53,058)	(60,414)	1,623,520	1,210,443

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

5.1(a) Total right-of-use assets: building and vehicles

	(\$ thousand)		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated Depreciation	Net carrying amount
	2021	2021	2021
Buildings and structures at fair value	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

	(\$ thousand)	
	Buildings	Motor Vehicles at fair value
Opening balance – 1 July 2020	156,847	13,728
Additions	13,567	2,369
Transfers	–	–
Disposals	(101)	(745)
Net revaluation decrease/(increase)	(19,112)	–
Depreciation	(12,281)	(3,338)
Closing balance – 30 June 2021	138,919	12,014
Opening balance – 1 July 2019 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	358,740	13,256
Additions	6,210	5,979
Transfers ⁽ⁱ⁾	(188,041)	–
Disposals	–	(2,205)
Depreciation	(20,062)	(3,302)
Closing balance – 30 June 2020	156,847	13,728

(i) In November 2019, the DJPR transferred certain right-of-use assets to the Department of Treasury and Finance under the centralised accommodation management arrangements.

(ii) This balance represents the initial recognition of right-of-use assets recorded on the balance sheet on 1 July 2019 along with the transfer from finance lease assets (recognised under AASB 117 at 30 June 2019) to right-of-use assets (recognised under AASB 16 at 1 July 2019).

(\$ thousand)		
Gross carrying amount	Accumulated Depreciation	Net carrying amount
2020	2020	2020
168,226	(11,379)	156,847
19,516	(5,788)	13,728
187,742	(17,167)	170,575

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 adjusted 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 – Subsequent measurement

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 and non-specialised buildings

are valued using the market approach, whereby assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets that are considered to have nominal 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.

Infrastructure is valued using the current replacement cost method. This cost generally represents the replacement cost of the building/ component after applying depreciation rates on a useful life basis. However, for some iconic assets, the cost may be the reproduction cost rather than the replacement cost if those assets' service potential could only be replaced by reproducing them with the same materials.

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.

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 103I *Non-Financial Physical Assets* (FRD 103I).

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 103I.

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 as at 30 June 2021. The market that the assets are valued in is being impacted by the uncertainty that the COVID-19 outbreak has caused. The valuer has advised that the current market environment, impacted by COVID-19, creates significant valuation uncertainty. The value assessed at the valuation date may therefore change over a relatively short time period.

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.

5.1.1 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 ⁽ⁱ⁾

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Buildings and structures	28,820	35,688
Leasehold improvements	5,621	4,987
Plant and equipment	5,001	5,095
Motor vehicles at fair value	3,339	3,302
Cultural assets	28	1,237
Intangible produced assets (amortisation)	1,509	980
Total depreciation	44,319	51,289

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

	2021
Buildings and structures	25 to 85 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.

5.1.2 Carrying amount by purpose groups

	(\$ thousand)					
	Public administration		Public safety and environment		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Land at fair value	211,700	91,694	797,450	547,595	1,009,150	639,289
Buildings and structures at fair value	26,837	29,594	487,020	412,675	513,857	442,269
Leasehold Improvements	8,178	14,145	5,979	4,015	14,157	18,160
Plant and equipment at fair value	1,195	942	25,694	27,894	26,889	28,836
Motor vehicles at fair value	1,973	13,728	10,041	–	12,014	13,728
Assets under construction at cost	–	5,501	44,622	46,505	44,622	52,006
Cultural assets at fair value	–	–	2,831	16,155	2,831	16,155
Net carrying amount	249,883	155,604	1,373,637	1,054,839	1,623,520	1,210,443

5.1.3 Reconciliation of movements in carrying amount

	(\$ thousand)	
	Land at fair value	
	2021	2020
Opening balance	639,289	641,069
Machinery-of-government transferred in/(out) ⁽ⁱ⁾	83,640	–
Additions	60	527
Disposals	(3,930)	(2,006)
Transfers via contributed capital ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(933)	–
Transfers between classes	–	–
Transfers to classified as held for sale	–	(301)
Net revaluation increment	267,944	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	–	–
Reclassification	–	–
Given free of charge	23,080	–
Closing balance	1,009,150	639,289

	(\$ thousand)	
	Motor vehicles at fair value	
	2021	2020
Opening balance	13,728	13,256
Machinery-of-government transferred in/(out) ⁽ⁱ⁾	98	(81)
Additions	2,271	5,979
Disposals	(620)	(1,905)
Transfers via contributed capital ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	–	–
Transfers between classes	–	–
Transfers to classified as held for sale	(86)	(194)
Net revaluation increment	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(3,339)	(3,302)
Reclassification	–	–
Given free of charge	(38)	(25)
Closing balance	12,014	13,728

Note:

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

(ii) Transfer via contributed capital in FY20–21 is to Melbourne Convention Centre and Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning for transfer of asset. In the prior year, the DJPR transferred the right-of-use asset to the Department of Treasury and Finance under the centralised accommodation management arrangements. Both transfers were made pursuant to FRD 119A Transfer through Contribute Capital under the Financial Management Act 1994.

(\$ thousand)					
Buildings and structures at fair value		Leasehold improvements		Plant and equipment	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
442,269	649,742	18,160	19,541	28,836	30,070
30,439	–	–	–	–	(2,712)
13,662	6,941	2	176	2,247	6,230
(7,863)	(72)	(597)	(145)	(175)	(267)
–	(188,041)	–	–	–	–
28,482	9,566	1,581	4,021	770	610
–	–	–	–	–	–
35,688	–	–	–	–	–
(28,820)	(35,767)	(5,621)	(4,908)	(5,001)	(5,095)
–	(100)	632	(525)	213	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
513,857	442,269	14,157	18,160	26,889	28,836

(\$ thousand)					
Assets under construction		Cultural assets at fair value		Total	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
52,006	39,419	16,155	17,011	1,210,443	1,410,108
–	(8)	–	–	114,177	(2,801)
26,594	30,924	–	114	44,836	50,891
(14,745)	(430)	(14)	–	(27,944)	(4,825)
(1,820)	–	–	–	(2,753)	(188,041)
(17,413)	(14,463)	(13,420)	267	–	1
–	–	–	–	(86)	(495)
–	–	139	–	303,771	–
–	–	(28)	(1,237)	(42,810)	(50,309)
–	(3,436)	–	–	845	(4,061)
–	–	–	–	23,042	(25)
44,622	52,006	2,831	16,155	1,623,520	1,210,443

5.2 Intangible assets

	(\$ thousand)	
	Project Land Renewal Option	
	2021	2020
Gross carrying amount		
Opening balance	32,260	32,260
Machinery-of-government transferred in/(out)	—	—
Additions	—	—
Disposals	—	—
Transfers between classes	—	—
Closing balance	32,260	32,260
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening balance	(149)	(50)
Amortisation	(99)	(99)
Machinery-of-government transferred in/(out)	—	—
Disposals	—	—
Transfers between classes	—	—
Reclassification	—	—
Closing balance	(248)	(149)
Net carrying amount at end of financial year	32,012	32,111

(\$ thousand)					
Intangible Assets – Software		Work in Progress – Software Development		Total	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
3,788	320	–	2,963	36,048	35,543
–	(75)	–	–	–	(75)
305	–	52	580	358	580
–	–	–	–	–	–
14	3,543	(14)	(3,543)	–	–
4,107	3,788	38	–	36,406	36,048
(932)	(51)	–	–	(1,081)	(101)
(1,409)	(881)	–	–	(1,509)	(980)
–	7	–	–	–	7
–	(7)	–	–	–	(7)
–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	7	–
(2,334)	(932)	–	–	(2,583)	(1,081)
1,773	2,856	38	–	33,823	34,967

Project land renewal option relates to land in the DJPR's jointly controlled asset in the Bioscience Research Centre as well as the right to use project land. The right to use represents the difference between the States payment to La Trobe University for a 25 year lease term for the BioScience Research Centre and the market value of that rental.

Initial recognition

Purchased intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. When the recognition criteria in AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* is met, internally generated intangible assets are recognised at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use, that is, when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following are demonstrated:

- a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- b) an intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- c) the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- d) the intangible asset will most likely generate future economic benefits;
- e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- f) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Subsequent measurement

Intangible produced and non-produced assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives of 4 to 7 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'.

Impairment

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (and intangible assets not yet available for use) are tested annually for impairment (as described below) and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment whenever an indication of impairment is identified.

5.3 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	
			2021 %	2020 %
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, upon request, has provided RASV with a loan to fulfill 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. 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	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current assets				
Cash and deposits	–	–	102	258
Receivables – contributions receivable	–	–	–	60
Receivables	8,018	7,343	188	213
Total current assets	8,018	7,343	290	531
Non-current assets				
Non current receivable	7,079	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	92,061	111,562	104,023	103,935
Intangible assets	32,003	32,106	–	–
Total non-current assets	131,143	143,668	104,023	103,935
Total assets	139,161	151,011	104,313	104,466
Current liabilities				
Payables	7,522	6,405	1,719	1,732
Borrowings	5,676	4,798	2,198	1,993
Other liabilities	–	–	55	55
Total current liabilities	13,198	11,203	3,972	3,780
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	241,453	247,128	34,129	36,327
Other liabilities	–	–	2,037	2,092
Total non-current liabilities	241,453	247,128	36,166	38,419
Total liabilities	254,651	258,331	40,138	42,199
Net (liabilities)/assets	(115,490)	(107,320)	64,175	62,267
Income	37,028	29,252	34	879
Expenses	(40,460)	(33,537)	(6,101)	(6,126)
Net loss	(3,432)	(4,285)	(6,067)	(5,247)

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)	
	2021	2020
Contractual		
Receivables – government	66,854	105,429
Receivables – non-government ^{(ii) (iii)}	227,336	254,660
Statutory		
Amounts owing from Victorian Government ⁽ⁱ⁾	698,297	396,679
GST input tax credit recoverable from the ATO	93,097	23,943
FBT	168	1,316
Total receivables	1,085,753	782,028
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Current receivables	855,745	553,656
Non-current receivables	230,008	228,372
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 \$200.3 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. 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)	
	2021	2020
Contractual		
Supplies and services	73,127	72,592
Amounts payable to government and agencies	20,745	77,901
Unearned income	2,243	2,243
Financial guarantees	54,522	61,120
Other payables	432,766	117,062
Statutory		
Other taxes payable	770	546
Total payables	584,172	331,464
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Current payables	525,981	266,398
Non-current payables	58,191	65,066

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 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 10 days. No interest is charged on the 'other payables' for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice.

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
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	–	–	–	–
Other payables	432,766	432,766	431,746	–	–	1,020	–
Total	583,403	592,927	528,433	1,144	5,159	25,931	32,260
2020							
Supplies and services	72,592	72,592	72,592	–	–	–	–
Amounts payable to government and agencies	77,901	77,901	77,901	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantees	61,120	70,890	570	1,139	5,135	25,853	38,193
Unearned income	2,243	2,243	2,243	–	–	–	–
Other payables	117,062	117,062	116,042	–	–	1,020	–
Total	330,918	340,688	269,348	1,139	5,135	26,873	38,193

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)	
		2021	2020
Prepayments		5,136	18,907
Inventories		369	369
Non-financial assets held for sale	9.3	87	495
Biological assets	8.3.2	2,165	2,165
Total current other non-financial assets		7,757	21,936

Other non-financial assets include prepayments, which 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.

6.4 Other provisions

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Information technology improvement projects	5,852	6,994
Acquisition of leasehold improvements	1,514	1,916
Mine site rehabilitation	11,916	1,481
Other	4,173	6
Total current provisions	23,455	10,397
Non-current provisions		
Other	336	336
Total non-current provisions	336	336
Total other provisions	23,791	10,733

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)	
	2021	2020
Current		
Opening balance	10,733	10,206
Additional provisions recognised	20,098	1,394
Reductions arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	(7,040)	(801)
Reductions resulting from re-measurement or settlement without cost	–	(66)
Closing balance	23,791	10,733

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 3.4 Other operating expenses) based on agreed payments in the occupancy agreement.

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)	
	2021	2020
Current borrowings		
Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾		
– Public private partnership (PPP) related lease liabilities	28,701	28,518
– Non-PPP related lease liabilities	11,182	8,743
Advances from government ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	95,963	27,122
Advances from Commonwealth ^{(iii)(iv)}	27,469	21,996
Total current borrowings	163,315	86,380
Non-current borrowings		
Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾		
– PPP related lease liabilities	246,506	258,752
– Non-PPP related lease liabilities	22,892	11,816
Advances from government ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	6,488	8,834
Advances from Commonwealth ^{(iii)(iv)}	172,906	212,552
Total non-current borrowings	448,792	491,954
Total borrowings	612,108	578,334

(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. 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 or 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
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
2020							
Finance lease liabilities	307,830	540,987	4,874	6,292	25,496	133,333	370,992
Advances from government	35,956	35,956	23,939	–	3,183	8,151	682
Advances from Commonwealth	234,548	234,548	7,990	3,955	10,052	19,035	193,517
Total	578,334	811,492	36,803	10,247	38,731	160,520	565,191

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

7.1.2 Interest expense

Total interest expense

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Interest on leases	(26,073)	(29,959)
Other interest expense	(288)	(437)
Total interest expense	(26,361)	(30,396)

'Other interest expense' includes costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and includes short-term and long-term borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, and the increase in financial liabilities and non-employee provisions due to the unwinding of discounts to reflect the passage of time.

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

The DJPR recognises borrowing costs immediately as an expense, even where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset.

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.

7.2.1 (a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented in Note 5.1(a)

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)	
	2021	2020
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(26,073)	(32,350)
Total amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement	(26,073)	(32,350)

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 2021 relating to leases.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Total cash outflow for leases	15,534	10,348

For any new contracts entered into, the DJPR considers whether a contract 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:

- 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-substance 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 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	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
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	22,909	22,915	16,924	16,928
Longer than five years	29,444	35,168	13,889	15,861
Biosciences Research Centre ⁽ⁱ⁾				
Not longer than one year	24,520	24,329	23,313	23,130
Longer than one year but no later than five years	103,384	102,556	80,427	79,783
Longer than five years	304,835	335,823	135,267	143,494
Other lease liabilities payable ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾				
Not longer than one year	11,902	9,205	11,182	8,743
Longer than one year but no later than five years	18,590	12,185	16,462	11,816
Longer than five years	7,165	–	6,629	–
Minimum future lease payments	528,479	547,911	309,481	305,143
less future finance charges	(218,999)	(242,768)	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	309,481	305,143	309,481	305,143
Included in the financial statements as:				
Current borrowings lease liabilities (Note 7.1)	–	–	39,883	37,262
Non-current borrowings lease liabilities (Note 7.1)	–	–	269,398	270,568
Total	–	–	309,281	307,830

(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)	
	2021	2020
Cash and short term deposits	9,391	7,962
Funds held in trust	419,462	396,364
Balance as per cash flow statement	428,853	404,326

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.

The above funding arrangements often result in the DJPR having a notional shortfall in the cash at bank required for payment of unpresented cheques at the reporting period.

At 30 June 2021, cash at bank included the amount of a notional shortfall for the payment of unpresented cheques of \$361 (2020: \$71,320).

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

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Net result for the year	5,927	(10,487)
Non-cash movements		
Losses/(Gain) on disposal of non-financial assets	11,532	(355)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets and intangible assets	44,319	51,289
Increase in provision	13,057	–
Financial guarantee	–	61,120
Loan income from RASV	(6,598)	–
Land received free of charge	(25,016)	–
Revaluation of investments	3,958	(9,740)
Realised (gain)/ loss on foreign exchange	(1,063)	1,272
Impairment of loans and receivables	6,166	389
Revaluation of long service leave liability	(1,727)	1,101
Movements in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(306,420)	24,339
Increase/(decrease) in payables	273,085	(97,436)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	19,302	8,031
Net cash flows from operating activities	36,523	29,523

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:

	2021
Controlled Trusts	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2020
State trusts	
Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund	204,062
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.	
State Development Special Projects Trust Account	40,344
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.	
Agriculture Projects Trust Account	43,527
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.	
Disease Compensation Funds	35,956
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.	
Plant, Equipment and Machinery Trust Accounts	1,941
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.	
State Treasury Trust Fund	(224)
Established under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt and disbursement of unclaimed monies and other funds held in trust.	
Inter-departmental transfer fund	48,262
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.	
Animals in Research and Teaching Welfare Fund	545
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.	
Commonwealth Treasury Trust Fund	21,951
Established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> , for the purpose of holding funds from the Commonwealth Government.	
VicFleet 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	396,364

(\$ thousand)							
2021				2020			
MOG Transferred in	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance as at 30 June 2021	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2019	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance as at 30 June 2020
–	46,605	(103,110)	147,557	243,768	841,457	(881,163)	204,062
–	22,291	(17,855)	44,780	47,966	118,162	(125,784)	40,344
–	27,960	(15,806)	55,681	48,664	91,433	(96,570)	43,527
–	7,769	(3,509)	40,216	31,753	9,403	(5,200)	35,956
–	–	–	1,941	1,963	948	(970)	1,941
137	417	(765)	(435)	413	2,713	(3,350)	(224)
7,330	200,685	(149,913)	106,364	19,846	178,143	(149,727)	48,262
–	2,954	(854)	2,645	179	1,005	(639)	545
–	8,255	(9,492)	20,714	72,042	64,949	(115,040)	21,951
–	818	(818)	–	–	2,024	(2,024)	–
7,467	317,754	(302,122)	419,462	414,129	1,310,237	(1,380,467)	396,364

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
Administered trusts	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2020
State trusts	
Lysterfield Reclamation Levy Trust Fund	5,076
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	178
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	140
Established under the ANZAC Day Act 1958 to receive funds as required to be paid by the <i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i> and the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> and to be credited to the Victorian Veterans Fund.	
Public Service Commuters Club	986
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	–
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	–
Total administered trusts	6,380

(\$ thousand)								
2021					2020			
MOG Transferred in	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance as at 30 June 2021	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2019	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing Balance as at 30 June 2020	
–	522	–	5,598	5,760	–	(684)	5,076	
–	167	–	345	177	1	–	178	
–	55	–	195	27	113	–	140	
–	313	–	1,299	(257)	1,250	(7)	986	
–	3,655	(2,722)	932	–	–	–	–	
–	623,418	(623,418)	–	–	–	–	–	
–	628,129	(626,141)	8,368	5,707	1,364	(691)	6,380	

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: 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 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	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

Nominal Amounts: 2020

	(\$ thousand)			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Public private partnership commitments	15,610	44,176	197,446	257,232
Capital expenditure commitments	4,525	28	–	4,553
Other operating commitments	61,323	33,492	5,090	99,905
Accommodation expenditure commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	37,865	13,061	–	50,926
Grant commitments	339,742	347,459	9,476	696,677
Total commitment (inclusive of GST)	459,065	438,216	212,012	1,109,293
Less GST recoverable				(100,845)
Total commitment (exclusive of GST)				1,008,448

(i) The DJPR has an occupancy agreement, ending on 31 October 2021, 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.

(ii) The increase in grant commitments predominantly relate to COVID-19 support grants.

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)			
	2021		2020	
	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⁾	18,037	29,580	18,657	32,031
Biosciences Research Centre ^{(iii) (iv)}	126,275	247,438	130,477	262,874
Total commitments payable for PPPs	144,311	277,017	149,135	294,905
Commissioned PPP commitments receivable				
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(9,018)	(14,790)	(9,329)	(16,015)
Biosciences Research Centre ^{(iii) (iv)}	(10,834)	(20,606)	(10,936)	(21,657)
less GST recoverable from the ATO	(11,314)	(21,966)	(11,715)	(23,385)
Total commitments receivable for PPPs	(31,167)	(57,361)	(31,980)	(61,058)
Net commitments for PPP (exclusive of GST)	113,145	219,656	117,154	233,847

(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	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Commissioned PPP related lease commitments				
Not longer than one year	50,892	49,608	38,315	40,388
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	217,102	211,615	134,574	141,855
Longer than five years	472,179	528,557	187,256	218,290
Minimum future lease payments	740,172	789,780	360,145	400,533
Less future finance charges	(380,027)	(389,247)	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	360,145	400,533	360,145	400,533

Melbourne Convention Centre development project lease commitments (Expansion)

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
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	28,234	31,877	16,552	18,177
	46,450	50,093	32,158	33,783
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	(28,234)	(31,877)	(16,552)	(18,177)
	(46,450)	(50,093)	(32,158)	(33,783)
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	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Commissioned PPP related other commitments				
Not longer than one year	21,933	21,424	16,513	17,442
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	93,043	90,896	57,688	60,945
Longer than five years	199,643	223,723	79,245	92,500
Minimum future payments	314,619	336,043	153,446	170,887
Less future finance charges	(161,173)	(165,156)	–	–
Present value of minimum other payments	153,446	170,887	153,446	170,887

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

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Commissioned PPP related lease commitments				
Not longer than one year	4,227	4,102	4,074	3,954
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	18,234	17,695	15,175	14,726
Longer than five years	42,219	46,985	24,879	26,885
Minimum future lease payments	64,680	68,782	44,128	45,565
Less future finance charges	(20,552)	(23,217)	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	44,128	45,565	44,128	45,565

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 2019 that future lease payments relating to the facility constructed in 2009 amount to \$405.8 million in net present value terms, or \$838.1 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 entered into a loan agreement with MCET under which MCET undertook to repay the State of Victoria 50 per cent (\$227.5 million) of the value of the asset (\$455 million) over a 25 year period. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions have significantly impacted MCET's liquidity position creating challenges in servicing the loan. An assessment of future loan serviceability was undertaken during 2020–21 and identified that the loan was impaired. An allowance for impairment of \$132 million has been reflected in FY20–21 in the DJPR administered balance sheet as per Note 4.2.

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 2021, these future service payments amount to \$314.6 million in net present value terms, or \$153.4 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 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 2021 is being impacted by the uncertainty that the COVID-19 outbreak has caused. The valuer has advised that the current market environment, impacted by 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. The DJPR recognises some debt securities that are held for trading in this category and designated certain debt securities as fair value through net result in this category.

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. The 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
- the 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
- the 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 the DJPR has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset is recognised to the extent of the 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 the DJPRs' business model for managing its financial assets has changes 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
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
– Other payables	–	–	–	432,766	432,766
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).

8.1.1 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
2020					
Contractual financial assets					
Cash and deposits	404,326	–	–	–	404,326
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	8,294	351,795	–	360,089
Investments	–	9,986	71	–	10,057
Total contractual financial assets	404,326	18,280	351,866	–	774,472
Contractual financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
– Supplies and services	–	2,794	–	69,798	72,592
– Amounts payable to government and agencies	–	–	–	77,901	77,901
– Financial guarantees	–	–	–	61,120	61,120
– Other payables	–	–	–	117,062	117,062
Borrowings					
– Lease liabilities	–	–	–	307,830	307,830
– Advances from government	–	–	–	35,956	35,956
– Advances from Commonwealth	–	–	–	234,548	234,548
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	2,794	–	904,214	907,008

(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
2021				
Contractual financial assets				
Financial assets designated at amortised cost	–	(6,166)	1,287	(4,880)
Investments measured at fair value	6,029	–	–	6,029
Total contractual financial assets	6,029	(6,166)	1,287	1,149
Contractual financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	–	–	(26,361)	(26,361)
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	–	(26,361)	(26,361)
2020				
Contractual financial assets				
Financial assets designated at amortised cost	–	(389)	3,629	3,240
Investments measured at fair value	9,986	–	–	9,986
Total contractual financial assets	9,986	(389)	3,629	13,226
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 rates.

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 main purpose in holding financial instruments is to prudentially manage the DJPR's financial risks within the government policy parameters.

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 (AAA credit rating)	Other	Total
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	340,963	2,046	380,105	723,115
2020				
Cash and deposits	268,417	2,044	133,865	404,326
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	106,773	–	245,022	351,795
Investments	–	–	71	71
Total contractual financial assets	375,190	2,044	378,958	756,192

(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 are 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's Fair Payment 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;

- maintaining an adequate level of uncommitted funds that can be drawn at short notice to meet its short-term obligations
- 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 triple-A), which assists in accessing debt market at a lower interest rate.

The DJPR's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on 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

	(\$ 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

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	(\$ thousand)				
	Interest rate exposure				
	Weighted average interest rate	Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
2020					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	1.06%	404,326	2,044	268,415	133,867
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	1.60%	351,795	–	231,188	120,607
Investments		71	–	–	71
Total financial assets		756,192	2,044	499,603	254,545
Financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Supplies and services		69,798	–	–	69,798
Amounts payable to government and agencies		77,901	–	–	77,901
Financial guarantee		61,120	61,120	–	–
Other payables		117,062	–	–	117,062
Borrowings					
Lease liabilities	7.83%	307,830	307,830	–	–
Advances from government		35,956	–	–	35,956
Advances from Commonwealth	1.53%	234,548	–	234,548	–
Total financial liabilities		904,215	368,950	234,548	300,717

(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
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
2020			
Contractual financial assets			
Cash and deposits	404,326	(4,043)	4,043
Receivables	351,795	(3,518)	3,518
Investments	71	(1)	1
Total impact		(7,562)	7,562
Contractual financial liabilities			
Payables	264,761	(2,648)	2,648
Lease liabilities	307,830	(3,078)	3,078
Advances from Government	35,956	(360)	360
Advances from Commonwealth	234,548	(2,345)	2,345
Total impact		(8,431)	8,431

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 2021 (2020: \$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)	
	2021	2020
Legal disputes	–	1,144
Insurance claims	502	502
Mining site rehabilitation bonds(i)	123,674	55,790
Total contingent liabilities	124,176	57,436

(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

The State has entered into an agreement through the State Support Deed – Non-Core Land with Showgrounds Retail Developments Pty Ltd and the RASV whereby the State agrees to support certain payment obligations of RASV that may arise under the Non Core Development Agreement.

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 the DJPR 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 2020–21 reporting period.

Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost

	(\$ thousand)			
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Fair Value
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Contractual financial assets				
Cash and deposits	428,853	404,326	428,853	404,326
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	294,191	351,795	294,191	351,795
Investments	71	71	71	71
Total contractual financial assets	723,115	756,192	723,115	756,192
Contractual financial liabilities				
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾				
– Supplies and services	526,638	264,760	526,638	264,760
– Finance guarantee	54,522	61,120	54,522	61,120
Borrowings				
– Lease liabilities	309,281	307,830	309,281	307,830
– Advances from government	102,451	35,956	102,451	35,956
– Advances from Commonwealth	200,375	234,549	200,375	234,549
Total contractual financial liabilities	1,193,267	904,215	1,193,267	904,215

(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⁾
2021				
Financial assets at fair value through net result				
Receivables	–	–	–	–
Investments	6,029	6,029	–	–
Total financial assets at fair value	6,029	6,029	–	–
Financial liabilities at fair value through net result				
Payables	–	–	–	–
Total financial liabilities at fair value	–	–	–	–
2020				
Financial assets at fair value through net result				
Receivables	8,294	2,794	–	5,500
Investments	9,986	9,986	–	–
Total financial assets at fair value	18,280	12,780	–	5,500
Financial liabilities at fair value through net result				
Payables	2,794	2,794	–	–
Total financial liabilities at fair value	2,794	2,794	–	–

(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 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 building 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.

8.3.2 Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets

(\$ thousand)				
	Carrying amount as at 30 June 2020	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using		
		Level 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 3 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2020				
Land at fair value				
Non-specialised land	334,734	–	83,123	251,611
Specialised land	304,555	–	–	304,555
Total of land at fair value	639,289	–	83,123	556,166
Buildings at fair value				
Non-specialised buildings	29,344	–	14,084	15,260
Specialised buildings	412,925	–	7,163	405,762
Total of buildings at fair value	442,269	–	21,247	421,022
Plant and equipment at fair value				
Vehicles ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	598	–	–	598
Plant and equipment	28,238	–	–	28,238
Total plant and equipment at fair value	28,836	–	–	28,836
Cultural assets at fair value				
Cultural assets	16,155	–	13	16,142
Total cultural assets at fair value	16,155	–	13	16,142
Building leasehold improvements at fair value				
Leasehold improvements	18,160	–	–	18,160
Total leasehold improvements at fair value	18,160	–	–	18,160
Motor vehicles at fair value				
Motor vehicles	13,728	–	–	13,728
Total motor vehicles at fair value	13,728	–	–	13,728
Total property, plant, equipment and at fair value	1,158,437	–	104,383	1,054,054

(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.

An independent valuation has been performed by the Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) on the DJPR's land, building and cultural assets with an effective date of 30 June 2021. There has been no change in valuation techniques during the year.

Non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings

Non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings are 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 and non-specialised buildings 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.

The income approach is also used for land and buildings as a valuation technique that converts future amounts (e.g. cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (i.e. discounted) amount. The fair value measurement is determined on the basis of the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.

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 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 depreciated 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 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

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

Gains or losses recognised in other economic flows – other Comprehensive income

Revaluation

Sub-total**Closing balance**

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

(ii) This balance represents the net transfer out of Level 3 to Level 2 due to no significant and unobservable adjustments as a result of DJPR 2020–21 5-year scheduled revaluation exercise conducted by Valuer-General Victoria (VGV).

(iii) This balance represents the net transfer out of Level 2 to Level 3 due to being specialised buildings valued using the current replacement cost method as a result of DJPR 2020–21 5-year scheduled revaluation exercise conducted by Valuer-General Victoria (VGV).

(\$ thousand)						
Specialised & non-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

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value movements (continued)

2020

Opening balance

Additions

Disposals

Transfers to classified as held for sale

Given free of charge

Transfers in/(out) – machinery of government transfers

Transfer between classes

Transfer in (out) of Level 3 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

Depreciation

Subtotal**Closing balance**

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

(ii) This balance represents the net transfer out of Level 3 to Level 2 due to containing no significant and unobservable adjustments as a result of DJPR 2020–21 5-year scheduled revaluation exercise conducted by Valuer-General Victoria (VGV).

(iii) This balance represents the net transfer out of Level 2 to Level 3 due to being specialised buildings valued using the current replacement cost method as a result of DJPR 2020–21 5-year scheduled revaluation exercise conducted by Valuer-General Victoria (VGV).

(\$ thousand)						
Specialised & non-specialised land	Specialised buildings & non-specialised buildings	Plant and equipment and vehicles	Motor vehicles	Cultural assets	Leasehold improvements	Total
557,947	421,385	30,063	13,256	16,998	19,541	1,059,190
527	116	6,230	5,979	114	176	13,142
(2,007)	(72)	(266)	(1,905)	–	(144)	(4,394)
(301)	–	–	(194)	–	–	(495)
–	–	–	(25)	–	–	(25)
–	–	(2,711)	(81)	–	–	(2,792)
–	9,190	502	–	267	3,250	13,209
	15,260					15,260
–	(24,857)	(4,982)	(3,302)	(1,237)	(4,663)	(39,041)
(1,781)	(363)	(1,227)	472	(856)	(1,381)	(5,136)
556,166	421,022	28,836	13,728	16,142	18,160	1,054,054

8.3.2 Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets

Description of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations for 2021

2021 Asset class	Valuation technique ⁽ⁱ⁾	Significant unobservable inputs ⁽ⁱ⁾
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 2020.

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

	(\$ thousand)			
	2021		2020	
	Carrying amount	Level 2 Fair value measurement	Carrying amount	Level 2 Fair value measurement
Breeding livestock – pigs, sheep and cattle	2,165	2,859	2,165	2,165
Total biological assets	2,165	2,859	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 2021.

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 Reserves
- 9.6 Entities consolidated pursuant to section 53(1) (b) of the FMA
- 9.7 Correction of prior year error
- 9.8 Responsible persons
- 9.9 Remuneration of executives
- 9.10 Related parties
- 9.11 Remuneration of auditors
- 9.12 Subsequent events
- 9.13 Other accounting policies
- 9.14 Australian Accounting Standards issued that are not yet effective
- 9.15 Departmental output objectives and descriptions
- 9.16 Glossary of technical terms
- 9.17 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.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Forgiveness or waiver of liability ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,385	–
Compensation for economic loss	–	200
Total ex-gratia expenses	1,385	200

(i) Write off of grants paid in error to Business Support grant applicants, 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 COVID-19 restrictions.

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, and
- reclassified amounts relating to available-for-sale financial instruments from the reserves to net result due to a disposal or derecognition of the financial instrument. This does not include reclassification between equity accounts due to machinery of government changes or 'other transfers' of assets.

Other economic flows included in net result

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
(Losses)/gains on disposal of non financial assets	(11,532)	355
Total net (losses)/gains on non-financial assets	(11,533)	355
Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments		
Impairment of loans and receivable	(6,166)	(389)
Revaluation (losses)/gains on investment	(3,958)	9,740
Realised gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	1,063	(1,272)
Total net gains/(losses) on financial instruments	(9,061)	8,079
Other losses from other economic flows		
Revaluation of long service leave liability ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,727	(1,101)
Total other losses from other economic flows	1,727	(1,101)
Total other economic flows included in net result	(18,866)	7,333

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

9.3 Non-financial assets held for sale

Total non-financial assets held for sale

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Current assets		
Leased motor vehicles held for sale	87	194
Land held for sale	–	301
Total non-financial assets held for sale	87	495

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 use 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.

Freehold land held for sale is carried at fair value less costs to dispose. Refer to Note 8.3.2 – Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets for the valuation technique applied to non specialised land.

9.4 Equity disclosure

Contributed capital

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	1,463,968	1,484,593
Prior year adjustment	–	33,993
Capital transactions with the State in its capacity as owner arising from:	–	–
Capital appropriations	202,460	187,632
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio	(226,946)	(239,395)
Administrative restructure and other transfers – net assets transferred	–	–
Net assets transferred to other government entities	(4,991)	(2,870)
Net assets transferred from other government entities	121,768	15
Balance at end of the year	1,556,259	1,463,968

Net assets transferred (to)/from other Government entities

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Department of Transport	114,079	(2,870)
Department of Treasury and Finance	–	15
Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning	4,909	–
Department of Health and Human Services	2,780	–
Balance at end of the year	121,768	(2,855)

Capital funding to agencies within portfolio

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Melbourne and Olympic Parks Trust	(38,451)	(126,377)
State Centre Sports Trust	(41,667)	(41,533)
Australian Centre for Moving Image	–	(24,882)
Museum Board Victoria	(4,500)	(5,500)
Victoria Arts Centre Trust	(18,915)	(15,104)
Emerald Tourist Railway Board	(11,279)	(1,745)
Library Board Victoria	(20)	(1,467)
Docklands Studio Melbourne	(41,563)	(3,416)
Geelong Performing Arts Centre	(23,627)	(9,293)
Kardina Park Stadium Trust	(14,794)	(2,033)
National Gallery Victoria	(17,129)	(8,045)
Federation Square	(15,000)	–
Total capital contributions to agencies within portfolio	(226,946)	(239,395)

9.5 Reserves

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Physical asset revaluation surplus ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	–
Balance at beginning of financial year	–	–
Revaluation increments	303,771	–
Transfers to accumulated surplus	–	–
Share of increments in revaluation surplus attributed to joint ventures	–	–
Balance at end of financial year	303,771	–

(i) The physical assets revaluation surplus arises on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment

9.6 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	
	2021	2020
Total income from transactions	7,189,339	3,264,523
Net result from transactions	25,183	(17,185)
Total assets ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2,861,594	2,223,776
Total liabilities	1,147,989	794,302

(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		Other section 53(1)(b) entities ⁽ⁱ⁾ (Excluding RAC)		Eliminations and adjustments		DJPR consolidated group	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
2	19	4,421	2,151	–	–	7,193,762	3,266,693
395	(631)	(785)	(4)	–	–	24,793	(17,820)
203,699	238,309	120,513	1,672	–	–	3,185,806	2,463,757
200,243	234,458	588	–	–	–	1,348,820	1,028,760

9.7 Correction of a prior period error

During the year, the DJPR assessed the classification and accounting for the Melbourne Convention Centre Development Project (MCCD Project) and the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre Expansion Project (MCEC Project) and concluded that the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust (MCET) is the beneficiary of the MCCD and MCEC Projects and both projects should be classified and accounted for as administered on behalf of the State.

As per Australian Accounting Standards AASB 108 *Accounting Policy, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error*, the DJPR has accordingly reclassified its previously reported controlled operations for the MCEC projects as administered on behalf of the State by adjusting its opening balances as at 1 July 2020.

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

	(\$ thousand)		
	As at 30 June 2020 (previously reported)	Impact of prior period errors	As at 30 June 2020 restated
Controlled Comprehensive operating statement			
Output appropriations	3,051,834	(7,983)	3,043,851
Interest expense	(32,787)	2,391	(30,396)
Other operating expenses	(532,291)	5,592	(526,699)
Balance Sheet			
Receivables	783,372	(1,344)	782,028
Payables – Accrued expenses	333,438	(1,974)	331,464
Borrowings – short term	611,697	(33,363)	578,334
Equity			
Contributed capital	1,429,975	33,993	1,463,968

Administered

	(\$ thousand)		
	As at 30 June 2020 (previously reported)	Impact of prior period errors	As at 30 June 2020 restated
Administered income from transactions			
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	70,592	7,983	78,575
Administered expenses from transactions			
Interest expense	(38,973)	(2,391)	(41,364)
Other expenses	(22,500)	(5,592)	(28,092)
Administered assets and liabilities			
Cash and receivables	157,979	1,344	159,323
Creditors and accruals	32,791	1,974	34,765
Interest bearing liabilities	435,520	33,363	468,883

9.8 Responsible persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, 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**

Mr Simon Phemister

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Minister for Business Precincts

Minister for Industry, Support and Recovery

Minister for Racing

Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events

Minister for Trade

The Hon. Martin Pakula MP

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

**Minister for the Coordination of Jobs,
Precincts and Regions: COVID-19**

The Hon. Martin Pakula MP

1 July 2020 to 7 November 2020

Minister for Employment

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

Minister for Small Business

The Hon. Jaala Pulford

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Minister for Agriculture

Minister for Regional Development

The Hon. Mary-Anne Thomas MP

22 December 20 to 30 June 2021

The Hon. Jaclyn Symes

1 July 2020 to 21 December 2020

Minister for Cross Border Coordination

The Hon. Mary-Anne Thomas MP

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Minister for Resources

The Hon. Jaclyn Symes

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Minister for Local Government

Minister for Suburban Development

The Hon. Shaun Leane

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Minister for Creative Industries

The Hon. Danny Pearson

29 September 2020 to 30 June 2021

The Hon. Martin Foley

1 July 2020 to 25 September 2020

Minister for Community Sport

The Hon. Ros Spence MP

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

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 \$570,000 – \$579,000 (2020: \$560,000 – \$569,000)

Amounts relating to ministers are reported in the financial statements of the Department of Parliamentary Services. For information regarding related party transactions of ministers, the register of members' interests is publicly available from:

parliament.vic.gov.au/publications/register-of-interests

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 renegotiated 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.

9.9 Remuneration of executive officers

(including Key Management Personnel disclosed in Note 9.10) ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

	(\$thousand)	
	Total remuneration	
	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	36,654	26,635
Post-employment benefits	3,095	2,147
Other long-term benefits	873	634
Termination benefits	87	732
Total remuneration ⁽ⁱ⁾	40,709	30,148
Total number of executives	219	159
Total annualised employee equivalent (AEE) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	172.8	125.8

(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 9.10).

(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 2020–21 hence the number is comparatively less than the total number of executives.

9.10 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 (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 – Grants and other transfers) 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. (Note 7.1 – Borrowings).

Key management personnel (KMP) of the DJPR includes the Portfolio Ministers (Note 9.8 – Responsible persons) and members of the Senior Executive Team, which includes:

- Secretary: Simon Phemister
- Associate Secretary: Penelope McKay
- Deputy Secretary – Corporate Services: Penelope McKay
- Associate Deputy Secretary – Corporate Services: Andrew Parsons
- Deputy Secretary – Delivery and Recovery (COVID-19): Alex Kamenev (from 1 July 2020)
- Deputy Secretary – Industry Coordination and Recovery: Alex Kamenev (from 7 October 2020)
- Chief Executive Officer – Melbourne Arts Precincts Board: Alex Kamenev (from 5 March 2021)
- Deputy Secretary – Creative, Sports and Visitor Economy: Andrew Abbot
- Deputy Secretary – Rural and Regional Victoria: Beth Jones
- Deputy Secretary – Employment & Inclusion: David Clements
- Deputy Secretary – Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement: David Latina
- Chief Executive Officer, Global Victoria: Gonul Serbest
- Acting Deputy Secretary – Industry Coordination and Recovery: Jim Round (from 26 March 2021)
- Deputy Secretary – Key Initiatives and Support: Lill Healy (from 1 July 2020)
- Deputy Secretary – Border Relations, Supply Chain and Logistics: Lill Healy (from 30 July 2020)
- Deputy Secretary – Industry Coordination and Recovery: Lill Healy (from 31 July 2020 until 26 March 2021)
- Deputy Secretary – Agriculture: Matt Lowe
- Deputy Secretary – Forestry and Climate Change: Paul Smith (from 4 March 2021)
- Deputy Secretary – Local Government and Suburban Development: Emily Phillips

KMP of the Administrative Office, Latrobe Valley Authority include:

- Chief Executive Officer, Latrobe Valley Authority: Karen Cain

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: Sal Perna (until 28 February 2021)
Racing Integrity Commissioner	Chair: Sean Carroll (from 28 February 2021)
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 is reported within the Department of Parliamentary Services' Financial Report.

Compensation of key management personnel:

	(\$ thousand)			
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	DJPR ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	DJPR ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Administrative offices and section 53	Administrative offices and section 53 ^(iv)
Short-term employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	4,548	3,565	835	526
Post-employment benefits	266	206	65	44
Other long-term benefits	108	87	20	9
Total compensation ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	4,922	3,858	920	579

(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 9.9 – 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 and 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 and Racing Integrity Commissioner, Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority, 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.

9.11 Remuneration of auditors

	(\$ thousand)	
	2021	2020
Victorian Auditor-General's Office		
Audit of the financial statements	375	367
Total	375	367

9.12 Subsequent events

The Victorian Government continues to provide economic support packages to assist Victorians impacted by COVID-19.

The DJPR will continue to be a leading department in the delivery of these support programs and the financial impacts of these new support programs will be reflected in the DJPR's 2021–22 financial statements.

9.13 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.

9.14 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 2020–21 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 2020-1 *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 department 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 department's reporting.

- AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts*.
- AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities (Appendix C)*.
- AASB 2020-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Private Sector Entities*.
- AASB 2020-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments*.
- AASB 2020-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19-Rent Related Concessions: Tier 2 Disclosures*.
- AASB 2020-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2*.
- AASB 2020-9 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Tier 2 Disclosures: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2) and Other Amendments*.

9.15 Departmental output objectives and descriptions

The DJPR outputs during the financial year ended 30 June 2021 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 provide 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 and creates the conditions to grow the forestry and game resource economies. 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.

9.16 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 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.

9.17 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–xx	year period

The financial statements and notes are presented based on the illustration for a government department in the 2020–21 *Model Report for Victorian Government Departments*.



03

NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Portfolio performance reporting – non-financial

As at 30 June 2021, DJPR had 172 non-cost output performance measures, published in the 2020–21 Budget Papers.

The department met or exceeded 70 per cent (121 measures) of the 2020–21 output performance measure targets. Predominantly due to the impacts of COVID-19, 30 per cent (51 measures) of performance measures did not meet their targets. Approximately 80 per cent 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 significantly affected, mitigation strategies included increased use of online presence to continue activities or services where feasible. In addition, increased support provided to businesses and industry in response to these events 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 2020–21, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

People employed in Victoria

Outputs

Jobs

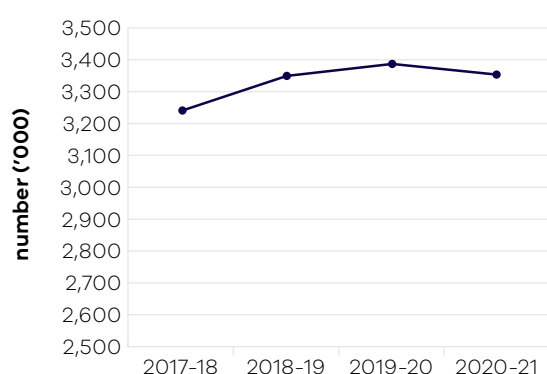
Indicator: People employed in Victoria

Table 1: People employed in Victoria

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Number of people employed in Victoria* (number)	3,242,600	3,352,000	3,391,600	3,355,900

*Source: FY 12 month average – ABS 6202 Victoria Employed Total Persons (Seasonally adjusted)

Figure 1: Number of people employed in Victoria



In 2020–21, the department contributed to the government's investment attraction and assistance function by facilitating private sector investment outcomes and monitoring the health of Victoria's key companies and employers. The department assisted 39 firms to invest in industry growth projects that will result in capital expenditure of over \$1.6 billion and create nearly 3000 new jobs in Victoria. These projects will stimulate growth across a wide range of industry sectors, including medical technologies and pharmaceuticals, food manufacturing, defence and other advanced manufacturing, as well professional services, logistics and distribution.

In response to legislation strengthening the *Local Jobs First Act 2003*, passed in August 2018, the department implemented the Local Jobs First Policy. This policy comprises the Victorian Industry Participation Policy and the Major Project Skills Guarantee (MPSG). It supports Victorian businesses and workers by ensuring that small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) are given a full and fair opportunity to compete for government contracts.

The *Local Jobs First Act 2003* also established a Local Jobs First Commissioner. The Commissioner provides advocacy, facilitation and compliance functions, and works closely with industry and government departments to create opportunities for SMEs, workers, apprentices, trainees and cadets.

Since December 2014 to June 2021, the government has set local content requirements under the Local Jobs First Policy for 198 Strategic Projects, with a combined total value of over \$97.6 billion and supporting 40,000 local jobs. Since its introduction, the MPSG has been applied to 185 projects worth over \$60.6 billion. In the 12 months to March 2021, commitments to provide work for apprentices, trainees and cadets under the MPSG have grown by 1.74 million hours, while 1.83 million hours were worked in the period. The department has formal reporting obligations in relation to the Local Jobs First Policy which are available in Appendix 6.

In 2020–21, the department delivered the assessment of over 1200 overseas qualifications. This assists overseas-qualified professionals to gain employment in the Victorian labour market and fills skill gaps for employers via the Skilled and Business Migration Program. The department also nominated 600 business and investor migrants, and over 1600 skilled migrants to live, work and undertake business activity in Victoria, which included more than 200 in regional Victoria. Of the 1600 nominated skilled migrants, nearly 1300 are medical professionals, and many are working in COVID-19 critical care and on the vaccine rollout.

Jobs Victoria

Since October 2016, Jobs Victoria has supported more than 16,100 Victorians into a job through its services, most of whom were long-term unemployed or at risk of long-term unemployment. The Victorian Government's record investment in employment services in the 2020–21 budget is seeing Jobs Victoria expand and scale up capacity to support more people into work. Through Jobs Victoria, the government is delivering an integrated suite of effective and personalised employment services that operate in all parts of Victoria – a step change to address labour market challenges and support a full social and economic recovery to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2020–21, Jobs Victoria also played an important role in responding to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by delivering the \$500 million Working for Victoria Fund. During the emergency response phase of the pandemic, Working for Victoria partnered with local governments, community service organisations and businesses to create time-limited jobs to help unemployed people, including those who lost their jobs due to the pandemic. Working for Victoria placed more than 13,500 people into jobs, providing them with an income at a very challenging time while delivering a long-lasting community benefit.

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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Disadvantaged jobseekers who achieve sustainable employment (minimum number of 26 weeks)	number	8,314	6,069	37.0%	✓
<i>Higher result because the Jobs Victoria Employment Network and the Working for Victoria initiative achieved strong results and supported more people into jobs.</i>					
Government Youth Employment Scheme traineeships commenced	number	244	280	-12.9%	■
<i>Lower result due to impacts of COVID-19 on the program. Young people were also supported into jobs through Working for Victoria Youth Employment Program.</i>					
Jobseekers supported into work who sustain employment for at least 26 weeks	per cent	50	45	11.1%	✓
<i>Higher result reflects the strong performance of the Jobs Victoria Employment Network</i>					
Jobseekers supported through Jobs Victoria services (mentors and advocates)	number	31,544	34,000	-7.2%	■
<i>Lower result because the expanded suite of Jobs Victoria services announced in November 2020 was in the process of scaling up in the first part of 2021.</i>					
Jobseekers who gain employment with the support of Jobs Victoria	number	2,117	11,200	-81.1%	■
<i>Lower result because the expanded suite of Jobs Victoria services announced in November 2020 was in the process of scaling up in the first part of 2021. Over this period the number of people placed into work through Working for Victoria exceeded targets.</i>					
Number of jobs created through Working for Victoria	number	12,512	10,000	25.1%	✓
<i>Higher result because the Working for Victoria initiative exceeded outcomes and supported more people into jobs than was expected.</i>					
Number of jobseekers placed into jobs through Working for Victoria	number	13,603	7,500	81.4%	✓
<i>Higher result because the Working for Victoria initiative exceeded outcomes and supported more people into jobs than was expected.</i>					
Retrenched workers supported with employment assistance	number	598	2,000	-70.1%	■
<i>Lower result due to impacts of COVID-19 on the program.</i>					
Social enterprises assisted	number	399	150	166.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the increased provision and uptake of learning and development supports, and support to social enterprises under the Working for Victoria initiative.</i>					

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Subsidised jobs for Victorians at risk of long-term unemployment	number	2,387	4,000	-40.3%	■
<i>Lower result because the expanded suite of Jobs Victoria services announced in November 2020 was in the process of scaling up in the first part of 2021.</i>					
Firms assisted from industry growth programs	number	39	25	56.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to accelerated assistance to companies due to government's response to COVID-19 and economic recovery stimulus.</i>					
Industry stakeholders engaged with the Local Jobs First Policy	number	1,456	500	191.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to accelerated assistance to companies due to government's response to COVID-19 and economic recovery stimulus.</i>					
Jobs created from industry growth programs	number	2,282	1,000	128.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to higher amount of funding available to secure investment in 2020–21. Jobs are counted in the year the contract is secured, though will be delivered over the life of the grant (generally two to five years).</i>					
Victoria's market share of nominated investor and business migrants	per cent	13.5	45	-70.0%	■
<i>Lower result is due to a range of factors, including the number of business and investor migration places allocated to Victoria by the Commonwealth and a program focus on attracting high-quality skilled, business and investor talent who can support innovation and job creation in strategic sectors. The 'Victoria's market share of nominated investor and business migrants' performance measure has been discontinued and replaced by the 2021–22 performance measure 'Migrant talent nominated for the Skilled, Investor and Business Migration Program' to better reflect the Victorian Government's performance in nominating talent to migrate to Victoria.</i>					
Quality					
Client satisfaction with investor, business and skilled migration services provided	per cent	88	85	3.5%	✓
Timeliness					
Average processing time for investor, business and skilled migration visa nomination applications	days	16.2	20	19.0%	✓
<i>This measure is considered met if the actual is below the target, and the measure requires applications to be processed within 20 business days. The department was required to deliver a full year program in only six months as the Commonwealth Government provided final state allocations in December 2020. Applications were processed more quickly as more resources were dedicated to assessment of applications.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	2,874.9	2,897.5	-0.8%	✓
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 2020–21, 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

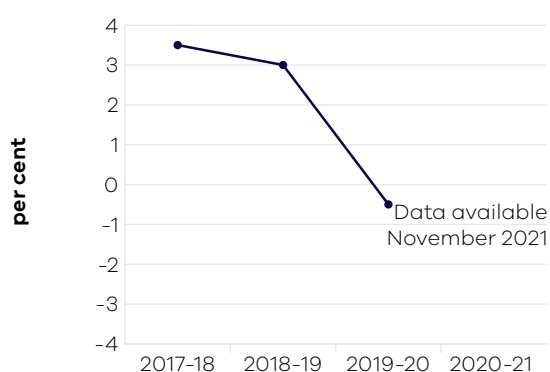
- Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business
 - Industry, Innovation and Small Business
 - Medical Research

Indicator: Change in Victoria's real gross state product

Table 3: Change in Victoria's real gross state product

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Change in Victoria's real gross state product (per cent)	3.5	3.0	-0.5	Data available November 2021

Figure 2: Change in Victoria's real gross state product



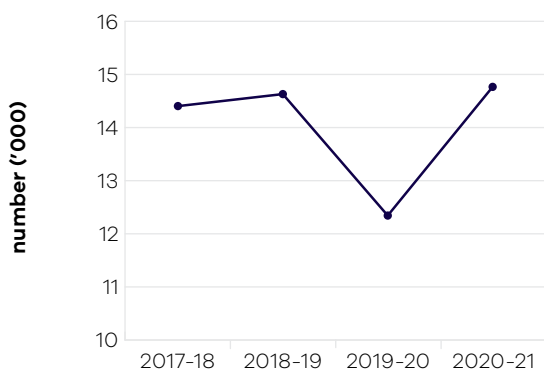
Following steady growth over the past decade, Victoria's real gross state product (GSP) fell by 0.5 per cent in 2019–20 as economic activity was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions and containment measures.

Indicator: Engagement with businesses

Table 4: Engagement with business

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Engagements with businesses (number)	14,401	14,630	12,344	14,772

Figure 3: Engagements with businesses



In 2020–21, the department recorded over 14,000 engagements with businesses through meetings, phone calls, and involvement in non-COVID-19 related business assistance programs. These engagements reflect a range of activities and services across the department. It includes small businesses to large employers across metropolitan and regional Victoria, in areas such as investment, trade, employment and skills, agriculture and biosecurity, digital and ICT, earth resources and tourism.

It should be noted that the high volume of business and industry engagement due to COVID-19 is not reflected in the above measure and does not have a specific performance measure. This is due to the one-off nature of the funded programs and resourcing that were specifically directed towards supporting businesses and industries impacted by restricted operations during this period.

The Better Approvals Project was a partnership between the department and local councils to make it easier to do business in Victoria, by streamlining and creating a more customer-friendly approach to permit applications. Following engagement with 61 of the 79 Victorian councils, in 2020–21 the department engaged the remaining 18 councils, resulting in a significant reduction in permit approval times for small businesses.

Reforms to the Fair Payment Policy were also delivered, committing all Victorian Government departments and applicable agencies to pay small business invoices under \$3 million within ten business days.

Small Business Victoria has continued to deliver information, training, mentoring and other support, such as bushfire recovery and mental health and well-being. The Business Victoria website and the subscribed newsletter have been instrumental in providing accurate and timely information to Victorian businesses.

The Technology Adoption and Innovation Program was launched to help Victorian SMEs onboard or develop innovative, commercial technologies. The program supported 134 applications for a total of \$6.1 million in funding across a broad range of industry sectors and applications.

For LaunchVic, the 2020–21 reporting year saw 127 companies, 2866 entrepreneurs and aspiring entrepreneurs, and 185 investors supported through activities to build a robust investor and startup community. LaunchVic established the Alice Anderson Fund, a \$10 million sidecar fund that will co-invest in women-led startups in Victoria to improve access to capital.

The department supported over 300 digital tech events and engaged in the order of 60,000 people as part of Victoria's annual Digital Innovation Festival. Other events and conferences supported by the department further stimulated the digital economy: such as Connecting Up Conference, Digital Creators Pilot Program, Australian Technologies Competition, AFR Innovation Summit, ACS Industry Development and engagement events, RoboCup, Municipal Association of Victoria Technology National Conference, the inaugural Women in AI Awards, and the GirlWorld WOW Summit.

Broadly, the department has also supported fostering a competitive business environment by improving digital connectivity across the state. This includes launching the Morwell Enhanced Broadband network and the free public Wi-Fi network in Shepparton, as well as delivering 27 new mobile base stations in 2020–21.

The demand for workers with digital skills in Victoria is strong and growing. The Victorian Government's new Digital Jobs program aims to build the state's digital workforce by training and reskilling mid-career Victorians so they can transition into digital careers. The program provides Victorian businesses with an opportunity to build their digital capability in a cost-effective way; backing businesses to thrive in a digital world, by finding great people with digital skills for digital jobs.

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. Through this output, advocacy for a fair and competitive business environment and support for small business is also provided.

Table 5: Output – Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Industry, Innovation and Small Business					
This sub-output supports Victorian businesses, from global enterprises to small, medium and start up 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	2,263	1,200	88.6%	✓
<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	127	127	0.0%	✓
Engagements with businesses	number	15,481	14,000	10.6%	✓
<i>Higher result due to meetings and phone calls relating to engagement occurring to support businesses during COVID-19. Opportunities created for COVID-19 related funding programs are excluded from the figures.</i>					
Individuals supported under digital skills initiatives	number	573	500	14.6%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher number of enrolments in training courses. The figure excludes a proportion of participants who dropped out and those who deferred their offer to a later round of the program.</i>					
Industry roundtables and engagement forums	number	520	25	1980.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the high volume of industry roundtables and engagement forums that were facilitated by the department as a result of COVID-19. Regular roundtables were convened to ensure key stakeholders and sector leads were consulted and briefed on the changing/easing of COVID-19 related restrictions. There also continued to be a high number of roundtables/engagement forums not related to COVID-19 that pivoted to be virtual and so were able to continue as in previous years.</i>					
New mobile base stations facilitated	number	27	45	-40.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to the Commonwealth Government's decisions regarding timing and quantum of funding awarded through their Mobile Black Spots Program, as well as delay in the rollout of the mobile towers managed by the mobile carriers. This delay is due to factors including COVID-19 impacts. It is expected that contracted new mobile base stations not completed in 2020–21 will be able to be completed in 2021–22.</i>					
Participation in Small Business Victoria targeted and inclusive events and business programs	number	27,014	30,000	-10.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to access impediments caused by COVID-19 restrictions, particularly in the first half of 2020–21.</i>					
Visits to Business Victoria digital channels	number	11,939,871	3,000,000	298.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to increased traffic which can be attributed to people accessing Business Support Fund grants, the Regional Travel Voucher Scheme, COVID-19 support programs and information on changes in business restrictions due to COVID-19. Traffic is expected to return to lower business as usual levels in 2021–22.</i>					

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quality					
Client satisfaction of small business information, referral, mentoring service and business programs	per cent	95.3	90	5.9%	✓
<i>Higher result due to significantly higher than expected results reported under the Business Recovery and Resilience Mentoring program. Mentee Satisfaction under this program reported 971 per cent were 'satisfied' to 'very satisfied' with the mentoring received, and found mentors' insights and practical advice for their business to be very helpful in building confidence, solving business problems and overcoming obstacles.</i>					
Client satisfaction with the Victorian Government Business Offices	per cent	76.4	80	-4.5%	○
Client satisfaction with Victorian Small Business Commission mediation service	per cent	81.2	85	-4.5%	○
Proportion of business disputes presented to the Victorian Small Business Commission successfully mediated	per cent	77	75	2.7%	✓
Proportion of business disputes resolved by the Victorian Small Business Commission prior to mediation	per cent	38.1	30	27.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to increase in demand for dispute resolution services provided by the Victorian Small Business Commission. Many disputes involved claims for rent relief by tenants, landlords, licensees and licensors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Parties appeared motivated to settle "early" to avoid the matter escalating to a potentially drawn out tribunal/court process. Resolutions were facilitated by a bespoke team of Dispute Resolution Officers and the Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme framework.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	995	409.4	143.0%	■
<i>The 2020–21 result was higher than the 2020–21 budget mainly due to additional funding through the Circuit Breaker Support Package, release of central funding for the Victoria's Digital Future Now initiative and the realignment of programs within the Business Support initiative from the Jobs output to the Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business output during 2020–21.</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%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	109.2	98.4	11.0%	■
<i>The 2020–21 result was higher than the 2020–21 budget mainly due to the transfer of responsibilities for the Melbourne Genomics Health Alliance and Respiratory challenge trials into the output and additional funding for the Supporting Medical Research to Protect Victorians and Grow Jobs for the Future initiative.</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 2020–21, 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

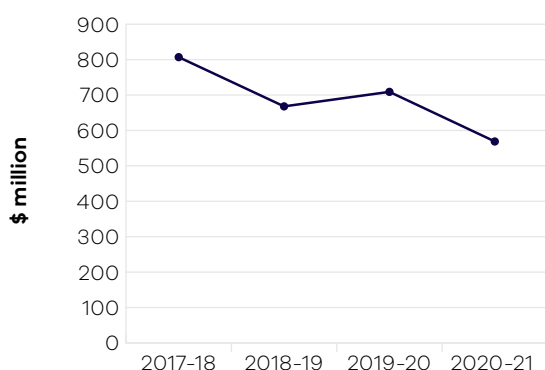
- Trade and Global Engagement

Indicator: Export sales generated from government programs

Table 6: Export sales generated from government programs

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Actual export sales generated as a result of participation in government programs (\$ million)	807	668	709	569

Figure 4: Export sales generated from government programs



Victorian Government programs resulted in \$3.8 billion of actual export sales over the six-year period from 2015–16 to 2020–21. In 2020–21 the department supported \$569 million of actual export sales. This result was driven by a refreshed and updated suite of programs delivered to support Victorian companies to remain engaged and connected to overseas markets and international business opportunities whilst border restrictions were in place and physical travel was limited. The suite of initiatives also focused on supporting the development of core export capabilities to ensure businesses were appropriately skilled to continue undertaking international business in a constrained operating environment.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Victorian Government announced a \$15.7 million Export Recovery Package to address logistics and supply chain issues and establish new export channels. The package of programs included:

- The Global Gateway Program – to support high performing Victorian exporters to stabilise and adapt to recovery
- A dedicated virtual trade mission program – for local businesses to re-introduce Victorian products and services to the fastest and strongest recovering international markets
- eCommerce initiatives – to increase the profile and sales of Victorian products through key eCommerce channels
- Freight Stabilisation initiatives – for exporters of high-value Victorian goods to address their logistics and supply chain issues.

The department experienced strong demand and uptake for export programs delivered during 2020–21 that was significantly buoyed by Export Recovery Package funding. Export programs delivered by the department with staff based in Melbourne and throughout the 23 Victorian Government Trade and Investment network offices provided tailored support to assist firms to realise and capture export sales. Over 3170 Victorian businesses participated in export programs, and over 1260 international delegates were involved in virtual missions and other key initiatives.

In 2021–22, with COVID-19 still presenting significant impediments on international business activities, the department will continue to deliver a suite of programs and services that assist Victorian businesses to remain engaged in key export markets. The department will work closely with key partner organisations to extend business outreach to facilitate and deliver support for Victorian companies engaging in international trade.

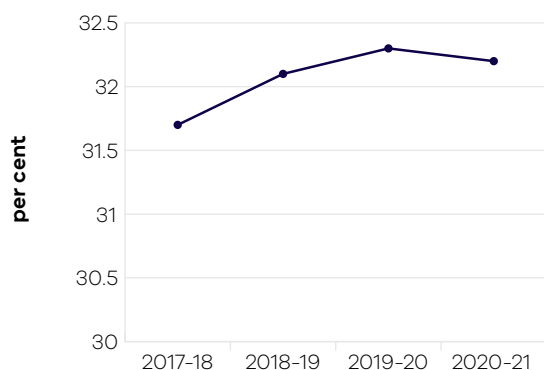
Indicator: International students attracted to Victoria

Table 7: Victoria's proportion of international student enrolments in Australia

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Victoria's proportion of all international student enrolments in Australia (per cent)	31.7	32.1	32.3	32.2

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.

Figure 5: Victoria's proportion of international student enrolments in Australia



Victoria's national market share of international students remained steady in 2020, at 32.2 per cent, down from 32.3 per cent in 2019 – the fourth consecutive year Victoria has held a 32 per cent market share. This result was built on significant growth from South Asian markets in recent years. It also reflects the broad impact of Australia's closed international borders on all states and territories.

The impact of COVID-19 and prolonged international border closures on Victoria's international education sector has been severe. While international education remained Victoria's largest services export in 2020, education exports decreased by 23 per cent to \$10.5 billion – down from a record high \$13.7 billion in 2019. This has economy-wide ramifications given the sector's critical role as a driver of future economic growth.

In 2020 the overall number of international students studying with Victorian providers (including student visa holders located offshore) declined by 9.8 per cent to around 226,000 students. This downward trend was even starker with international student commencements (enrolments beginning in a new sector, new course, or new provider) down 22.7 per cent to around 124,000. This major decline along with the diminishing student pipeline (graduating students not being replaced by new students) signals an impending and protracted period of significantly reduced enrolments.

In 2020–21 the government released its \$33.4 million International Education Short-Term Recovery Plan, to stabilise Victoria's international education sector and position it for recovery. This plan provided support for all segments of the international education sector and played to Victoria's strengths – including being home to Australia's best student city, a ranking retained despite the pandemic (QS Best Student Cities 2022).

Initiatives included a Pathway to Victoria scholarship and international research partnerships program to encourage prospective students to make Victoria their first choice. The Victorian Global Education Network was also expanded into the emerging high-growth markets of Vietnam, Brazil and Kenya, alongside investment in five new Study Melbourne Hubs located in strategic international markets – better supporting and connecting students studying online and offshore.

While expanding Study Melbourne's global reach, the government continued its significant investment in Victoria's onshore international student community. This included boosting Study Melbourne Student Centre services, providing critical support through referrals, complex casework, and emergency aid to around 4400 international students in need. The government also delivered its \$45 million International Student Emergency Relief Fund, providing payments to more than 20,600 international students who experienced financial hardship in 2020–21 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Actual export sales generated as a result of participation in government programs	\$ million	569	550	3.5%	✓
Clients engaged in export and trade programs	number	3,171	2,000	58.6%	✓
<i>Higher result due to stimulus funding from the Export Recovery Program, which enabled an increase in the number of trade engagement activities delivered by Global Victoria. Trade engagement activities have also been delivered digitally, enabling a larger cohort of businesses to participate.</i>					
International delegates participated in the virtual inbound trade mission and key initiatives	number	1,267	1,000	26.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to stimulus funding from the Export Recovery Program, which enabled an increase in the number of trade engagement activities delivered by Global Victoria.</i>					
Number of Victorian companies assisted by Wine Industry initiatives	number	60	60	0.0%	✓
Significant interactions with Victorian agri-food companies and exporters, international customers and trading partners that facilitate export and investment outcomes for Victoria	number	258	250	3.2%	✓
Victoria's proportion of all international student enrolments in Australia	per cent	32.2	30	7.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to Victoria maintaining its national market share from previous years (which saw significant growth from South Asian markets), with closed international borders broadly impacting states and territories equally. Calendar year 2020 is the latest nationwide full year data available for 2020–21.</i>					
Visits to the Global Victoria website	number	208,039	100,000	108.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to stimulus funding from the Export Recovery Program, which enabled an increase in the number of trade engagement activities delivered by Global Victoria. Trade engagement activities have also been delivered digitally, enabling a larger cohort of businesses to participate. Significant interest in export stimulus funding and initiatives has resulted in a significantly higher visitation to the Global Victoria website.</i>					
Quality					
Client satisfaction with export assistance offered	per cent	90	90	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	99.6	106.1	-6.1%	✓
<i>The 2020–21 result was lower than the 2020–21 budget mainly due to lower expenditure on International Education and Trade programs due to COVID-19.</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 2020–21, 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 portfolio has delivered on the identification of, planning for and development in key areas of opportunity. This has 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. Specific activities to develop and deliver business precincts are described below.

Footscray – *Health, research and hospitality*

The department has 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.

Early works have commenced on the new Footscray Hospital Project which is being built on land in close proximity to the current hospital. The \$1.5 billion dollar build is scheduled to be completed in 2025. Options to repurpose the old hospital site will be identified in the coming year.

Parkville – *Biomedical and research*

The department has successfully conducted discussions across government regarding opportunities within the precinct to achieve the strategic vision for Parkville to become a global top ten biomedical precinct and driver of healthcare advances, economic growth and jobs for Victoria.

The department has secured \$400 million for the establishment of the Australian Institute for Infectious Disease to lead the fight against future pandemics. This new Institute will be delivered in partnership with the University of Melbourne, Doherty Institute and the Burnet Institute.

Docklands

The department released the Docklands Media Precinct Expression of Interest to attract innovative commercial proposals to enhance Docklands Studios Melbourne's capacity to secure and service high value local and international screen productions whilst delivering on a thriving media precinct that will see it become a globally recognised media destination.

Progress has been made on delivering on the state's \$225 million commitment towards the redevelopment of Marvel Stadium, including announcing the project designs, and appointing John Holland to undertake construction works to commence in the second half of 2021. This project will enhance Victoria's major stadia infrastructure and better position Melbourne to host both domestic and world-class sporting and entertainment events over the next 30 years.

Fishermans Bend

The department has secured \$179.4 million for the development of the first stage of the Fishermans Bend Innovation Precinct, announced in May 2021, which will transform the 32 hectare former General Motors Holden site into an innovation precinct focused on advanced manufacturing, engineering and design.

The Innovation Precinct is one of five precincts within Fishermans Bend, the largest urban renewal project in Australia. Fishermans Bend is expected to accommodate 80,000 jobs and 80,000 residents by 2050, unlocking \$30 billion of development construction value.

Cremorne

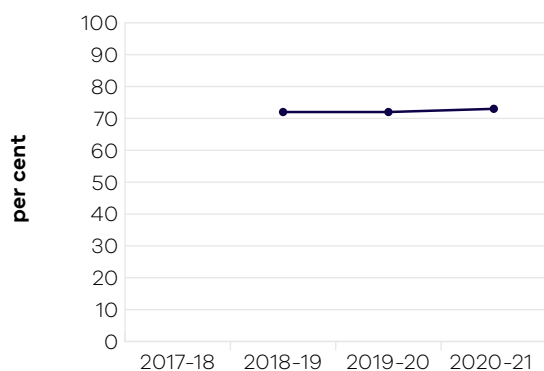
The 2020–21 State Budget announced a \$12 million investment in a Flagship Digital Hub at Cremorne to drive a significant uplift in digital capability, workforce skills, and innovation across Victorian industries. The Digital Hub will be a key initiative that supports the Victorian Government's ambitions for the Cremorne precinct, which are set out in the Cremorne Place Implementation Plan.

Indicator: Community satisfaction in public places

Table 9: Community satisfaction in public places

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Appearance of public areas (per cent)	n/a	72	72	73
Community consultation and engagement (per cent)	n/a	56	55	56
Planning for population growth in the area (per cent)	n/a	52	51	53

Figure 6: Appearance of public areas



Community satisfaction with the appearance of public areas has increased by one point from 2020, with Metropolitan and Regional Cities rating higher than the statewide average. Further to these results, 10 per cent of residents mention volunteer parks and gardens as the best aspect of their local council (the leading response, alongside customer service) and seven per cent mention recreational and sporting facilities.

Community consultation and engagement remains consistent after recovering from the one-point decrease in 2019–20.

In 2021, 18 councils sought feedback on their planning for population growth. The result of 53 points is the highest since 2015. The participating rural and interface councils have performed below the average.

Figure 7: Community consultation and engagement

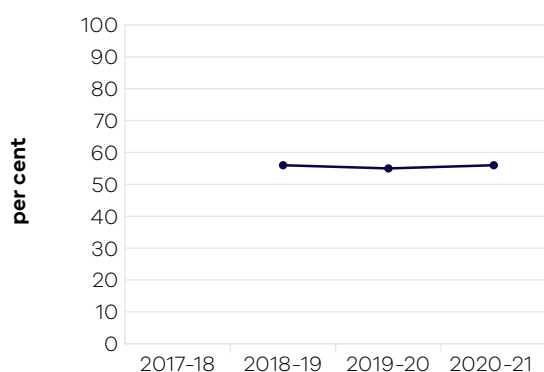
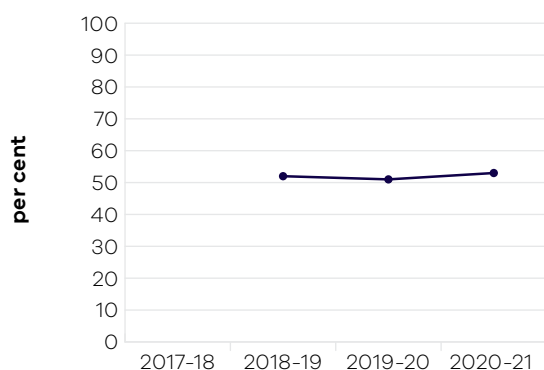


Figure 8: Planning for population growth in the area



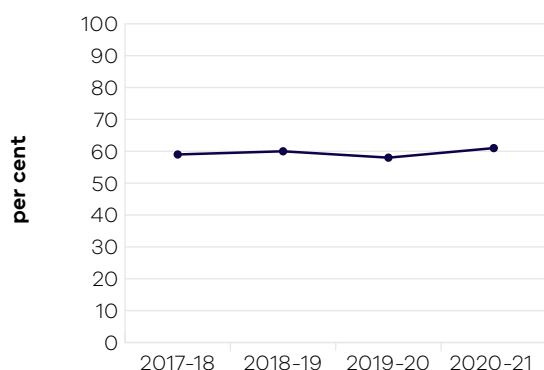
Indicator: Community satisfaction with performance of councils measured through the Local Government Community Satisfaction Survey

Table 10: Community satisfaction with performance of councils

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Satisfaction with overall council performance in the last 12 months (per cent)	59	60	58	61
Satisfaction with council decisions made in the interest of the community (per cent)	54	55	53	56
Satisfaction with value for money in services and infrastructure provided by council* (per cent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	54

*New indicator in 2020–2021

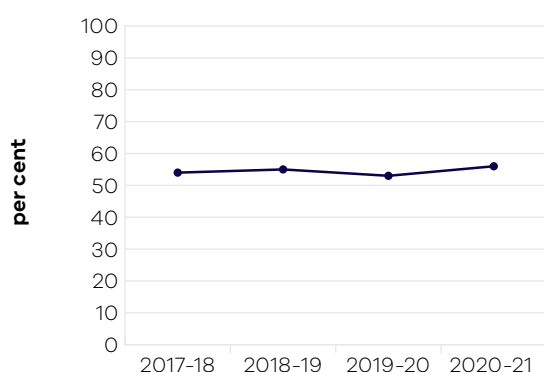
Figure 9: Satisfaction with overall council performance in the last 12 months



The overall performance index score of 61 for councils state wide represents a significant three-point increase on the 2019–20 result. Recovering from a two-point decline last year, overall performance is now equal to its previous highest level; last achieved in 2014.

Victoria's youngest (18 to 34 years) and oldest (65+ years) residents remain most positive about their council's performance (index scores of 64 and 62 respectively – both significantly higher than the state-wide average). This contrasts with the middle-aged cohorts (35 to 49 and 50 to 64 years) who continue to rate their council's performance significantly lower than the state-wide average (index scores of 59 and 57 respectively).

Figure 10: Satisfaction with council decisions made in the interest of the community



Almost four in 10 residents (39 per cent) rate the value for money received from their council in infrastructure and services provided as 'very good' or 'good' – many more than those who rate it as 'poor' or 'very poor' (23 per cent). A further 34 per cent sit mid-scale, rating value for money as 'average'.

With the implementation of the *Local Government Act 2020* and the introduction of deliberative engagement practices in the development of council plans and documents, there is greater emphasis on engaging the community and placing residents and ratepayers at the centre of council decision making.

Suburban Revitalisation

In 2020–21, the Office for Suburban Development delivered grants of nearly \$24 million for 114 Suburban Revitalisation projects. The Victorian Government's investment, together with partner contributions, resulted in the leveraging of just under \$68 million in total value.

The Office for Suburban Development supported the continuation of the Frankston and Broadmeadows Suburban Revitalisation Boards and established six new Suburban Revitalisation Boards in Boronia, Lilydale, Melton, Noble Park, Reservoir and Tarneit. Through these boards, the Office for Suburban Development drove the delivery of local priorities to improve economic, social and liveability outcomes for the local community.

Suburban Revitalisation Boards are chaired by a local Member of Parliament, along with representatives from local government, local businesses, community organisations and local institutions.

In response to the pandemic, the Office for Suburban Development also ramped-up delivery of Suburban Revitalisation projects across Melbourne to deliver investments in three 20-Minute Neighbourhood pilot sites, revitalisation projects in Thomastown and Lalor, and 32 projects through the Neighbourhood Activity Centre Renewal program.

Metropolitan Partnerships

The Office for Suburban Development engaged 3800 people across 44 engagement activities, comprising virtual events and online engagement on regional priorities including transport, mental wellbeing, employment, business resilience and local living. The increase in engagement activities this year was to understand the impacts of COVID-19 on suburban communities.

Engagement activities included six round tables hosted by the Metropolitan Partnership to build understanding of local impacts of COVID-19 and identify local recovery solutions.

In addition, \$1 million was invested in 10 projects across metropolitan Melbourne, focusing on transport, local economies and innovation, community connectedness, climate adaptation, health, and housing.

Regional Development

Rural and regional Victorians account for a quarter of the state's population. In 2020–21, the Victorian Government, through the Rural and Regional Victoria Group (RRV), worked to ensure that Victoria's rural and regional communities enabled and shared in the benefits of the state's economic growth, were supported during the COVID-19 pandemic, and received ongoing assistance following the impacts of the 2019–20 summer bushfires.

COVID-19 brought significant challenges to regional Victoria including impacts on tourism, employment, export sales and investment. In 2020–21 Regional Development Victoria (RDV) worked closely with local stakeholders and communities to understand the impact of COVID-19, facilitate solutions, and inform the government's response to the pandemic.

Despite the challenges caused by COVID-19, two performance targets were exceeded:

- RDV supported 677 economic and service delivery projects in rural and regional Victoria, against a target of 150
- RDV achieved a rating of 98 per cent participant satisfaction with the implementation of its programs, against a target of 90 per cent.

The impacts of COVID-19 on the growth, employment and export opportunities of businesses in rural and regional Victoria impacted the ability to meet three performance targets in 2020–21:

- RDV generated \$97 million of export sales against a target of \$110 million, however actual exports reported from completed projects increased 73 per cent from the 2019–20 result
- RDV facilitated the creation of 1468 new jobs against a target of 1770, however new jobs created in regional Victoria showed a 20 per cent increase from the 2019–20 result
- RDV secured \$906.7 million of new investments against a target of \$1,400 million, however new investment in regional Victoria showed an eight per cent increase from the 2019–20 result.

In 2020–21 RDV supported the delivery of a number of government programs to address the impact of COVID-19 in rural and regional Victoria. This included the \$51.3 million Agriculture Workforce Plan, through which RDV supported the delivery of 398 projects; the Crisis Committee of Cabinet (CCC) Infrastructure Stimulus package and the CCC Infrastructure Planning and Acceleration Fund, of which RDV supported the delivery of four and nine regional development projects respectively; and the COVID-19 Regional Recovery Fund, through which RDV supported the delivery of 54 projects.

RDV continues to support delivery of projects through the Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund (RJIF). In 2020–21 this consisted of 39 projects funded through round one of the Regional Infrastructure Fund including support for the Central Goldfields Shire Council Maryborough Railway Station Upgrade and Activation and the Port Campbell Town Centre Revitalisation Project. A further 12 projects were funded through the Regional Jobs Fund including supporting the \$50 million redevelopment and modernisation of the H.W. Greenham and Sons meat processing facility at Tongala that will create 230 new jobs, and funding to Lancefield Brewery Holdings to facilitate investment in craft brewery development that will create 15 new jobs at Lancefield.

These are in addition to the 10 projects funded through the 2019–20 RJIF, including funding to the Goodman Group to facilitate 50 new jobs in Portland to establish a specialised conveyancing centre for its Victorian operations, and funding to SCT Logistics to invest in infrastructure at its Wodonga rail terminal, creating an estimated 80 supply chain jobs in the plantation forestry sector.

RDV 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 \$370 million in government investment to the region and is estimated to create up to 1000 jobs through implementation of the projects under the City Deal.

In 2020–21 RDV supported completion of the Ballarat and Latrobe Valley GovHubs, which officially opened on 21 April 2021 and 7 July 2021 respectively. The Ballarat GovHub will house up to 1000 Victorian Government workers including up to 600 public sector positions relocated from Melbourne. This is expected to help revitalise a major part of the Ballarat CBD, generate long-term jobs growth, increase business confidence and attract further private sector investment. The Latrobe Valley GovHub will house 300 Victorian Government workers, including 200 new roles, and will provide a long-term annual boost of \$15 million to the local economy.

In 2020–21 RDV commenced the Regional Workforce Pilots, which will support a number of regional workforce projects across pilot sites in the Barwon South West, Loddon Mallee, Hume and Grampians regions. These projects will test the effectiveness of different responses in place, and act as case studies for different types of regional workforce challenges and interventions.

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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Precincts in the design or delivery phase	number	4	7	-42.9%	■
<i>Lower result due to the three precincts which were previously measured by the department having moved to the Department of Transport, following a machinery of government change. The precincts of Fishermans Bend, Docklands, Footscray and Parkville are the four remaining precincts within the department measured as part of the output.</i>					
Quality					
Key stakeholders satisfied with the services provided in relation to precincts	per cent	83	80	3.8%	✓
Timeliness					
Delivery of financial obligations for departmental public private partnership projects in accordance with contractual timelines	per cent	100	85	17.6%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the department having met all contractually required financial commitments for the Public Private Partnership projects it is responsible for within required timeframes for the year.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	28	24.4	14.6%	■
<i>The 2020–21 result was higher than the 2020–21 budget mainly due to a funding realignment of capital funding to operating funding.</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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Average number of monthly pageviews on knowyourcouncil.vic.gov.au	number (000)	140	140	0.0%	✓
Community meetings held with Metropolitan Partnerships	number	30	6	400.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to additional stakeholder engagement by the Metropolitan Partnerships to better understand how COVID-19 impacted the community.</i>					
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%	✓
Projects in the planning or delivery phase to support and facilitate the revitalisation of Broadmeadows and Frankston	number	20	6	233.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to additional funding provided to Broadmeadows and Frankston as part of the Building Works Stimulus, which resulted in more projects being planned or delivered under the program.</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	70	70	0.0%	✓
Councils with approved roadside weeds and pests control plan	number	56	56	0.0%	✓
Participants satisfied with their experience of partnership assemblies	per cent	88	80	10.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to online engagements allowing for more inclusive participation, leading to increased satisfaction results.</i>					

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Submissions that fully meet the objectives within the Growing Suburbs Fund program guidelines	per cent	80	80	0.0%	✓
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%	✓
Partnership priorities receiving a government response by 30 June	per cent	100	100	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	189.8	178.6	6.3%	■
The 2020–21 result was higher than the 2020–21 budget mainly due to expenditure on contingency released funding for the Suburban Revitalisation and Growth initiative.					
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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Actual export sales generated for regional businesses as a result of participation in government programs	\$ million	97	110	-11.8%	■
<i>Lower result due to the significant impacts of COVID-19 restrictions on businesses and their ability to export and the availability of freight services.</i>					
Economic development and service delivery projects supported	number	677	150	351.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the considerable amount of grant funding awarded as stimulus following the 2019–20 bushfires and COVID-19 pandemic; 80 per cent of the actual outcome is attributable to one-off COVID-19 and bushfire response programs, 20 per cent is attributable to 'business as usual' programs and activities.</i>					
Jobs in regional Victoria resulting from government investment facilitation services and assistance	number	1,468	1,770	-17.1%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19 restrictions on businesses and their growth/employment intentions.</i>					
New investment in regional Victoria resulting from government facilitation services and assistance	\$ million	906.7	1,400	-35.2%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19 restrictions on businesses and their growth/employment intentions.</i>					
Quality					
Participant satisfaction with implementation of Regional Development Victoria programs	per cent	98	90	8.9%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the implementation of a streamlined approach to the grants administration process. This coupled with a strong presence on the ground in its regional offices and the associated availability of its high quality advice and support services has produced a positive outcome.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	541.9	539.9	0.4%	○
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 2020–21, 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

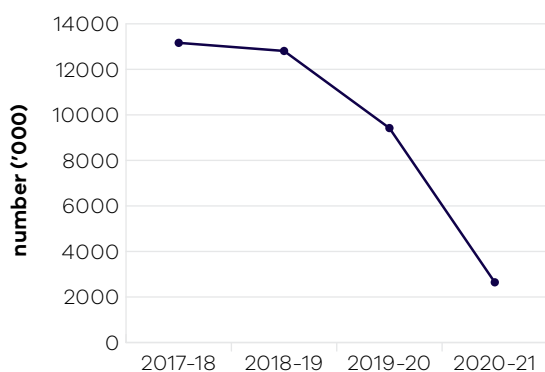
- Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation
- Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies
- Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities
- Sport, Recreation and Racing
- Tourism and Major Events.

Indicator: Attendances at Creative Industries agencies and funded Major Performing Arts organisations

Table 14: Attendances at Creative Industries agencies

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Attendances at creative industries portfolio agencies (number ('000))	13,170	12,786	9,417	2,646

Figure 11: Attendances at Creative Industries agencies



In 2020–21, Victoria’s state-owned arts and cultural institutions – Arts Centre Melbourne, 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 2.6 million visitors, a further reduction on record levels set prior to the pandemic. The decline in attendances occurred as a result of the COVID-19 related lockdowns and public health restrictions continuing through 2020–21.

Despite the significant impact of restrictions, these agencies kept Victorians engaged, connected and entertained through a range of on-site and online programs, including:

- *Live at the Bowl*, produced by Arts Centre Melbourne at the open-air Sidney Myer Music Bowl featuring headline acts, symphonic masterpieces, festivals and other performances. This provided employment to 3250 Victorians on and off the stage and injected more than \$27 million into the state economy

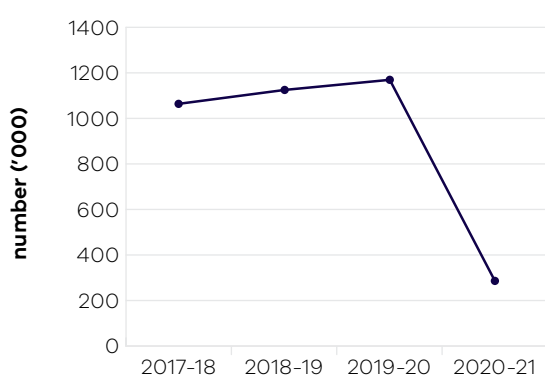
- *NGV Triennial*, a free entry contemporary art, design and architecture program featuring major new commissions by some of the world’s most accomplished artists and designers, while also providing a platform for local and emerging practitioners
- The reopening of ACMI following its major redevelopment project that showcases new innovations in moving image technology, and the opening in May 2021 of *Disney: The Magic of Animation*, an Australian exclusive exhibition of rare artworks and sketches from Walt Disney Animation Studios
- *The Summer Sessions* hosted by Geelong Arts Centre including performances and creative, educational activities outdoors under a big top to welcome live arts back to the region
- *Melbourne Museum Summer Sessions*, presented by Melbourne Museum and hosting over 120 performers in a series of outdoor shows in the Melbourne Museum Plaza.

With doors closed to the public for a significant proportion of 2020–21, the arts and cultural institutions facilitated creative jobs and human connection through digital technology and online offerings including digital education, commissioned live streams and performance recordings, behind the scenes tours, and interviews with artists.

Table 15: Attendances at funded Major Performing Arts organisations

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Attendances at funded Major Performing Arts organisations (number ('000))	1,067	1,127	1,169	287

Figure 12: Attendances at funded Major Performing Arts organisations



Funded Major Performing Arts companies recorded significant reductions in audiences as a result of COVID-19 restrictions, with many performances cancelled or showing to vastly reduced audiences. The figures are for the calendar ending in that financial year, in line with companies' programming, so 2020–21 is the first reporting year which reflects the impact of restrictions associated with COVID-19.

More than \$20 million was allocated to support more than 95 creative organisations across the state to sustain their operations through the pandemic, of which more than a third went to support Major Performing Arts companies.

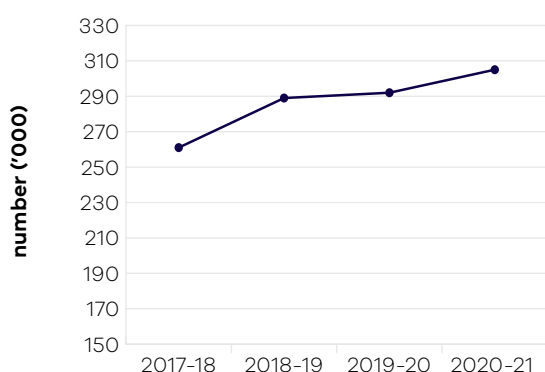
Victorian funded Major Performing Arts companies in 2020–21 were Melbourne Theatre Company, The Australian Ballet, Opera Australia, Orchestra Victoria, Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, Malthouse Theatre, Circus Oz and Victorian Opera.

Indicator: Employment in the Creative Industries sector

Table 16: Employment in the Creative Industries sector

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Number of first jobs in the creative industries (number)	261,000	289,000	292,000	305,000

Figure 13: Number of first jobs in the creative industries



In 2020–21, 305,000 people were employed in the cultural and creative industries in Victoria, representing nine per cent of the total state workforce.

The annual figure is the average of four quarterly results from the ABS Labour Force Survey. There is a 4.5 per cent increase in 2020–21 on last year's figures (compared to a 1.0 per cent increase in 2019–20). The percentage rate of employment growth has declined since 2018–19 due to the impact of COVID-19.

With the completion of the Victorian Government's first four-year creative industries strategy in 2020, Creative Victoria focused on the development of its follow up, Creative State 2025, in consultation with the sector. Over the period of the original Creative State (2016–2020) Creative and Cultural Industries employment grew by 27.5 per cent. The new strategy has a strong focus on creating new and better job opportunities and employment pathways, particularly in the wake of the pandemic. The new strategy aims to underpin the creation of 60,000 new jobs and to upskill and diversify the workforce while ensuring Victorians can access and benefit from Victoria's rich creative offerings.

While international engagement was heavily impacted by COVID-19 restrictions on travel and physical gatherings, Creative Victoria supported Victorian businesses to connect online via a range of digital platforms, including:

- Virtual trade missions to Canada (Performing Arts), Hong Kong (Design, Performing Arts), Korea (Games, Performing Arts), the United States (Performing Arts, Games and Music)
- Artist residencies in China, the United Kingdom (UK), India and Indonesia
- Online industry forums and workshops in Timor Leste, India and Canada
- Public sculpture commissioned for China and the UK.

Additionally, local online platforms saw record levels of international participation including:

- Melbourne Art Fair online
- ReelOzInd! short film festival
- Sangam Performing Arts Festival of South Asia and Diaspora
- Melbourne Design Week
- Melbourne International Film Festival online
- Melbourne International Games Week.

With Creative Victoria support through dedicated funding for online and eCommerce projects, funded entities undertook significant levels of online activity during the year to maintain crucial markets and audiences, and support Victoria's international relationships.

The government delivered a range of relief and rescue packages and initiatives during 2020–21, supporting continued employment in the creative industries in Victoria.

In 2019–20 and 2020–21, \$188.25 million was allocated to Creative Industries sector survival, recovery and activation, including:

- More than \$25 million in dedicated support to the live music industry
- More than \$36 million to support the rebound of the Victorian screen industry.

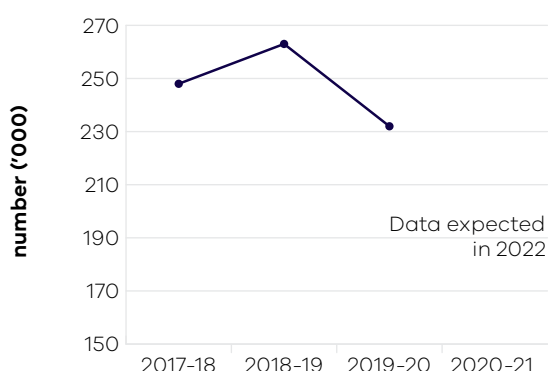
Indicator: Employment in the Visitor Economy

Table 17: Employment in the Visitor Economy

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20*	2020–21
Number of jobs in the visitor economy sector (number)	247,900	263,300	232,000	Data expected in 2022

**This is the latest available data from the State Tourism Satellite Accounts 2019–20, produced by Tourism Research Australia, March 2021. 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 14: Number of jobs in the visitor economy sector



Tourism in Victoria generated employment of approximately 232,000 people (direct and indirect jobs) in 2019–20, noting a decline of 11.9 per cent (or down 31,200 jobs) compared to 2018–19 estimates.

The decline in tourism employment in Victoria has been driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions on both international and domestic travel. Given that the latest results are for the 2019–20 financial year they may not fully reflect the impact of the pandemic on tourism jobs.

Looking at the distribution of direct tourism jobs across Victorian industries in 2019–20, cafés, restaurants and takeaway food services (31 per cent) accounted for the largest share of direct tourism employment, followed by retail trade (15 per cent), accommodation (13 per cent), and education and training (10 per cent).

Indicator: Tourists attracted to Victoria

Table 18: Tourists attracted to Victoria

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21*
Number of domestic overnight visitors (number (million))	24	27.8	28.3	13.4
Number of international visitors (number (million))	3	3.1	2.8	0.01
Visitor expenditure: domestic (\$ billion)	18.8	21.5	23.2	9.7
Visitor expenditure: international (\$ billion)	8	8.5	8.1	0.08
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (domestic) (\$ billion)	9.1	10.4	11.3	7.0
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (international) (\$ million)	570	582	538	n/a**

*This is the latest available data for the year ending March 2021 from the National Visitor Survey and International Visitor Survey (published by Tourism Research Australia, 30 June 2021).

**International visitor data is currently limited to state-wide results.

Figure 15: Number of domestic overnight visitors

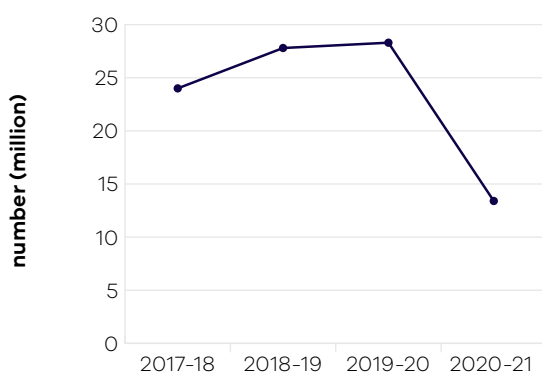


Figure 16: Number of international visitors

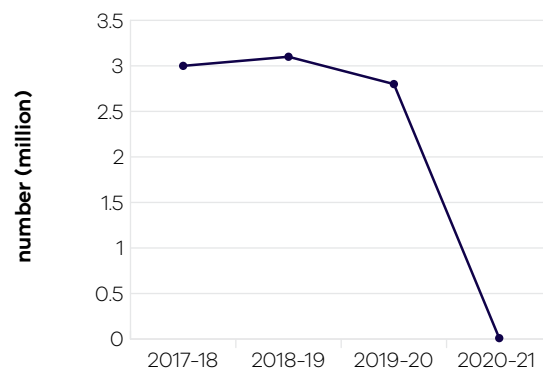


Figure 17: Visitor expenditure: domestic

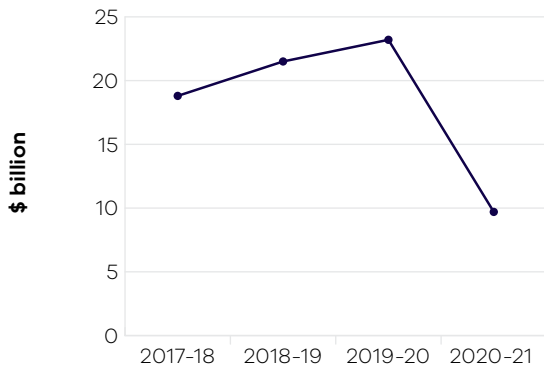


Figure 19: Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (domestic)

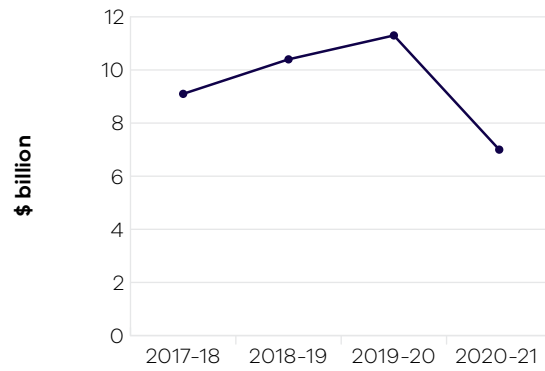


Figure 18: Visitor expenditure: international

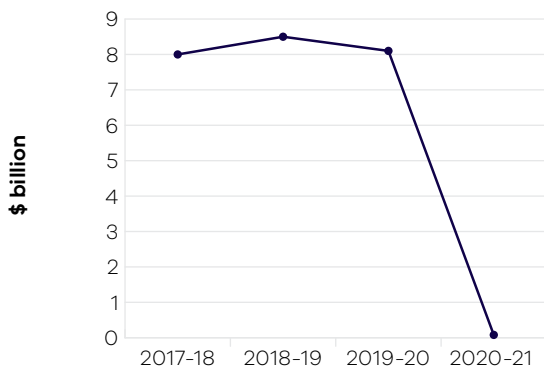
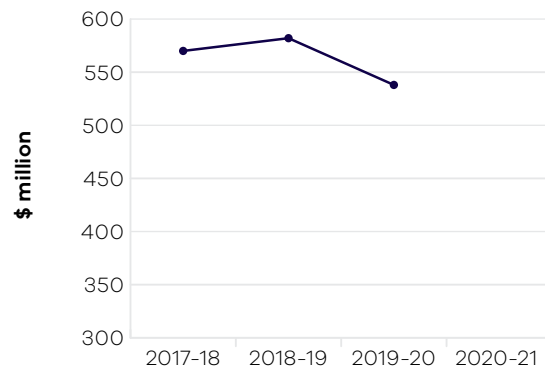


Figure 20: Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (international)



The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on Victoria's tourism sector. As at the year ending March 2021 (latest available data), there were 46.5 million total visitors to and within Victoria; a decline of 51 per cent compared to the previous year. Total tourism expenditure also fell from \$31.3 billion to \$9.8 billion (international overnight and domestic).

- Domestic overnight visitors declined by 53 per cent in the year ending March 2021 compared to the previous year to 13.4 million. The rate of decline softened in the March 2021 quarter results but remained below the March 2019 quarter pre-COVID-19 result by 25 per cent.
- International overnight spend in Victoria was estimated at just \$80 million in the year ending March 2021, representing a year-on-year decline of 99 per cent due to COVID-19 related restrictions on international travel.

The Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan is a whole-of-state strategy which aims to achieve \$35 billion in Victoria's annual visitor expenditure alongside a roadmap to support the generation of 300,000 tourism jobs state-wide by June 2024. The plan will strengthen the state's nation-leading tourism offering through the development of new experiences, products and infrastructure.

The plan is supported by a \$633 million investment. Notable announcements as part of the delivery of this have included:

- Thirty projects to be delivered as part of the \$46 million Stimulus Round of the Regional Tourism Investment Fund
- Nineteen tourism flagship projects totalling \$120 million to attract more visitors to regional Victoria and activate regions
- Three rounds of regional travel vouchers and one round of Melbourne travel vouchers
- Marketing activities throughout 2020–21 to support recovery, delivered by Visit Victoria, including the successful Click for Vic, Stay Close, Go Further and Visit Melbourne – Get Set campaigns.

The department supported the Regional Tourism Boards and the Victorian Tourism Industry Council to develop business mentoring and crisis preparedness support programs.

The department continued to work with Visit Victoria and the Melbourne Convention Bureau (MCB) to secure major and business events for Victoria, including SpineWeek 2023, International Mass Spectrometry Conference 2024 and the International Geographical Congress 2028.

The department supported industry and portfolio entities through the COVID-19 pandemic. Agencies including Visit Victoria, Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust, Emerald Tourist Railway Board, and Australian Grand Prix Corporation were assisted in adapting operations in response to COVID-19.

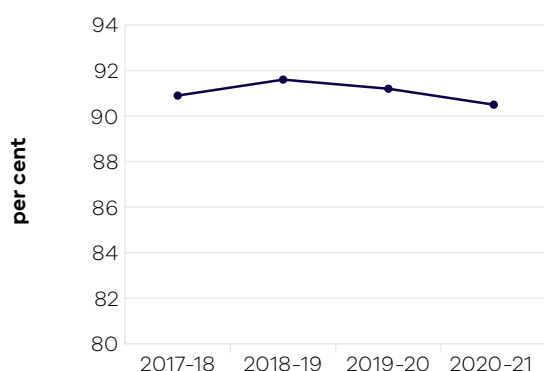
Indicator: Increase rates of community engagement, including through participation in sport and recreation

Table 19: Increase rates of community engagement, including through participation in sport and recreation

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Percentage of adult Victorians participating in sport at least once per year (per cent)	90.9	91.6	91.2	90.5*

*This figure is for six months only

Figure 21: Percentage of adult Victorians participating in sport at least once per year



Participation

Public health restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted sport and recreation participation rates in 2019–20 and 2020–21. Many sports seasons were cancelled in 2020 due to the pandemic, impacting Victoria's participation in sport during this period. The half year figure of 90.5 per cent to December 2020 marks a small decline from the previous half year figure of 91.3 per cent in December 2019.

Support has been provided through the COVID-19 Short-Term Survival Program and the Sporting Club Grants program, to support the operational viability of community sport and active recreation organisations impacted by the pandemic. This support has helped secure the financial viability of the sector and ensure it is able to continue to support Victorians participate in sport.

The government is continuing to support a strong sport sector through the Together More Active and Change Our Game programs, which help to develop sector capability and increase participation by enhancing the equity, diversity and inclusiveness of sport and recreation.

Australia's highly successful Tokyo 2020 Summer Olympic Games campaign comprised 114 Victorians in the Olympic team (23 per cent of the national team) and 45 Victorians in the Paralympic team (25 per cent of the national team). This included 82 Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) scholarship holders. A further eight VIS scholarship holders are in preparation for the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Our high-performance athletes, coaches and support staff benefit from government's investment in the world class network of 44 state sport facilities that support 51 professional teams. There are 96 recognised national sporting organisations of which 32 are based in Victoria.

Many of Victoria's professional sporting teams enjoyed success across major domestic competitions throughout 2020–21, including those that relocated interstate under COVID-19 restrictions. Championship winning teams included Melbourne Vixens (Suncorp Super Netball), Melbourne Victory (W-League), Southside Flyers (Women's National Basketball League), Melbourne City (A-League), Melbourne Storm (National Rugby League), Richmond Football Club (Australian Football League), Melbourne Aces (Australian Baseball League), and Melbourne United (National Basketball League). All teams have provided opportunities for Victorians to reach their potential – especially those that are traditionally under-represented.

Infrastructure

The Victorian Government has had record levels of investment in community sport and active recreation infrastructure in 2020–21, with over \$290 million allocated to 239 community sport and recreation infrastructure projects. The objective of these investments is to secure the many benefits of participating in sport and active recreation and to support Victorians, particularly disadvantaged communities and under-represented groups, to achieve better health, wellbeing, social and economic outcomes.

Investment in major sports facilities continued through the \$101 million investment in the La Trobe University Sports Park, which includes the Home of the Matildas. Additional funding was provided to the State Basketball Centre and Kardinia Park Stadium Upgrade Stage Five. Investment in professional women's sport included completion of female facility upgrades at Mars Stadium in Ballarat, Casey Fields, Cranbourne East and Victoria Park, Abbotsford. Further investment occurred in AFLW facilities at Essendon Football Club, North Melbourne Football Club and Richmond Football Club.

The \$64.6 million State Netball and Hockey Centre upgrade was completed. The \$15.3 million investment in the Home of Golf at Sandringham, the \$13.3 million to upgrade Melbourne Arena and the near \$1 billion Melbourne Park redevelopment all advanced to near completion. Investment in world class infrastructure supports the continued success of our athletes and professional sporting teams and readies the state for the full resumption of the major events calendar, which has a global broadcast reach. The 2021 Australia Open, for example, was broadcast to more than 210 territories.

Women's Participation

The government has recently committed over \$11 million to continue the Office for Women in Sport and Recreation, and the Change Our Game suite of initiatives over the next four years. This follows initial funding of over \$7 million since 2017. The government has also committed over \$37 million to the Female Friendly Facilities Fund over the past five years to upgrade existing and develop new infrastructure to support female participation in sport and active recreation.

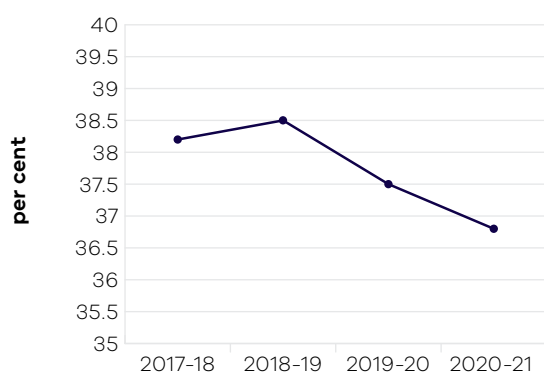
There has been a significant increase in female participation across a range of non-traditional female sports, such as Australian Rules football, cricket and soccer. In the past decade, the number of female Australian Rules football teams has increased 20-fold, from 58 teams in 2010 to over 1000 teams in 2020, with more than 29,400 participants.

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)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Wagering turnover on Victorian racing as a proportion of the national market (per cent)	38.2	38.5	37.5	36.8

Figure 22: 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 hosts around 25 per cent of the national racing program, it attracts a greater percentage of the national wagering pool. In 2020–21, 36.8 per cent of the national wagering pool was held by Tabcorp on Victorian product, slightly down from 37.5 per cent in 2019–20, 38.5 per cent in 2018–19 and 38.2 per cent in 2017–18. This significant market share reflects confidence in the racing product and in the integrity of Victorian racing.

The slight reduction in this indicator may in part be attributed to both the closure of retail TAB outlets during the 2020–21 financial year and the increased interstate competition from both New South Wales and Queensland. New South Wales made significant increases to prize money and programmed new feature races in direct competition with established Victorian events, while Queensland has included many former non-TAB race meetings in its broadcast and wagering schedule.

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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Attendances at major performing arts organisations	number (000)	287	1,000	-71.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to major performing arts companies being unable to present due to COVID-19 lockdowns. The attendance figure of 287,462 is for live attendances. It does not include any online attendances that organisations attracted due to organisations pivoting to online delivery.</i>					
Creative Learning Partnerships	number	14	14	0.0%	✓
Design organisations supported	number	21	22	-4.5%	○
International market development and exchange initiatives	number	12	12	0.0%	✓
Organisations recurrently funded	number	140	140	0.0%	✓
Project companies and artists funded	number	903	900	0.3%	✓
Project companies and artists funded which are regionally based	per cent	21.2	23	-7.8%	■
<i>Lower result reflects the impact of additional COVID-19 support to metro-based companies and creative workers as a result of more significant restrictions, particularly the Live Music sector.</i>					
Regionally based organisations recurrently funded	number	53	54	-1.9%	○
Quality					
Creative Victoria grant recipients who met or exceeded agreed milestones	per cent	81	85	-4.7%	○
Public information rated 'informative' or 'very informative' by grant applicants	per cent	89.83	90	-0.2%	○
Timeliness					
Performance and grant agreements acquitted within timeframes specified in the funding agreement	per cent	86	83	3.6%	✓
VicArts Grant acquittals assessed within 30 days of submission date	per cent	98	95	3.2%	✓
VicArts Grant applications processed within 45 days for Ministerial consideration	per cent	0	100	-100.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to delays resulting from a significant increase in the number of applications received as a result of the impacts of COVID-19 on the sector. Six hundred and eighty applications were received in the September 2020 round, compared with an average of 350 of the previous five pre-COVID rounds (two rounds per year in February and September, with September 2020 the final round of the program).</i>					

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	95.1	78.7	20.8%	■
<i>The 2020–21 result was higher than 2020–21 budget primarily due to additional funding received in 2020–21 for the Creative Industries Survival 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, Film Victoria, Geelong Performing 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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Additional employment from production supported by Film Victoria	number	9,558	8,732	9.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the two COVID-19 support packages from government (Creative State: Screen Industry Survival Package and Screen Industry Crisis Recovery Plan), which enabled greater support for local production and helped to attract a diverse range of film, screen and games production activity to Victoria.</i>					
Agency website visitation	number (000)	18,747	21,200	-11.6%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and closures at the agencies. Greatly reduced programming which adversely affected online visitation to agency websites.</i>					
Attendances at Arts Centre Melbourne	number (000)	450	2,200	-79.5%	■
<i>Lower result due to impact of COVID-19 restrictions which resulted in closures and restricted programming.</i>					
Attendances at Australian Centre for the Moving Image	number (000)	263	800	-67.1%	■
<i>Lower result due to impact of COVID-19 restrictions, and the closure during the extensive redevelopment completed in February 2021.</i>					
Attendances at Geelong Arts Centre	number (000)	18	100	-82.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to impact of COVID-19 and closures, and the "Stage 3" construction works taking place throughout 2021.</i>					
Attendances at Melbourne Recital Centre	number (000)	34	230	-85.2%	■
<i>Lower result due to impact of COVID-19 restrictions which resulted in closures and restricted programming.</i>					
Attendances at Museums Victoria	number (000)	698	2,000	-65.1%	■
<i>Lower result due to impact of COVID-19 restrictions which resulted in closures and restricted programming.</i>					

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Attendances at National Gallery of Victoria	number (000)	773	2,235	-65.4%	■
<i>Lower result due to impact of COVID-19 restrictions which resulted in closures and restricted programming.</i>					
Attendances at State Library Victoria	number (000)	410	2,250	-81.8%	■
<i>Lower result due to impact of COVID-19 restrictions which resulted in closures and restricted programming.</i>					
Members and friends of agencies	number	53,247	57,000	-6.6%	■
<i>Lower result due to impact of COVID-19 restrictions which resulted in closures and restricted programming.</i>					
Students participating in agency education programs	number	435,501	550,000	-20.8%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and closures at the agencies, which meant school groups were unable to attend the various education programs hosted by agencies. Agencies are offering online education programs.</i>					
Value of film, television and digital media production supported by Film Victoria	\$ million	391	327	19.6%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the two COVID-19 support packages from government (Creative State: Screen Industry Survival Package and Screen Industry Crisis Recovery Plan), which enabled greater support for local production and helped to attract a diverse range of film, screen and games production activity to Victoria.</i>					
Volunteer hours	number	14,928	98,900	-84.9%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and closures at the agencies.</i>					
Quality					
Agency collections storage meeting industry standard	per cent	83	86	-3.5%	○
Visitors satisfied with visit: Arts Centre Melbourne	per cent	93	90	3.3%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: Australian Centre for the Moving Image	per cent	95	95	0.0%	✓
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	90	95	-5.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19, reflecting lower satisfaction levels with the removal of some hands-on exhibits and some capacity restrictions (e.g. Children's Gallery).</i>					
Visitors satisfied with visit: National Gallery of Victoria	per cent	95	95	0.0%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: State Library Victoria	per cent	96	90	6.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to an increase in satisfaction in key areas of cleanliness, staff approachability and staff availability.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	438.3	463.2	-5.4%	✓
<i>The 2020–21 result was lower than 2020–21 budget due to lower expenditure by the Creative Industries portfolio agencies, as a result of closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
All facility safety audits conducted	number	16	16	0.0%	✓
Infrastructure development projects underway	number	8	8	0.0%	✓
Quality					
State-owned tenanted cultural facilities maintained to agreed service standards	per cent	100	90	11.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to COVID-19 closures which reduced the need for routine maintenance activities that would normally result from utilisation, and enabled all necessary routine and periodic maintenance activities to occur.</i>					
Success measures of projects achieved	per cent	90	90	0.0%	✓
Timeliness					
Cultural Facilities Maintenance Fund projects delivered within agreed timeframes	per cent	87	90	-3.3%	○
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	123.8	139.1	-11.0%	✓
<i>The 2020–21 result was lower than 2020–21 budget mainly due to adjustment of the funding profile of initiatives within the output.</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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Combat sports licences, registrations and permits issued	number	323	550	-41.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and activity restrictions on sport and recreation resulting in a significant reduction in the amount of combat sports events that were able to be held, leading to a reduction in applications for licences, registrations and permits.</i>					
Community Facility Grants: number approved	number	239	200	19.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a greater number of high quality applications which were able to be supported within the program budget.</i>					
Organisations submitting nominations for the Community Sport and Recreation Awards	number	55	70	-21.4%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and activity restrictions on sector activity and participation throughout 2020 and reduction in awards categories offered for the 2021 Community Sport and Recreation Awards from 19 to eight.</i>					
Projects in progress that relate to the planning and development of state level facilities	number	26	19	36.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to additional planning studies and infrastructure projects commencing in 2020–21.</i>					
Racing industry development initiatives	number	9	9	0.0%	✓
Racing matters processed (including licences, permits and grant applications)	number	129	300	-57.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and activity restrictions on racing resulting in a significant reduction in crowds attending race meetings and minor licencing requests.</i>					
Significant Sporting Events Program – Events Facilitated	number	23	75	-69.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and activity restrictions on sport and recreation resulting in a significant reduction in events being held during 2020–21.</i>					
Sport and recreation organisations undertaking programs or activities to enhance participation	number	112	112	0.0%	✓
Sporting club grants to recipients which are based in low socio-economic areas as identified by the SEIFA index	per cent	50	45	11.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher number of applications received and grants approved to recipients in low socio-economic areas.</i>					

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Sporting club grants to recipients which are regionally based	per cent	42	35	20.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher number of applications received and grants approved to recipients in regional areas.</i>					
Sporting club grants: number approved	number	4,125	2,500	65.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher number of applications that were able to be funded from within the available program budget.</i>					
Sports with athletes on Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) scholarships	number	44	25	76.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the increased funding provided to the VIS from national sporting organisations which led to an increase in the number of sport partnerships and athlete scholarships.</i>					
Victorian Institute of Sport scholarship holders on national teams/squads	per cent	67	60	11.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the higher percentage of VIS scholarship holders selected to national teams and squads over athletes from other national institutes of sport.</i>					
Quality					
Contract management of outdoor recreation camps meets agreed key performance indicators	per cent	87	90	-3.3%	○
Timeliness					
Community Cricket Program milestones delivered within agreed timeframes	per cent	97	90	7.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to strong performance of programs through the first two rounds of the Community Cricket Program in meeting milestones and the finalisation of agreements through the 2020–21 Community Cricket Program.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	685.4	779.4	-12.1%	✓
<i>The 2020–21 result was lower than 2020–21 budget primarily due to the timing of payments related to Major Stadia Funding 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 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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Business program grants delivered	number	9	12	-25.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and associated restrictions on the tourism and events sector, as some programs were unable to proceed.</i>					
Major sporting and cultural events held	number	8	21	-61.9%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impacts of COVID-19 and associated restrictions resulting in a number of events not proceeding.</i>					
Tourism infrastructure projects facilitated	number	32	30	6.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to two additional tourism flagship projects which were also scoped, funded and commenced in 2020–21.</i>					
Visit Victoria's total engaged digital audience	number (million)	5.46	5.4	1.1%	✓
Visitor expenditure: domestic	\$ billion	9.7	23.2	-58.2%	■
<i>Lower result predominantly due to the impact of COVID-19, and the legacy impacts of the 2020 summer bushfires in Victoria. This is the latest available data for the year ending March 2021 from the National Visitor Survey (published by Tourism Research Australia, 30 June 2021).</i>					
Visitor expenditure: international	\$ billion	0.08	9	-99.1%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and associated travel restrictions on international travel. This is the latest available data for the year ending March 2021 from the International Visitor Survey (published by Tourism Research Australia, 30 June 2021).</i>					
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (domestic)	\$ billion	7.0	11.1	-36.9%	■
<i>Lower result predominantly due to the impact of COVID-19, and the legacy impacts of the 2020 summer bushfires in Victoria. This is the latest available data for the year ending March 2021 from the National Visitor Survey (published by Tourism Research Australia, 30 June 2021).</i>					
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (international)	\$ million	n/a	600	n/a	■
<i>Due to international border closures and the cessation of survey interviewing for the International Visitor Survey, international visitor data is currently limited to state-wide results and no regional estimates are available for the year ending March 2021 (latest available data).</i>					
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (intrastate overnight)	\$ billion	4.5	5.7	-21.1%	■
<i>Lower result predominantly due to the impact of COVID-19, and the legacy impacts of the 2020 summer bushfires in Victoria. This is the latest available data for the year ending March 2021 from the National Visitor Survey (published by Tourism Research Australia, 30 June 2021).</i>					
Visitors (domestic overnight)	number (million)	13.4	29.5	-54.6%	■
<i>Lower result predominantly due to the impact of COVID-19, and the legacy impacts of the 2020 summer bushfires in Victoria. This is the latest available data for the year ending March 2021 from the National Visitor Survey (published by Tourism Research Australia, 30 June 2021).</i>					
Visitors (international)	number (million)	0.01	3.2	-99.7%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of COVID-19 and associated travel restrictions on international travel. This is the latest available data for the year ending March 2021 from the International Visitor Survey (published by Tourism Research Australia, 30 June 2021).</i>					

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Visitors: regional Victoria (intrastate overnight)	number (million)	10.3	16.4	-37.2%	■
<i>Lower result predominantly due to the impact of COVID-19, and the legacy impacts of the 2020 summer bushfires in Victoria. This is the latest available data for the year ending March 2021 from the National Visitor Survey (published by Tourism Research Australia, 30 June 2021).</i>					
Quality					
Value of media coverage generated: domestic	\$ million	37.9	22	72.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to Visit Victoria increasing its domestic public relations activities. Significant highlights included the launch of the Click for Vic campaign, launch of the intrastate 'Stay close, Go Further' campaign, Silo Art Hotel activation announcement and family coverage from the rescheduled Wine Down Pop Up activation.</i>					
Value of media coverage generated: international	\$ million	17.89	46	-61.1%	■
<i>Lower result due to COVID-19 and the ongoing closures of international borders. Visit Victoria significantly reduced its international public relations activities for 2020–21, resulting in a significant reduction in Advertising Value Equivalent results for 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	390.3	355.6	9.8%	■
<i>The 2020–21 result was higher than the 2020–21 budget primarily due to additional major events funding that was held centrally until contractual arrangements were finalised.</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 and creates the conditions to grow the forestry and game resource economies. 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 2020–21, 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

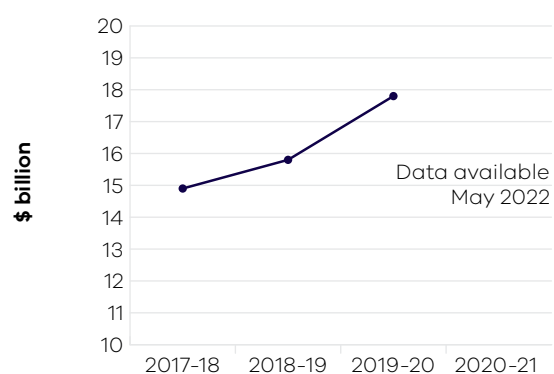
The department supports a productive, globally competitive and sustainable Victorian economy for the states' innovative and resilient agriculture, food and fibre sector. The department works with community and industry to enhance productivity; connect the sector with international markets and create 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)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Gross value of Victorian agriculture production (\$ billion)	14.9	15.8	17.8	Data available May 2022

Figure 23: Gross value of Victorian agriculture production



The total value of agriculture production in Victoria increased by 12.3 per cent to \$17.8 billion in 2019–20 (the latest available data), compared to \$15.8 billion in 2018–19. There were increases in the value of production in beef and lamb livestock, grain, and horticulture industries.

The impact of COVID-19 on Victorian agricultural produce and food and beverage products is estimated at \$1.24 billion in 2019–20 and has continued in 2020–21. To mitigate the impact, the Victorian Government introduced a \$57 million Agriculture Workforce Plan. An additional \$19.3 million was provided for the seasonal workforce program. The program was introduced to support agriculture businesses throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and to help address seasonal workforce shortages.

Post 2019–20 bushfire recovery services in the North East and East Gippsland regions were well received in 2020–21. Support has been provided through delivery of over 2000 services despite COVID-19 impacts. Agriculture Victoria has provided technical information and assistance focused on pasture recovery, managing debris in stock water supplies, erosion control, feed planning and seasonal forecasting outlook. In addition, the department promoted other assistance available including grants, health and well-being support, and the Rural Financial Counselling Services.

In 2020–21, the Victorian agriculture sector experienced a significant flood and storm event across the Central Highlands, Yarra Ranges, and Central Gippsland, and is still recovering from the dry seasonal conditions particularly in the far North West, Central and East Gippsland regions of the state. Support was provided to producers and industry in affected regions to identify any urgent animal welfare needs and record property, livestock, and horticulture impacts. Recovery support will continue for some time to assist impacted producers with technical advice on issues including stock health, nutrition and feed budgeting, fencing, pasture recovery and grazing management, soil erosion, dams and waterways, and horticulture.

In 2020–21, Agriculture Victoria responded to the largest recorded outbreak of avian influenza in Australia, which included three different strains of avian influenza across six commercial poultry properties and one related composting property. Victoria's response involved containment through movement restrictions, with declaration of control and restricted control areas, and eradication of the virus and decontamination of the infected premises. A surveillance program is underway to provide confidence that the disease has been eradicated and support a case for Australia being declared free from the disease. Over 17,000 diagnostic tests have been performed as part of this process.

Agriculture Victoria continued to deliver critical research and innovation in 2020–21. Research and innovation in major industries, including dairy, grains and horticulture, as well as in emerging bioindustries, was delivered through multi-disciplinary research collaborations with industry that accelerate and enhance productivity impacts. For example, the DairyBio initiative, a partnership with the dairy industry, has delivered accelerated precision breeding of forages with commercial partners using genomic selection and hybrid breeding. The result is a significant boost to genetic gain – up to five times – and an increase in yields of 20 per cent.

Agriculture Victoria developed 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 is delivering a long-term vision, flagship research trials, and practical information, tools and services to help farmers reduce emissions while maintaining productivity.

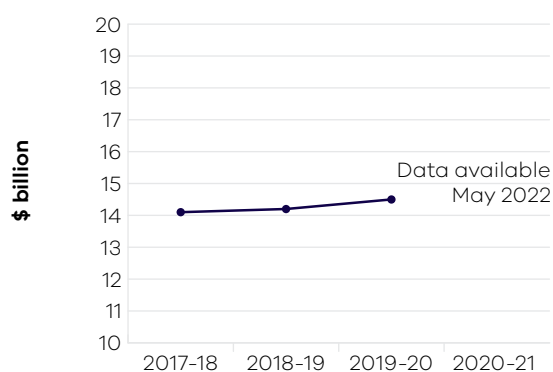
Agriculture Victoria is shaping the future of agriculture through delivery of skills programs in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and digital agriculture to schools, PhD students, agriculture industries and regional communities. In 2020–21, over 800 students were able to participate 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)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Food and fibre exports from Victoria (\$ billion)	14.1	14.2	14.5	Data available May 2022

Figure 24: 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. In 2019–20, Victoria maintained its strong export performance, generating food and fibre exports valued at \$14.5 billion despite challenges caused by COVID-19, drought and dry seasonal conditions. This was an increase of nearly \$300 million (two per cent) on the previous year – keeping Victoria as the nation’s largest food and fibre exporter with 28 per cent of the national total. China was Victoria’s largest food and fibre export destination at \$4.8 billion.

Food and fibre exports from Victoria represented almost half (47 per cent) of all Victoria’s goods exports in 2019–20. Victoria’s top five valuable food exports are meat (\$4.7 billion), dairy (\$2.1 billion), horticulture (\$1.6 billion), prepared foods (\$1.3 billion) and grains (\$1.1 billion).

Export performance for Victorian meat products remained strong despite challenging domestic conditions, with export value increasing from \$4.1 billion in 2018–19 to \$4.7 billion in 2019–20, an increase of \$600 million (14 per cent). Beef (\$2.9 billion – total farm gate production) and sheep meat (\$2.2 billion – total farm gate production) were the most valuable meat export categories.

The value of fibre exports decreased by \$1.7 billion on the previous year to \$1.4 billion in response to market volatility and seasonal conditions. Victoria is the largest wool producing state and the largest wool exporter, producing 28 per cent of Australia’s total wool and accounting for 52 per cent of the nation’s exports in 2019–20.

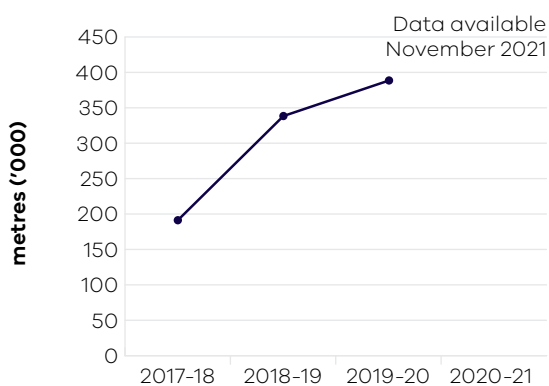
Indicator: Metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria

Table 28: Metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria (metres)	191,229	337,654	388,662	Data available November 2021

Source: Geological Survey of Victoria, (GSV) mineral companies' exploration reports that GSV is required to audit.

Figure 25: Metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria



The level of metres drilled for minerals exploration in Victoria during 2019–20 was 388,662 metres. This represents an increase of 51,009 metres or 15.1 per cent compared to 2018–19. The increased level of minerals drilling in 2019–20 reflects a combination of drilling at existing mining licences (i.e. operations) such as the Fosterville, Stawell and Ballarat East mines and increased mineral exploration drilling activity for new resources across the State.

Mineral exploration on mining licences accounts for 58 per cent of the 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 33 per cent of the metres drilled in 2020–21 and combined with retention licences has increased year on year since 2014–15, which highlights the increasing level of interest and investment to discover new mineral resources in Victoria. Retention licences account for the remaining nine per cent.

The level of metres drilled for minerals exploration has more than quadrupled since 2014–15 reflecting the renewed interest for exploring in Victoria. The Stavely Minerals Exploration 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 \$114 million increase in mineral exploration since 2014–15, with Victoria experiencing record levels of exploration investment. Total exploration for 2019–20 was \$136.5 million. This has continued in 2020–21 with the nine months to March generating exploration investment of \$129.2 million. The March 2021 quarter expenditure for Victorian minerals exploration was \$51.5 million, the highest ever recorded.

Indicator: Level of production of minerals and extractives

Table 29: Level of production of minerals and extractives

Measure (unit of measure)	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Annual production of brown coal (1000 tonnes)	45,062	42,256	40,372	Data available November 2021
Annual production of gold (ounces)	364,294	567,501	792,267	Data available November 2021
Annual production of antimony (tonnes)	2,570	2,016	3,141	Data available November 2021
Annual production of mineral sands (tonnes)	100,286	0	61,197	Data available November 2021
Annual production of extractives (million tonnes)	61.16	62.86	63.11	Data available November 2021

Source: Earth Resources Regulation 2018-19 Statistical Report

Figure 26: Annual production of brown coal (1000 tonnes)

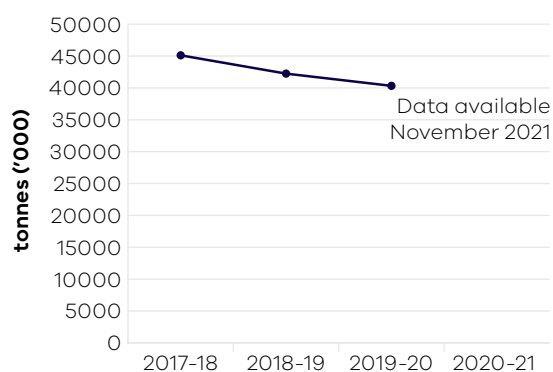


Figure 28: Annual production of antimony (tonnes)

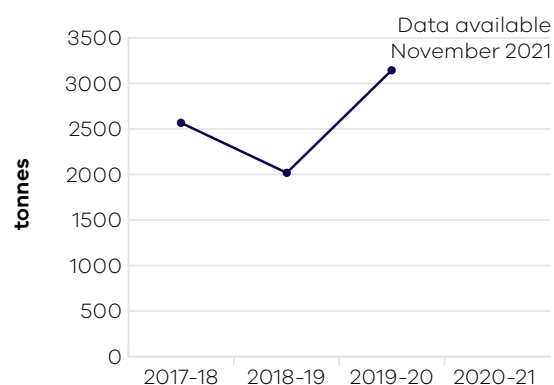


Figure 27: Annual production of gold (ounces)

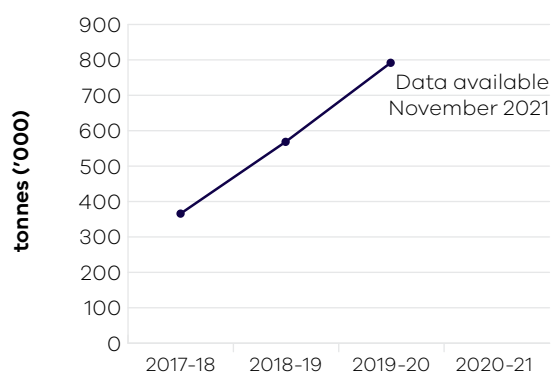


Figure 29: Annual production of mineral sands (tonnes)

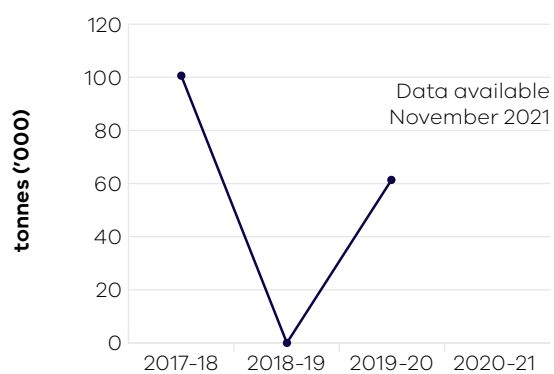
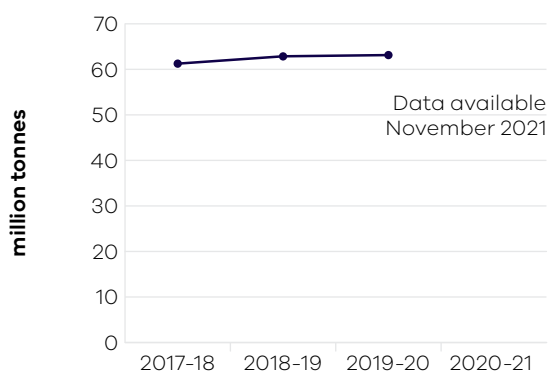


Figure 30: Annual production of extractives (million tonnes)



Gold production in Victoria has continued to grow with a 39.6 per cent increase during 2019–20 compared to 2018–19. Since 2014–15 annual gold production has increased by 593,880 ounces, a quadrupling of 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 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 material and 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 2019–20 extractives production slightly increased to 63.1 million tonnes. This represents an increase of 24 per cent over five years from 2014–15.

Brown coal production decreased by 4.5 per cent during 2019–20 to 40.4 million tonnes. This reflects the impact of increasing renewable energy sources for electricity generation and the impact of the closure of the Hazelwood coal mine on 31 March 2017. This trend is forecast to continue, and it was announced by Energy Australia in March 2021 that the Yallourn coal mine would close in 2028, four years ahead of schedule.

Reported mineral sands production in 2019–20 was 61,197 tonnes consisting of Ilmenite extracted from stockpiles near Ouyen, western Victoria. There is significant potential for new mineral sands projects in Victoria in the Murray and Gippsland Basins. The Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project in the Glenaladale deposit, about 20km northwest of Bairnsdale in East Gippsland, Victoria, is working through the approval's pathway. The Minister for Planning has appointed an Inquiry and Advisory Committee (IAC) to consider submissions to the Environment Effects Statement. The project has the potential to be a major producer of zircon, ilmenite, rutile and rare earths. This project may generate \$200 million in new investment and create 200 direct jobs over the 15 to 20-year life of the project.

Antimony is produced from Australia's only antimony mine at Costerfield in central Victoria. Production increased by 56 per cent in 2019–20 from a low base.

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 forestry and game resources are sustainably allocated and used for both recreational and commercial purposes.

Table 30: Output – Agriculture

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 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	1,511	1,700	-11.1%	■
<i>Lower result due to favourable seasonal conditions and commodity pricing, indicating less financial stress for farmers and therefore less demand for the Rural Financial Counselling Service, which is a demand driven service.</i>					
Inspections or audits of scientific establishments undertaken to provide assurance of compliance with relevant industry standards for animal welfare	number	18	25	-28.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to COVID-19 restrictions which impacted the ability to conduct site visits for inspections and audits. Emergency deployments of staff also reduced capacity.</i>					
Number of small scale local and craft producers attending workshops / mentoring programs	number	52	50	4.0%	✓
Strategic agriculture industry development and regulatory policy briefings	number	8	8	0.0%	✓
Visits of the Responsible Pet Ownership program to Victorian kindergartens and primary schools	number	243	3,100	-92.2%	■
<i>Lower result due to COVID-19 restrictions, which required learning from home and prohibited external visitors to pre-schools and schools. Responsible Pet Ownership (RPO) educators and their dogs could not undertake school visits for an extended period of time. Learning materials were developed to provide access to some aspects of the RPO Program online.</i>					
Young farmer scholarships awarded	number	13	12	8.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to availability of program budget. The allocated annual budget allows for twelve \$10,000 scholarships to be awarded each year. 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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quality					
Grant recipients who met or exceeded agreed milestones	per cent	75	75	0.0%	✓
Timeliness					
Performance and grant agreements acquitted within timeframes specified in the funding agreement	per cent	90	90	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	211.2	224.9	-6.1%	✓
<i>The 2020–21 result was lower than the 2020–21 budget primarily due to the accounting treatment associated with the Royal Melbourne Showgrounds Redevelopment expenditure.</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					
Applications for intellectual property protection	number	17	16	6.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to an increase in the number of new trademarks filed that provide key branding for previously registered intellectual property.</i>					
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	68	65	4.6%	✓
Value of co-investment from external (non-state) funding sources attracted to the Department's research projects that support productive agriculture	\$ million	42.9	41	4.6%	✓
Quality					
Satisfaction rating of industry investors in agriculture productivity research and development	number	9	7	28.6%	✓
<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. This engagement model with industry will continue in 2021–22.</i>					
Scientific and technical publications subjected to independent peer review in international and national journals that promote productive agriculture	number	264	260	1.5%	✓
Timeliness					
Provision of technical advice, diagnostic identification tests on pests and diseases including suspected exotics within agreed timeframes	per cent	89	85	4.7%	✓
Research project milestones and reports completed on time	per cent	85.6	90	-4.9%	○

03 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	150.1	147	2.1%	○
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%	■
Lower result due to redirection of staff to Biosecurity emergencies, Whole of Victorian Government response to COVID-19, and COVID-19 public health restrictions to service delivery.					
Clients engaged with agriculture services	number	3,456	4,300	-19.6%	■
Lower result due to redirection of staff to Biosecurity emergencies, Whole of Victorian Government response to COVID-19, and COVID-19 public health restrictions impact to service delivery.					
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	5	2	150.0%	✓
Higher result due to external factors that are not directly influenced by the department. This includes changes to requirements of other jurisdictions, chemical use patterns, industry demand, and in response to new pest and/or disease incursions.					
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	2,581	2,700	-4.4%	○
Quality					
Client satisfaction rating of agricultural services	number	8.6	8	7.5%	✓
Higher result due to greater emphasis on the design of client-focused services.					
National biosecurity, agriculture/veterinary chemical use and animal welfare programs implemented in accordance with agreed plans	per cent	100	95	5.3%	✓
Higher result due to Victoria responding to all requests associated with national work programs (i.e. National Management Group, National Biosecurity Committee, Agriculture Ministers meeting, Agriculture Secretaries Committee).					
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	86	90	-4.4%	○

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Timeliness					
Animal and plant certificates issued within specified timeframes to support domestic and international market access	per cent	96.5	95	1.6%	✓
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	100	100	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	140.2	113.5	23.6%	■
<i>The 2020–21 result was higher than 2020–21 budget primarily due to additional expenditure incurred in 2020–21 for the avian influenza and Khapra beetle biosecurity responses.</i>					
Sustainably manage forest and game resources					
This sub-output creates the conditions to grow the natural resources economy by ensuring forestry and game resources are sustainably allocated and used for both recreational and commercial purposes.					
Quantity					
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	75	100	-25.0%	■
<i>VicForests did not provide a Corporate Plan for 2020–21 due to ongoing uncertainty and legal challenges associated with the transition away from native timber harvesting.</i>					
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	85.3	78.8	8.3%	■
<i>The 2020–21 result was higher than 2020–21 budget primarily due to additional funding received in 2020–21 for the implementation of the Victorian Forestry Plan.</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.

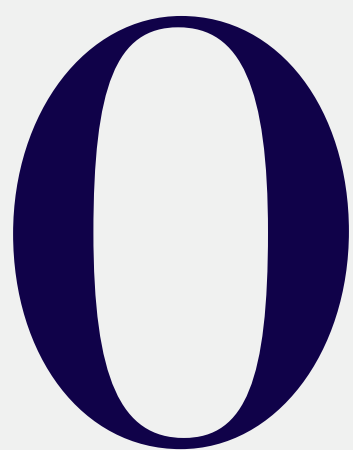
By supporting investment in resources and low emission technologies, the department fosters innovation, productivity, jobs and trade in the state's earth resources sector. Through strategic resource and related land use planning, new opportunities are able to be identified for Victoria's earth resources, 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	2020–21 actual	2020–21 target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Community and stakeholder engagement information forums	number	55	55	0.0%	✓
Quality					
Exploration and mining licences which are active	per cent	82.6	82.5	0.1%	✓
Timeliness					
Delivery of key CarbonNet milestones, in line with funding agreements and agreed project deliverables	per cent	81.8	100	-18.2%	■
<i>Lower result mainly due to the impact of legislative delays impacting the submission of a regulatory application. The application will proceed once the legislation is in place.</i>					
Extractive Industries Work Authority work plans processed within regulatory timeframes	per cent	97	95	2.1%	✓
Facilitate the delivery of resources projects in line with grant agreements and project milestones	per cent	82.3	100	-17.7%	■
<i>Lower result mainly due to the impact of delays in obtaining native title approvals delaying the award of TARGET exploration grants, and scheduling delays for other programs.</i>					
Industry geoscience data packages released for minerals and petroleum sectors consistent with agreed timelines	number	10	10	0.0%	✓
Mineral licence applications and work plans processed within regulatory timeframes	per cent	71.3	95	-24.9%	■
<i>Lower result due to the impact of the record level of minerals exploration activity in Victoria, driving a significant increase in the volume of licence applications.</i>					
Regulatory audits completed within agreed timelines	per cent	98.6	98	0.6%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	74.6	73.2	2.0%	○
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
- State Library Victoria (Library Board of Victoria)
- Melbourne Cricket Ground Trust
- Melbourne Recital Centre
- Museums Board of Victoria
- Rural Assistance Commissioner
- Victorian Institute of Sport
- Visit Victoria

Comprehensive operating statement for the financial year ended 30 June 2021

	2020–21 Actual (\$ million)	2020–21 Budget (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Net result from continuing operations					
Income from transactions					
Output appropriations	6,929	6,367	562	9%	a
Special appropriations	–	–	–	0%	
Interest	7	9	(2)	-22%	b
Sales of goods and services	57	114	(57)	-50%	c
Grants	203	34	168	494%	d
Fair value of assets and services received free of charge or for nominal consideration	3	1	2	200%	e
Other income	30	29	1	3%	
Total income from transactions	7,230	6,554	676	10%	
Expenses from transactions					
Employee benefits	647	590	57	10%	f
Depreciation	126	131	(5)	-4%	
Interest expense	29	35	(6)	-17%	g
Grants and other transfers	5,592	5,015	576	11%	h
Capital asset charge	170	170	(0)	0%	
Other operating expenses	669	766	(97)	-13%	i
Total expenses from transactions	7,233	6,708	525	8%	
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(3)	(153)	151	-99%	
Other economic flows included in net result					
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(12)	–	(12)	>-100%	j
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	18	0	18	>100%	k
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	2	0	2	>100%	l
Total other economic flows included in net result	9	0	9	>100%	
Net result	6	(153)	159	-104%	
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income					
Changes in non-financial assets revaluation surplus	1,320	(1)	1,320	>100%	m
Other	(8)	3	(11)	-367%	n
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	1,311	2	1,309	>100%	
Comprehensive result	1,317	(151)	1,468	>100%	

Explanation for major variations between 2020–21 Actual and 2020–21 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 and departmental trust balances.*
- 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.*
- e. Fair value of assets and services received free of charge or for nominal consideration was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to transfer of land from DELWP to Kardinia Park Stadium Trust through the department.*
- 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. Interest expense was lower than was budgeted, mainly due to the reclassification of the Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project into the administered entity and a rephase of funding for the Community Sports Infrastructure Loan Scheme.*
- h. Grants and other transfers were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional expenditure incurred in response to the impacts of COVID-19.*
- i. Other operating expenses were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to agency spending being impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.*
- j. Net loss on non-financial assets was due to the derecognition of leases.*
- k. Net gain on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the holding gain on financial assets related to Arts agencies.*
- l. Other gains from other economic flows were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the revaluation of departmental employee entitlements.*
- m. Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the scheduled asset revaluation conducted by DJPR during 2020–21.*
- n. Other expenditure was lower than was budgeted, mainly due to prior-period adjustments and the acquisition of cultural assets for Arts agencies.*

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2021

	2020–21 Actual (\$ million)	2020–21 Budget (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Assets					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	604	428	177	41%	a
Receivables from government	749	452	296	65%	b
Other receivables	405	400	4	1%	
Other financial assets	112	101	11	11%	c
Total financial assets	1,870	1,382	488	35%	
Non-financial assets					
Inventories	3	3	(0)	0%	
Property, plant and equipment	9,777	8,402	1,375	16%	d
Biological assets	2	2	–	0%	
Intangible assets	35	38	(3)	–8%	e
Other	36	30	6	20%	f
Total non-financial assets	9,853	8,475	1,378	16%	
Total assets	11,723	9,857	1,865	19%	
Liabilities					
Payables	924	590	333	56%	g
Borrowings	418	458	(40)	–9%	h
Provisions	192	162	30	19%	i
Total liabilities	1,534	1,210	324	27%	
Net assets	10,188	8,647	1,541	18%	
Equity					
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(447)	(563)	117	–21%	j
Reserves	7,544	6,193	1,352	22%	k
Contributed capital	3,090	3,017	73	2%	l
Total Equity	10,188	8,647	1,541	18%	

Explanation for major variations between 2020–21 Actual and 2020–21 Budget are as follows:

- a. Cash and deposits were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the movement in the inter-department account.*
- b. Receivables from government were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to accrued expenses.*
- c. Other financial assets were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to an increase in equity investments in Arts agencies.*
- d. Property, plant and equipment were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the scheduled asset revaluation conducted by DJPR during 2020–21.*
- e. Intangible assets were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to increased amortisation of intangible assets.*
- f. Other non-financial assets were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the recognition of prepayments.*
- g. Payables were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the accrued expenses within the department.*
- h. Borrowings were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to the reclassification of Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project into the administered entity.*
- i. Provisions were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the increase in employee entitlement provisions and the recognition of mine remediation provision for rehabilitation works.*
- j. Accumulated deficit was lower than was budgeted, mainly due to additional trust funds received.*
- k. Reserves were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the scheduled asset revaluation conducted by the department during 2020–21.*
- l. Contributed Capital was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to transfer of assets from other departments to DJPR.*

Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 30 June 2021

	2020-21 Actual (\$ million)	2020-21 Budget (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts					
Receipts from Government	6,441	6,318	123	2%	a
Receipts from other entities	352	137	215	157%	b
Interest received	7	9	(2)	-22%	c
Other receipts	32	29	3	10%	d
Total receipts	6,833	6,494	340	5%	
Payments					
Payments of grants and other transfers	(5,364)	(5,015)	(349)	7%	e
Payments to suppliers and employees	(1,251)	(1,359)	108	-8%	f
Capital asset charge	(170)	(170)	0	0%	
Interest and other costs of finance paid	(97)	(35)	(62)	177%	g
Total payments	(6,882)	(6,579)	(303)	5%	
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	(48)	(85)	37	-44%	
Cash flows from investing activities					
Net investment	1	(0)	1	100%	h
Payments for non-financial assets	(79)	(120)	42	-35%	i
Proceeds from sale of non-financial assets	1	–	1	100%	j
Net loans to other parties	9	2	8	400%	k
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	(68)	(119)	51	-43%	
Cash flows from financing activities					
Owner contributions by State Government	27	75	(48)	-64%	l
Repayment of leases and service concession liabilities	(48)	(10)	(38)	380%	m
Net borrowings	167	(1)	168	>100%	n
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities	145	64	81	127%	
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	30	(140)	169	-121%	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	575	567	7	1%	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	604	428	177	41%	

Explanation for major variations between 2020–21 Actual and 2020–21 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 major events.*
- c. Cash inflows for Interest received were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to reduced cash balances.*
- d. Cash inflows for Other receipts were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to increased trust receipts.*
- 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 lower than was budgeted, mainly due to agency spending being impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, offset with additional employee expense incurred to support responses 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 increased GST credit to be recovered from ATO, offset with the reclassification of Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project into the administered entity.*
- h. Cash inflows for Net investment were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the holding gain on financial assets related to Arts agencies.*
- i. Cash outflows for Payments for non-financial assets were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to capital project expenditure being converted to output expenditure for regional GovHubs.*
- j. Cash inflows for Proceeds from sale of non-financial assets were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to proceeds from asset disposals related to VicFleet.*
- 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 reclassification of Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project into the administered entity.*
- n. Cash inflows for Net borrowings were higher than was budgeted mainly due to the movement in the inter-department account.*

Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2021

	Accumulated surplus/deficit (\$ million)	Contributions by owners (\$ million)	Revaluation reserve (\$ million)	Other reserves (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
Actual result					
Opening balance 1 July 2020 (Actual)	(410)	2,950	5,664	527	8,731
Comprehensive result	(37)	0	1,320	34	1,317
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners	0	140	0	0	140
Closing balance 30 June 2021 (Actual)	(447)	3,090	6,983	561	10,188
Initial Budget result					
Opening balance 1 July 2020 (Budget)	(410)	2,950	5,664	527	8,731
Comprehensive result	(153)	0	(1)	3	(151)
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners	0	67	0	0	67
Closing balance 30 June 2021 (Budget)	(563)	3,017	5,663	530	8,647

Administered items statement for the financial year ended 30 June 2021

	2020–21 Actual (\$ million)	2020–21 Budget (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Administered Income					
Appropriations – Payments made on behalf of the State	84	74	10	14%	a
Sale of goods and services	97	104	(7)	-7%	b
Grants	633	303	330	109%	c
Interest	11	10	1	10%	d
Other income	170	143	27	19%	e
Total Administered Income	995	634	361	57%	
Administered Expenses					
Expenses on behalf of the State	25	19	6	32%	f
Grants and other transfers	632	309	323	105%	g
Payments into the Consolidated Fund	262	260	2	1%	
Interest expense	41	38	2	5%	h
Total Administered Expenses	960	626	334	53%	
Income less expenses	35	9	27	300%	

	2020–21 Actual (\$ million)	2020–21 Budget (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Other economic flows included in net result					
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	6	–	6	>100%	i
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	(142)	(0)	(142)	>-100%	j
Total other economic flows included in net result	(136)	(0)	(136)	>-100%	
Net result	(101)	8	(109)	>-100%	
Total other economic flows – Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	0%	
Comprehensive result	(101)	8	(109)	>-100%	
Administered Assets					
Cash and deposits	8	7	2	29%	k
Receivables	367	478	(111)	-23%	l
Other financial assets	–	–	–	0%	
Investments accounted for using the equity method	11	11	–	0%	
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	0%	
Intangible assets	(0)	(0)	–	0%	
Total administered assets	386	495	(109)	-22%	
Administered Liabilities					
Payables	78	76	3	4%	
Borrowings	449	417	32	8%	m
Total administered liabilities	527	493	34	7%	
Net assets	(141)	2	(143)	>-100%	

Explanation for major variations between 2020–21 Actual and 2020–21 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 lower than was budgeted, mainly due to less revenue received for Section 29 agreements within the Agriculture portfolio.
- Grants were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to Commonwealth revenue received for the Local Councils Financial Assistance Grants program.
- Interest was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the Melbourne Convention Centre Development project.
- Other income was higher 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.
- Interest expense was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the reclassification of Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project into the administered entity.
- Net gain on non-financial assets was higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the proceeds earned from the land sales.
- Other losses from other economic flows were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the impairment of loan receivables.
- Cash and deposits were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to additional trust funds receipts.
- Receivables were lower than was budgeted, mainly due to the impairment of loan receivables.
- Borrowings were higher than was budgeted, mainly due to the reclassification of Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project into the administered entity.

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.

Capital projects reaching practical completion during the financial year ended 30 June 2021

Project name	Original completion date	Latest approved completion date	Practical completion date	Reason for variance in completion dates
Australian Centre for the Moving Image redevelopment (Melbourne)	Jun-20	Jun-20	Feb-21	The project completion date reflects the impact of COVID-19
2018-19 State Netball and Hockey Centre redevelopment (Parkville)	Jun-21	Jun-21	Jun-21	
Ballarat GovHub (Ballarat)	Jun-21	Apr-21	Apr-21	The project reached completion date ahead of schedule

* Total estimated investment

** The actual TEI cost is for the period to practical completion date

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	39.602	-0.202	Residual budget pending forecasted financial completion during March 2022
62.000	62.000	61.993	-0.007	
19.340	11.849	11.800	-0.049	

Appendix 3: Victorian Government Trade and Investment Network

Victoria's global engagement is supported by the Victorian Government Trade and Investment (VGTI) network which is comprised of 23 offices in strategic international locations.

The newest office was officially registered in August 2020 and became operational in January 2021 in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The new office provides Victoria with a first mover advantage in Vietnam – Australia's fastest growing South East Asian market – as the first Australian State or Territory to open an office there. The office has four staff; two are focused on trade and investment outcomes, one is dedicated to driving Victoria's international education sector, and one is the office manager.

The VGTI network is headed by six 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.

During 2020–21, several Commissioner changes were enacted:

- Ms Rebecca Hall was appointed Commissioner for Victoria to South East Asia on 1 September 2020.
- Mr Tim Dillon commenced in London in July 2020 as the Agent General for the United Kingdom and Commissioner for Victoria to Europe and Israel, after serving six years as Commissioner for Victoria to Greater China.
- Mr Brett Stevens commenced in Shanghai in July 2020 as Commissioner for Victoria to Greater China after serving seven years as Commissioner for Victoria to South East Asia.

- Mr Kassem Younes was appointed General Manager for the Middle East, Africa and Turkey.
- Mr Michael Kapel concluded his term as Commissioner for Victoria to the Americas in October 2020. Whilst a recruitment process was undertaken to identify his replacement, Mr Nathan Elia acted as Head of Post for North America and Ms Natalia Gorrono acted as Head of Post for Latin America.

The Global Education Network (GEN) of Education Services Managers, part of the VGTI network, provides on-the-ground support to Victorian education and training institutions to grow their international business development activity. In 2020–21, the GEN was expanded to support the international education sector in priority and emerging education markets. This included a new Education Services Director for Vietnam, based in the VGTI office in Ho Chi Minh City. It also included a new education representative based in Kenya and continued education representative in Brazil delivering education promotion and market development services for Victoria.

In 2020–21, the VGTI network contributed to the department's achievement of 3171 Victorian businesses participating in export and trade programs. Participants in government programs have reported actual increased exports of \$569 million as a direct result of their participation. Additionally, the international network facilitated approximately \$1.2 billion worth of capital investment into the state, creating over 2500 new jobs and generating over \$260 million in wages and over \$488 million in innovation expenditure from international investment secured through Government 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 advised its employees on how to avoid conflicts of interest, how to respond to offers of gifts, and how to demonstrate the VPS values.

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, chaired by the Associate Secretary and further supported by the Diversity and Inclusion team, and the staff-led Diversity and Inclusion Network.

Workforce inclusion targets

The VPS employment targets adopted by the department in the Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Framework are:

- Two per cent Aboriginal employment by June 2022, as outlined in the Barring Djinang Aboriginal Employment Strategy
- Six per cent disability employment by 2020 and twelve per cent by 2025, as outlined in *Getting to Work: the Victorian public sector disability employment action plan*
- Fifty per cent women executives by 2020, as outlined in *Safe and Strong*, Victoria's gender equality strategy.

The department is continuing to work towards its Aboriginal employment target, with Aboriginal people comprising one per cent of the department's workforce on 30 June 2021, up from 0.96 per cent the year before.

Six per cent of respondents in the department's 2020 People Matter Survey – the agreed VPS measure for disability employment – identified as having a disability, up from four per cent the previous year, meeting the target for 2020.

The department has exceeded its 50 per cent target for women executives, with 54 per cent on 30 June 2021, an increase from 53 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 of those employees should be in VPS level 6 roles and above.

Achievements in 2020–21 include:

- Developing Group Action Plans to promote further progress by developing tailored Aboriginal employment actions within each departmental group
- Launching the department's Aboriginal Recruitment Policy, providing options and advice for hiring managers to support the recruitment of Aboriginal people
- Providing opportunities through employment programs and pathways, including Barring Djinang internships, Youth Employment Scheme traineeships, and the Aboriginal pathway to the VPS Graduate Program
- Offering cultural safety training through Koorie Heritage Trust to all staff working with Aboriginal people and communities, with over 500 DJPR staff completing the training in 2020–21
- Establishing 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 over 360 staff attending an online Stolen Generations workshop with singer/songwriter Kutcha Edwards
- Growing the Aboriginal Staff Network, which provides culturally appropriate support for Aboriginal team members
- Establishing a staff-led Aboriginal Allies Network to help promote cultural safety, Aboriginal economic development, and self-determination across the department.

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.

Progress against the goals of the department's plan this year includes:

- Continued to partner with the Australian Network on Disability (AND) to provide internships for students with disability, mentoring for jobseekers with disability, and online awareness training for DJPR team members
- Launched a pilot program to prioritise positions for people with a disability in partnership with the DJPR Enablers Network, with over 25 roles advertised since December 2020, and five people with disability appointed as of June 2021
- Completed DJPR's first AND Access and Inclusion Index submission to benchmark the department's organisational maturity in disability employment and inclusion

- Employed 10 interns with disability through the 'Stepping Into' Program, several of whom had their contracts extended and/or secured places in Victorian government graduate programs
- Mentored eight jobseekers with disability in the 2020 'Positive Action Towards Career Engagement' (PACE) Mentoring Program
- Continued to offer a suite of online training to all team members, including disability confidence training for managers, team members and recruitment teams, and training to support the creation of accessible digital content
- Completed training in online disability confidence for over 200 team members
- Improved event planning guides to support staff to create accessible online and in-person events
- Celebrated International Day of People with Disability with a panel discussion on disability employment, with approximately 150 attendees from across DJPR and the VPS
- Grew our staff-led Enablers Network for people with disability and allies from four members, when it began in November 2019, to almost 60 members.

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 aligned gender equality programs across the department with the objectives of the new *Gender Equality Act 2020* (Vic). Gender equality progress includes:

- Exceeding the department's target of 50 per cent women in executive positions (with 54 per cent women executives)
- Continuing work towards employer of choice citation through the Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA), including participation in the Gender Equality Voluntary Reporting Program
- Completing a Gender Audit in October 2020 to identify strengths and areas for improvement, aligned to WGEA best practice requirements
- Delivering flexibility workshops in November and December 2020, to help broaden understanding of flexibility, and gain practical skills and insights to design effective and sustainable work practices and policies for the department
- Delivering three focus groups in collaboration with Our Watch in January 2021, with 26 participants providing feedback and ideas to help shape the department's upcoming Gender Equality Action Plan
- Celebrating International Women's Day with an Advocates Forum with over 300 participants led by the department's Gender Equality Network for Everyone (GENE)
- Growing the staff-led GENE, which has expanded to include members from across the Victorian Government
- Completion of online unconscious bias awareness training by over 500 team members.

Further Inclusion Activities

The department continued to deliver on its LGBTIQ Inclusion Strategy 2018–21. Progress includes:

- Completing benchmarking through the Australian Workplace Equality Index to identify key areas of strength and opportunity
- Launching a new suite of training in June 2021, including eLearning, and facilitated workshops for all staff, and targeted workshops for managers, HR teams and allies
- Completion of online LGBTIQ awareness training by 47 team members
- Establishing a peer-support network for trans, non-binary and gender diverse team members as an initiative of the department's Pride Network
- Delivering DJPR's Pride Week in June 2021, with activities led by the Pride Network including a 'Bent Rail' transgender awareness workshop with 80 attendees, and a 'Pride in Change' panel with over 230 attendees discussing the enablers of LGBTIQ workplace inclusion and cultural change.

The department continued to implement its Multicultural Diversity Action Plan 2018–21.

Achievements include:

- Offering cross-cultural awareness training to all staff, with over 190 team members completing the online Cultural Competence Program
- Delivering four Cultural Intelligence Workshops in April and May 2021, with 54 participants furthering their skills in working effectively across cultures
- Delivering Cultural Diversity Week celebrations in March 2021, including a panel discussion on cultural diversity in employment and leadership with over 230 attendees
- Delivering four multicultural focus groups open to all staff, with over 50 attendees providing feedback and ideas to inform the upcoming refresh of the Multicultural Diversity Action Plan
- Commencing the establishment of a staff-led cultural diversity network to promote multicultural inclusion across DJPR.

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*).

Safety and wellbeing

The department's vision is to build a safe environment, 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 Strategic 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:

- Return to the workplace virtual health and wellbeing webinars, focusing on supporting staff in their return to the workplace. A total of 1338 staff members participated
- Return to the workplace virtual facilitated discussions for managers, providing an opportunity to discuss practical ways to navigate the return to office. A total of 352 managers participated
- A range of valuable health and wellbeing services, including 151 virtual Nutrition Consultations and 135 Sleep Consultations
- Mindfulness sessions aimed at providing employees with techniques to effectively decrease stress and anxiety levels, increase productivity, and improve the ability to focus. 1435 staff attended the sessions in May 2021, and 2163 staff attended between August and October 2020
- Two Movement Challenges with over 468 departmental participants each
- Virtual training sessions for managers on Creating a Mentally Healthy Workplace (42 sessions delivered), and Building a Positive and Professional Workplace (13 sessions delivered)
- Online training modules for staff on Appropriate Workplace Behaviour, Sexual Harassment, Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) induction, and Creating a Mentally Healthy Workplace
- Safety and wellbeing services, including fitness and nutritional information, through the Be-Well Live-Well portal, which has 1692 active users
- Safety and wellbeing Inductions for new starters presented every month
- Bespoke mental health supportive intervention for high-risk individuals and groups
- An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) used by over 15 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 182 staff attended
- An internal audit of the department's Safety Management System against International Standard ISO 45001, which assesses OH&S management systems, and how to proactively improve OH&S performance
- A virtual Health and Safety Representative Forum with 120 staff participating.

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:

- 204 incidents
- 104 hazards
- seven WorkSafe notifiable incidents
- 190 event investigations
- 464 actions
- 231 safety inspections
- 82 new risks across 35 risk categories
- 282 safety meetings

Of note, there has been a decrease in the All Incident Rate over the past 12 months (Chart 2), (Chart 3). 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 253 DJPR staff in 2020–21.

In 2020–21, the department received 25 Standard Claims, six relating to mental injury and 20 resulting in lost time from work. There are two claims that have an ongoing incapacity for any work, and both are physical injury claims with a plan to return soon.

The department's WorkCover Premium will increase in 2021–22, with the increase in staff numbers due to COVID-19 response and recovery work. While the premium cost is increasing, the department achieved a saving on the 2021–22 WorkCover Premiums, as most claimants have made a successful transition back to work.

Performance against OHS management measures

Measure	Key Performance Indicators	2020–21
*Incidents	Number of incidents	204
	Rate per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE)	0.51
	No. of incidents requiring first aid and/or further medical treatment	84
*Hazards	Number of Hazards	104
	Rate per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE)	0.28
*Claims¹	Number of standard claims ²	25
	Rate per 100 FTE	0.70
	Number of lost time claims ³	20
	Rate per 100 FTE	0.56
	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	\$49,010
Return to work⁷	Percentage of claims with RTW plan <30 days	67
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	5
Risk Management	Percentage of internal audits/inspections conducted as planned	68.4%
	Percentage of reported incidents and hazards investigated	65%
	No. of Improvement Notices issued across the Department by WorkSafe Inspector	0
	Percentage of issues identified and actioned arising from:	
	• Internal audits	100%
	• Health and Safety Representative (HSR) provisional improvement notices	100%
	• WorkSafe notices	100%
	• Management training	14%
	• 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 Xchanging, the department's authorised agent. FTE for claim data is 3573, taken at 30 June 2021.
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 has 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 (2020 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 2018 and 31 December 2020 (claims that impact the 2021–22 WorkCover Premium), calculated as of 30 June 2021. 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 2020–21 by DJPR.

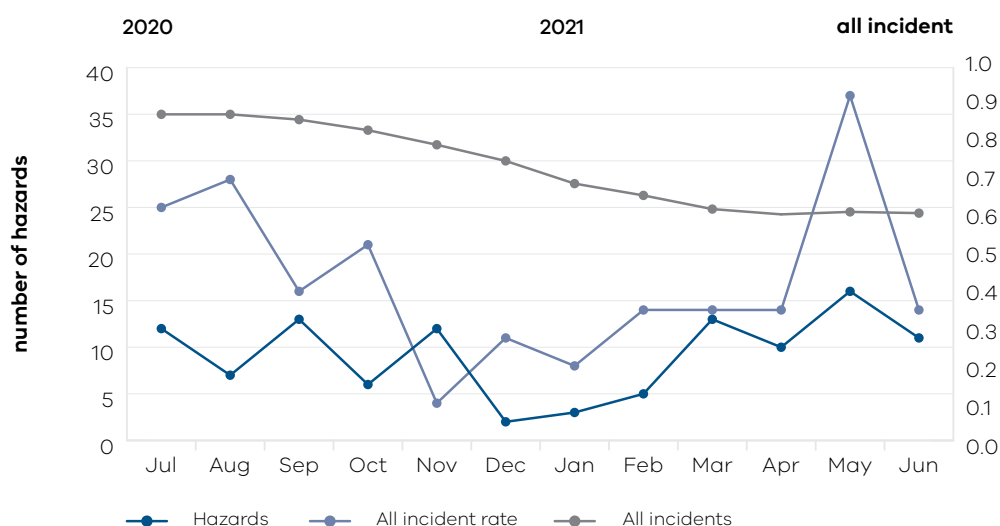
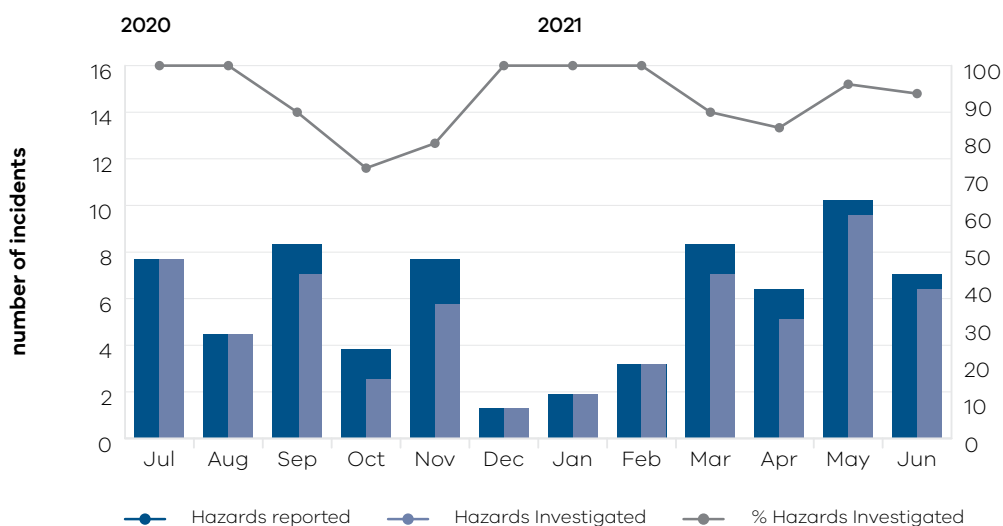


Chart 2: *All Incident Rate: The all incident rate per 100 FTEs standardise the measure to compare monthly AIR performance. All incident Rate = (Number of incidents x 100) divided by Number of FTEs



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, and is committed to an industrial relations approach based on consultation and cooperation between the department, employees, and their industrial representatives. During the 2020–21 year, the department recorded no time lost through industrial disputes.

Compliance with the Carers Recognition Act 2012

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 response and the COVID-19 pandemic.

As part of efforts to slow the spread of COVID-19, the majority of DJPR staff members were supported to transition to remote working arrangements in March 2020. For those who could not work remotely (due to either a risk to their safety, or ability to undertake essential work functions off site), alternate work environments were offered. Several strategies were implemented to ensure compliance with government restrictions and to further support safety and wellbeing. This included the spread of staff members across numerous sites, providing the ability for limited and distanced physical interaction with colleagues.

The department continued to update the COVID-19 Information Hub, and Virtual Teams Initiative intranet pages to provide ease of access to rapidly evolving information and support. Resources include:

- tips on how to set up a healthy work environment
- a new 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, and
- access to Special Paid leave provisions under the Industrial Relations Framework. It was released by central government in March 2020 for employees required to self-quarantine, or to assist parents with remote learning and care of children due to school and childcare closures. In the period up to 17 June 2021, 324 DJPR employees had accessed a total of 2611.2 days of Special Paid leave.

In response to the avian influenza response, 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 Regional Control Centre, including deployment for OHS oversight and allocation of Regional Safety Advisors into safety operational roles.

ANNUAL REPORT TABLES 2020–21

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 2021 as compared with June 2020.

Table 1: Details of employment levels in June 2021 (DJPR)

	June 2021						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE
Gender							
Women	2146	2019.4	1117	320	1341.7	709	677.7
Men	1512	1479.8	997	66	1043.9	449	436.0
Self-described	4	4.0	2	–	2.0	2	2.0
Age							
15–24	128	124.9	41	–	41.0	87	83.9
25–34	801	773.8	376	38	401.7	387	372.1
35–44	1036	976.9	526	150	633.0	360	343.9
45–54	989	951.3	644	111	721.2	234	230.1
55–64	617	590.7	456	73	507.8	88	83.0
65+	91	85.6	73	14	82.9	4	2.8
VPS 1–6 grades							
VPS 1	74	70.5	–	–	–	74	70.5
VPS 2	256	232.8	101	29	120.0	126	112.8
VPS 3	412	383.3	226	66	269.2	120	114.1
VPS 4	861	823.7	447	101	518.7	313	304.9
VPS 5	1024	988.0	585	108	664.0	331	324.0
VPS 6	809	782.9	547	70	597.3	192	185.6
Senior employees							
STS	34	33.6	30	1	30.6	3	3.0
PS	16	13.8	11	4	13.0	1	0.8
Executives	176	174.7	169	7	174.7	–	–
Other							
Total employees	3662	3503.2	2116	386	2387.6	1160	1115.7

Notes:

- FTE means full-time equivalent.
- All figures reflect employment levels during the last full pay period in June 2021.
- Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractor/consultants, temporary employees engaged by employment agencies, and statutory appointees.
- Eighteen employees were acting in long term senior positions at the last full pay period in June 2021.

June 2020							
All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual		
Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	
1731	1611.5	989	329	1219.8	413	391.7	
1262	1236.6	911	59	953.0	292	283.6	
3	3.0	2	–	2.0	1	1.0	
77	75.9	30	–	30.0	47	45.9	
592	576.0	328	37	355.2	227	220.7	
837	774.6	452	168	569.8	217	204.8	
844	805.4	596	104	667.0	144	138.4	
564	540.5	427	68	475.7	69	64.7	
82	78.8	69	11	77.0	2	1.8	
8	8.0	–	–	–	8	8.0	
245	224.5	96	33	117.6	116	106.9	
397	369.8	239	69	285.1	89	84.7	
708	671.1	419	105	493.4	184	177.7	
824	788.7	525	106	601.9	193	186.8	
630	608.8	460	63	505.1	107	103.7	
39	38.5	31	1	31.8	7	6.7	
17	14.8	11	4	13.0	2	1.8	
128	126.8	121	7	126.8	–	–	
2996	2851.1	1902	388	2174.8	706	676.3	

Table 2: Details of employment levels in June 2021 (Latrobe Valley Authority)

	June 2021						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE
Gender							
Women	23	21.9	3	–	3.0	20	18.9
Men	15	15.0	5	–	5.0	10	10.0
Self-described	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Age							
15–24	2	2.0	–	–	–	2	2.0
25–34	7	7.0	1	–	1.0	6	6.0
35–44	5	4.4	1	–	1.0	4	3.4
45–54	12	12.0	2	–	2.0	10	10.0
55–64	10	9.5	2	–	2.0	8	7.5
65+	2	2.0	2	–	2.0	–	–
VPS 1–6 grades							
VPS 1	1	1.0	–	–	–	1	1.0
VPS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VPS 3	2	2.0	–	–	–	2	2.0
VPS 4	12	11.6	1	–	1.0	11	10.6
VPS 5	12	11.3	1	–	1.0	11	10.3
VPS 6	7	7.0	3	–	3.0	4	4.0
Senior employees							
STS	1	1.0	–	–	–	1	1.0
PS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executives	3	3.0	3	–	3.0	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total employees	38	36.9	8		8.0	30	28.9

Notes:

i. FTE means full-time equivalent.

ii. All figures reflect employment levels during the last full pay period in June 2021.

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 2020							
All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual		
Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	
24	23.2	3	1	3.9	20	19.3	
14	14.0	5	–	5.0	9	9.0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	1.0	–	–	–	1	1.0	
8	7.9	1	–	1.0	7	6.9	
7	6.5	1	1	1.9	5	4.6	
11	11.0	3	–	3.0	8	8.0	
10	9.8	2	–	2.0	8	7.8	
1	1.0	1	–	1.0	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	2.0	–	–	–	2	2.0	
4	4.0	–	–	–	4	4.0	
8	7.5	–	–	–	8	7.5	
9	8.8	1	–	1.0	8	7.8	
11	10.9	4	1	4.9	6	6.0	
1	1.0	–	–	–	1	1.0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	3.0	3	–	3.0	–	–	
38	37.2	8	1	8.9	29	28.3	

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	–	–	–
\$160 000 – \$179 999	37	6	5
\$180 000 – \$199 999	31	20	8
\$200 000 – \$219 999	27	8	2
\$220 000 – \$239 999	30	–	–
\$240 000 – \$259 999	16	–	–
\$260 000 – \$279 999	8	–	1
\$280 000 – \$299 999	8	–	–
\$300 000 – \$319 999	5	–	–
\$320 000 – \$339 999	6	–	–
\$340 000 – \$359 999	–	–	–
\$360 000 – \$379 999	4	–	–
\$380 000 – \$399 999	2	–	–
\$400 000 – \$419 999	–	–	–
\$420 000 – \$439 999	1	–	–
\$440 000 – \$459 999	–	–	–
\$460 000 – \$479 999	–	–	–
\$480 000 – \$499 999	–	–	–
>\$500,000	1	–	–
Total	176	34	16

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, five 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	–	–	–
\$160 000 – \$179 999	2	–	–
\$180 000 – \$199 999	–	–	–
\$200 000 – \$219 999	–	1	–
\$220 000 – \$239 999	–	–	–
\$240 000 – \$259 999	–	–	–
\$260 000 – \$279 999	–	–	–
\$280 000 – \$299 999	1	–	–
Total	3	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 2020–21.

Workforce inclusion policy initiative	Target	Actual on 30 June 2021
# Staff identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	2%	1%
# Staff identifying as having a disability	6%	6%
Gender profile at executive levels	50% women 50% men	54% women 46% men

Notes:

i. The agreed VPS measure for disability employment targets continues to be the annual People Matter Survey (PMS). The 2020 PMS reported that six per cent of respondents had a disability.

ii. For the gender profile, the self-described gender category is nil for Executive Officers.

Senior Executive Service data

For a department, an executive officer (EO), now known as Senior Executive Service (SES), is defined as a person employed as an executive under Part 3 of the *Public Administration Act 2004*. For a public body, an EO is defined 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 SESs of the department and its portfolio agencies for 30 June 2021

- Table 1 discloses the total numbers of SESs 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 SESs for the department, broken down into gender (DJPR)

Class	All		Women		Men		Self-described	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
SES3	12	1	4	0	8	1	0	0
SES2	66	19	32	11	34	8	0	0
SES1	98	28	59	16	39	12	0	0
TOTAL	176	48	95	27	81	21	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 SESs, and the total remuneration paid to SESs 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)

	2021	2020
Executives (financial statement Note 9.8)	194	157
Accountable Officer (Secretary)	1	1
Less Separation/Leave without pay	(18)	(30)
Total executive numbers at 30 June	177	128

Notes

i. This table excludes employees acting in Executive Officer positions as at 30 June 2021.

ii. This table includes the Chief Financial Officer.

iii. A proportion of DJPR's 2021 executive positions includes those who are working on COVID-19 support packages

Table 3: Reconciliation of executive numbers (LVA)

	2021	2020
Executives (financial statement Note 9.8)	2	3
Accountable Officer (CEO)	1	1
Less Separation/Leave without pay	—	1
Total executive numbers at 30 June	3	4

Table 4: Number of SES for the department's portfolio agencies

Portfolio agencies	All		Women		Men		Self-described	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Australian Centre for the Moving Image	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Australian Grand Prix Corporation	7	-1	2	0	5	-1	0	0
Dairy Food Safety Victoria	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Docklands Studios Melbourne Pty Ltd	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Emerald Tourist Railway Board	1	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	0
Fed Square Pty Ltd	4	1	3	2	1	-1	0	0
Film Victoria	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Game Management Authority	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Geelong Arts Centre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Greyhound Racing Victoria	11	0	5	1	6	-1	0	0
Harness Racing Victoria	8	2	2	2	6	0	0	0
Kardinia Park Stadium Trust	1	-1	0	-1	1	0	0	0
Latrobe Valley Authority	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
LaunchVic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne and Olympic Parks Trust	8	1	3	1	5	0	0	0
Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust	12	1	5	1	7	0	0	0
Melbourne Market Authority	3	-1	0	0	3	-1	0	0
Melbourne Recital Centre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Museums Victoria	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
National Gallery of Victoria	6	3	3	3	3	0	0	0

Portfolio agencies	All		Women		Men		Self-described	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
PrimeSafe	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
State Library of Victoria	4	0	4	1	0	-1	0	0
State Sport Centres Trust	2	0	2	1	0	-1	0	0
The Wheeler Centre	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Veterinary Practitioners Registration Board of Victoria	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
VicForests	7	0	4	1	3	-1	0	0
Victorian Arts Centre Trust	7	0	5	0	2	0	0	0
Victorian Institute of Sport	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Visit Victoria*	7	3	4	3	3	0	0	0
Total	116	9	56	17	60	-8	0	0

Notes

For the purpose of this table, Executive Officers are defined as employees who have significant management responsibility AND receive a TRP of \$192,799 or more.

All figures reflect employment levels as at 30 June 2021 unless otherwise stated. Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractors / consultants and temporary staff employed by employment agencies.

*Visit Victoria data includes data for Melbourne Convention Bureau

Appendix 5: Office-based environmental performance

The department exceeds statutory obligations under Financial Reporting Direction 24D (FRD 24D) to report on office-based activities by reporting on a wide range of its facilities and operations. The department's accommodation portfolio comprises:

- offices
- depots
- laboratories and research facilities.

In accordance with FRD 24D guidelines, wherever an entity's staff are co-located within a DJPR managed site, DJPR is responsible for reporting the environmental performance of that site.

The department will continue to review the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic for opportunities to improve environmental performance.

The department aims to reduce environmental impacts and associated financial costs through staff behaviour change campaigns and environmental infrastructure improvement programs.

Energy

	2020–21	2019–20	2018–19
Indicator			
Electricity (excluding green power) (MJ)	79,841,247	81,726,589	40,779,945
Green power (MJ)	–	–	–
Natural gas (MJ)	46,378,310	43,158,511	18,786,960
LPG (MJ)	2,517,446	2,361,527	570,797
Total energy consumption (MJ)	128,737,003	127,246,627	60,137,702
Greenhouse gas emissions from total energy consumption (tonnes CO ₂ -e)	26,129	27,733	14,331
Percentage of electricity purchased as green power	0	0	0
Number of total reported sites	51	47	46

Office consumption (subset of total energy consumption)

Office energy consumption (MJ)	20,329,729	15,530,001	5,791,468
Greenhouse gas emissions from Office energy consumption (tonnes CO ₂ -e)	4664	3658	–
Number of FTEs	3503	2852	2621
Office tenancy m2 (for 29 reported sites)	44,072	40,153	40,446
Units of energy used per unit of office area (MJ/m ²)	461	387	143
Units of energy used per FTE (MJ/FTE) Office based	5803	5445	3,886

Notes:

- 2018–19 numbers are from 1 Jan 2019 to 30 June 2019 to reflect the formation of DJPR.
- 2019–20 numbers are from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.
- 2020–21 numbers are from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 to align with the Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) year and how other departments are reporting on environmental performance to reduce the estimation requirements. The data for the previous years has not been adjusted to reflect the change in dates.
- The Net Lettable Area (NLA) has been adjusted at 1 Spring Street and 121 Exhibition Street to reflect the movement of DoT and DJPR. Review of the net lettable areas will continue in 2021–22.
- 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.
- LPG has been reported but annual figures may not be available due to the variability of the data collection (on site storage).
- While staff working from home has contributed to a decrease in office occupancy consumption, the reported office occupancy consumption has increased due to the addition of base building data not previously reported in prior years, and an increase in the number of sites and square metre area.
- Comparing the Agricultural regional sites for a full year there have been both a slight increase at some sites and mainly decrease of energy due to the activities at sites.
- The impact of staff working from home is mainly reflected in the office accommodation data.
- FTE numbers are for all sites and reflect staffing levels as at 30 June 2021.
- Office consumption figures consist of the 29 sites that are used as office space. Totals include non-office locations which have a markedly different energy usage profile.

Actions and achievements

- Reviewed the Environmental Management System and developed a roadmap to achieve compliance and improvement of the system.
- Implemented further LED lighting upgrades in existing and new tenancy spaces, as funding and permission allowed.
- Replaced and assessed light fittings for eight regional sites.
- Continued regional program of replacing air conditioning units and hot water units with more efficient models.
- Ongoing building management system and mechanical service improvement that has resulted in increased environmental capabilities for heating and cooling control and enabled the shutdown of areas where appropriate due to COVID-19.
- Continued to focus on streamlining hardware and software of the office environment, enabling working at home effectively and efficiently.
- Replaced network and video equipment at DJPR sites.
- Recycled and repurposed technology through E-waste and other appropriate companies.
- Worked with the Government Emissions Coordinating Committee to develop WoVG pledges and measures to improve the energy performance of government buildings, facilities, and infrastructure.
- Agriculture Victoria implemented energy saving systems at four sites:
 - Ellinbank-Dairy Shed – 100kW PV System
 - Tatura-Pear Orchard – 50kW Orchard Agrivoltaics
 - Warrnambool-Shed – 11.5kW PV System
 - Attwood-Office/Laboratory – Cogeneration Gas and Electricity

Future objectives

- Develop the DJPR Environmental Management System.
- Improve the data collection, baseline and reporting of energy information and estimations.
- Plan and implement the energy audit actions where appropriate.

In addition to the above, Agriculture Victoria Research and Agriculture Policy are investing and demonstrating site owned energy generation technology specific for Agriculture, including:

- Anaerobic digestion of waste to produce methane.
- Alternative energy storage options apart from batteries.
- Improve heating and cooling efficiencies with Ground Heat Exchange.
- Explore 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 implementation of WoVG pledges identified from the Government Emissions Coordinating Committee.

Water

	2020–21	2019–20	2018–19
Indicator			
Total water consumption (kL)	115,530	122,324	70,126
Number of reported sites	35	34	36
Office water consumption (kL)	22,519	16,113	8,962
Number of FTEs	3,503	2852	2621
Units of metered water consumed in offices per FTE (kL/FTE)	6	6	6
Office tenancy m ² (for 21 reported sites)	40,370	36,738	37,252
Units of metered water consumed in offices per unit of office area (kL/m ²)	0.56	0.44	0.24

Notes:

- 2018–19 numbers are from 1 Jan 2019 to 30 June 2019 to reflect the formation of DJPR.
- 2019–20 numbers are from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.
- 2020–21 numbers are from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.
- The Net Lettable area has been adjusted at 1 Spring Street and 121 Exhibition Street to reflect the movement of DoT and DJPR.
- DJPR does not receive water information for all leased sites. The base building data from JLL Shared Services has been included this year and shows an increase 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 DJPR regional sites utilising surface and tank water systems.
- Identified additional water projects through Agriculture's Master Planning and Capital Investment processes.

Future objectives

- Review office water consumption for improved reporting capabilities.
- Seek further ways to reduce water consumption.

Paper

	2020–2021	2019–20	2018–19
Indicator			
Total units of copy paper purchased (reams)	3,522	18,150	12,339
Units of copy paper used per FTE (reams/FTE)	1.0	6.4	4.7
75–100% recycled content	572	16,989	12,290
50–74% recycled content	2,796	–	0
0–49% recycled content	154	1,161	49
Number of FTEs	3,503	2,852	2,621

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 per cent recycled content, all coloured paper available for purchasing continues to have no recycled content.

Actions and achievements

- Continued with the Future Workplace Program through which some manual paper-based processes have been replaced by electronic forms.
- Decreased paper purchasing, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

Waste and recycling

	2020–21	2019–20 ⁱⁱⁱ	2018–19
Indicator			
Total units of waste disposed of by destination (kg)	54,089		103,235
Landfill (kg)	21,557		35,149
Comingled recycling (kg)	3,203		15,985
Paper and card (kg)	9,076		22,988
Secure documents (kg)	19,327		22,197
Organics (kg)	927		6,916
Total units of waste disposed of per FTE by destination (kg/FTE)	15.4		78.8
Landfill (kg/FTE)	6.2		26.8
Comingled recycling (kg/FTE)	0.9		12.2
Paper and card (kg/FTE)	2.6		17.5
Secure documents (kg/FTE)	5.5		16.9
Organics (kg/FTE)	0.3		5.3
Recycling rate (%)	60.1%		66%
Greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste (tonnes CO ₂ -e)	28.5		53.9
Number of FTEs at the sites audited.	2,390		2,621
Number of sites audited	6		6

Notes:

- The Waste audit for DJPR was delayed until July 2021 and was impacted by COVID-19 restrictions. The data collected would not be representative of the normal operating environment of the building but has been included in the annual report to reflect the waste streams for that point in time.
- The 2020–21 data is a continuation of the 2018 data collection methodology.
- The 2019–20 Waste audit for was unable to be completed due to changes of building access through COVID-19 restrictions.
- 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 office fit-outs and relocations, through the recycling program at Egan's, a commercial removals and storage services business.
- Encouraged recycling through a stationery free-cycle collection point in operation at CBD sites.
- Saved 63.55 tonnes of waste from landfill through recycling, according to the Agriculture Regional waste contract.

Future objectives

- Continue to reuse office furniture and fit-out materials, reducing waste from office fit-out projects.
- Promote 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), of which:	11,511,164	21,120,949	14,566,272
Diesel	10,018,922	13,922,524	7,945,046
LPG	0	0	5,240
Unleaded	1,220,207	5,382,343	5,147,679
Hybrid	272,035	1,816,082	1,468,308
Total distance travelled by fleet vehicles (km)	3,160,164	9,496,014	3,952,824
Diesel	2,535,301	5,200,332	2,045,078
LPG	0	0	186
Unleaded	473,235	2,861,137	1,231,650
Hybrid	151,628	1,434,544	675,910
Greenhouse gas emissions from fleet vehicles per 1000km (tonnes CO ₂)	0.29	0.15	0.25
Greenhouse gas emissions from fleet vehicles (tonnes CO ₂)	928	1,468	1,008
Total distance travelled by aeroplane (km)	297,906	4,894,378	3,259,288
Greenhouse gas emissions from air travel (tonnes CO ₂)	92	618	716

Notes:

- i. 2020–21 numbers are from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 to improve data gathering and align with the FBT year 2018–19 numbers are from 1 Jan 2019 to 30 June 2019 to reflect the formation of DJPR.
- ii. DJPR staff air travel and associated greenhouse gas emissions are calculated using data from the government travel agent, Corporate Travel Management.
- iii. Fuel Consumption – Fell due to COVID-19 in 2020–21 from the peak of 72,867 litres Oct 2019 to a low of 13,759 in April 2020. The consumption slowly rose during 20–21 on average but fluctuated particularly in Diesel consumption due to the impact of ongoing research, emergency response and additional vehicles being used to ensure compliance with COVID Guidelines (1 person per vehicle).
- iv. Kms Travelled – In the FBT year of 2019–20 an estimated 8.2 million Kms were travelled. For the same period in 2020–21 this figure fell 62 per cent to 3.1 million and is reflected in the reduced fuel consumption.
- v. Fleet coordination is a shared service with DoT and DJPR and opportunities for the fleet are investigated for both departments.
- vi. A staff travel survey was unable to be implemented due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Actions and achievements

- The reduced requirement for vehicles during 2020–21 resulted in a rationalisation of the fleet with a 12 per cent (73 vehicle) reduction in fleet vehicles. New travel patterns are expected to see continuing reductions in commuter passenger vehicles, previously utilised for meeting related travel. Fleet will continue to focus on increasing the Hybrid and in future the Electric Vehicle segment of the fleet for passenger vehicles, and will be working with DTF to identify opportunities relating to the Governments Emissions Pledge.
- Fleet has achieved a five per cent (38 vehicle) reduction in 5, 6- and 8-cylinder vehicles and a corresponding five per cent increase in 4-cylinder vehicles for this period. This combined with the reduction in the fleet and the previous year's 10 per cent reduction indicate the ongoing success of the 4-cylinder policy.

Future objectives

- The reduction of travel and fuel consumption as a result of COVID-19 is dramatic and not unexpected. The return to previous working practices including travel is unlikely as staff build on lessons learned and skills gained in remote working. Fleet are reviewing guidelines to establish a new approach to travel which will ensure travel does not return to previous levels. Working groups are including consideration of future travel requirements and guidelines in developing the Hybrid Working Model.

- Continue to seek further ways to reduce travel and fleet next financial year by reviewing travel guidelines and building on lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Agriculture Victoria Research are assessing the consumption of liquid fuels and associated greenhouse gas and investigating options to progressively transition to renewable powered vehicles and tractors as they become economically viable.

Environmental Procurement Policy

Actions and achievements

The department's procurement activities are environmentally responsible and support the objectives of the government's Environmental Procurement Policy.

Procurements include evaluation criteria for social and/or environmental benefits. Suppliers are requested to provide their social procurement practices, principles and outcomes that will be delivered through provision of goods and services. They are also required to demonstrate the environmental and sustainability practices they adopt to reduce environmental impact.

This evaluation criteria gets further developed for each procurement to include project-specific requirements and meet DJPR's current Social Procurement Strategy.

Future objectives

Seek further ways to improve and report environmental procurement practices over the next financial year.

Appendix 6: Local Jobs First

The Local Jobs First Policy is comprised of the Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP) and the Major Projects Skills Guarantee (MPSG). Departments and public sector bodies are required to apply the Local Jobs First policy in:

- Projects valued at \$3 million or more in Metropolitan Melbourne or for state-wide projects
- Projects valued at \$1 million or more for projects in regional Victoria
- For construction projects valued at over \$20 million, the Major Project Skills Guarantee (MPSG) requires the use of Victorian apprentices, trainees or cadets for at least 10 per cent of the total estimated labour hours.

Every Victorian Government department and agency is required to report on compliance with Local Jobs First in their Annual Report. DJPR also plays a broader role in administration of the *Local Jobs First Act 2003*, including developing consolidated reports across the Victorian Government. This Appendix relates only to DJPR's own procurement activities.

Under the Act, projects and activities valued at less than \$50 million are considered standard projects; any projects or activities valued at over \$50 million are considered strategic projects. These are reported on separately below.

The MPSG guidelines and VIPP guidelines will continue to apply to MPSG-applicable and VIPP-applicable projects respectively where contracts have been entered prior to 15 August 2018.

Projects commenced – Local Jobs First Standard

During 2020–21, DJPR commenced five Local Jobs First Standard projects totalling \$46.6 million. Of those projects, one was in regional Victoria and included 90 per cent local content and four were state-wide projects that included an average commitment of 98 per cent local content.

There were no Local Jobs First Standard projects commenced in metropolitan Melbourne.

The outcomes expected from the implementation of these projects in accordance with the Local Jobs First policy to these projects where information was provided are as follows:

- an average of 96 per cent of local content
- a total of 86 Annualised Employee Equivalent (AEE), including the creation of 53 new jobs and the retention of 33 existing jobs (AEE)
- one position for an apprentice in the form of a retention.

Projects completed – Local Jobs First Standard

During 2020–21, no Local Jobs First Standard Projects were completed.

Projects commenced – Local Jobs First Strategic

During 2020–21, no Local Jobs First Strategic Projects (projects or activities valued at over \$50 million) were commenced.

Projects completed – Local Jobs First Strategic

During 2020–21, no Local Jobs First Strategic Projects (projects or activities valued at over \$50 million) were completed.

Reporting requirements – all projects

- During 2020–21 no small to medium sized businesses that prepared a VIPP Plan or Local Industry Development Plan (LIDP) for contracts were successfully appointed as Principal Contractor.
- During 2020–21, 190 small to medium sized businesses were engaged through the supply chain on these projects.

Reporting requirements – grants

For grants provided during 2020–21, a total of 117 interaction reference numbers were required, which entailed a conversation with the Industry Capability Network (Victoria) Ltd.

Appendix 7: Government Advertising Expenditure

In 2020–21, there were seven 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
Agricultural Seasonal Workers	This campaign aimed to raise awareness of employment opportunities in agriculture among local jobseekers and encourage them to apply for seasonal roles	20.11.2020 – 30.04.2021	\$791,674	\$200,100	–	–	–
Study Melbourne – Make Melbourne Part of Your Story BAU element	International and Domestic campaign supporting ‘always on’ media activities that enable Study Melbourne to increase its reach and engagement with key audiences to support international students in Victoria, and to protect Victoria’s global market share when international students begin to return to Australia.	06.05.2021 – 30.06.2021	\$150,908	–	–	–	–
Jobs Victoria – Phase 1	Campaign offering information, advice and support to Victorian jobseekers to help them prepare for and secure employment by connecting Victorian businesses with job-ready candidates in their local area and investment in job creation to ensure more Victorians, particularly women, get back to work as the economy rebuilds.	17.03.2021 – 31.05.2021	\$343,501	\$23,345	–	–	\$44,190

Campaign	Summary	Dates	Expenditure, excluding GST				
			Media	Campaign development	Research and evaluation	Print and collateral	Other
Keep Your Distance COVIDSafe Campaign	This campaign seeks to build on the Staying Apart Keeps Us Together umbrella campaign to engage, encourage and remind Victorian consumers of the importance of physical distancing and hand hygiene when businesses reopen, to help slow the spread of COVID-19. The campaign was designed to equip businesses with the tools they needed to welcome people safely back into their venues, and enforce restrictions in an approachable way.	18.10.2020 – 05.12.2020	\$117,065	\$81,656	–	\$61,086	–
Business Victoria Digital Engagement	Campaign to raise awareness of Business Victoria's digital channels to ensure Victorians know where to find accurate information about operating a business and how to access Business Support programs, particularly during volatile periods such as bushfire season and the COVID-19 pandemic.	Phase 1: 18.10.2020 – 31.12.2020 Phase 2: 25.01.2021 – 31.05.2021	\$162,979	–	–	–	–
Partners in Wellbeing	The Partners in Wellbeing Helpline provides support for small business owners and employees to help manage the challenges faced as a result of COVID-19. This campaign aims to increase awareness and usage of the Helpline, which is a free, one-on-one service providing immediate access to wellbeing coaching, financial counselling and business advice.	20.12.2020 – 30.06.2021	\$290,372	\$290,372	\$69,980		\$15,990

Campaign	Summary	Dates	Expenditure, excluding GST				
			Media	Campaign development	Research and evaluation	Print and collateral	Other
Small Business Digital Adaptation	<p>This campaign aims to raise awareness and encourage applications for the Small Business Digital Adaptation Program.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Phase 1: 20.12.2020 – 28.02.2021</p> <p>Phase 2: 23.05.2021 – 30.06.2021</p>	\$148,774	\$50,257	–	–	–

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 2020–21. 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

ICT expenditure refers to the department's costs in providing business-enabling ICT services. The department had a total ICT expenditure of \$73.8 million for the 2020–21 reporting period. Details are shown below.

Expenditure	(\$ Million)
Operational Expenditure (A)	15.5
Capital Expenditure (B)	1.3
Non-BAU ICT Expenditure Subtotal (A + B)	16.8
BAU ICT Expenditure	57.0
Total	73.8

The department's ICT expenditure comprises Business As Usual (BAU) ICT expenditure and non-BAU ICT expenditure.

- The Non-Business as Usual (non-BAU) ICT Expenditure (\$16.8 million) relates to extending or enhancing the department's current ICT capabilities. In 2020–21, this includes \$9.3 million identified to support the department's COVID-19 initiatives.
- BAU ICT expenditure (\$57.0 million) 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 2020–21 Financial Year

Total FOI requests received in 2020–21	
FOI requests from Members of Parliament	77
FOI requests from media	12
FOI requests (personal)	32
FOI requests (other, eg. interest groups, entities)	58
Total received	179
Total FOI requests completed in 2020–21	
Within statutory timelines	77
1–15 days overdue	31
15 days or more overdue	78
Total completed*	186
Administratively released**	7
Complaints, Reviews and Appeals in 2020–21	
Total FOI Commissioner complaints received	18
Total FOI Commissioner reviews received	25
Total VCAT appeals	3

*total requests completed includes requests received but not finalised in previous reporting periods

**administratively released means access to information was provided outside of the FOI Act.

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 2020–21, included:

- **1 Spring Street**
 - common Area re-fit project
 - level 26 – Construction of three Offices
- **121 Exhibition Street**
 - level 16 – Ministerial Office – minor fit-out works
 - level 16 – office fit-out
 - level 36 – Ministerial Office – minor fit-out works
 - level 36 – Ministerial Office – minor fit-out works
 - level 36 – office fit-out
- **Attwood Centre**
 - amenities upgrade and office fit-out
 - upgrade of existing storage facility for Agriculture Victoria, Biosecurity and Agricultural Services (BAS) including relocation of equipment from Epsom (Bendigo)
 - laboratory refurbishment building A03
- **Bendigo**
 - Creative Industries Hub – The Studio fit-out
- **Collingwood**
 - Circus Oz outdoor stage and amphitheatre
 - Collingwood Music Market educational and office fit-out
- **Ellinbank Centre**
 - farm fuel storage
 - milk chiller replacement
 - anaerobic digester and electrical generation
 - 100 kilowatt solar panels and battery to dairy compound buildings
 - upgrade to potable water pre-filtration and ultraviolet sterilisation upgrade to main building
- **Hamilton Centre**
 - library and meeting room refurbishment
 - 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 existing cattle yards
 - replacement of farm water reticulation system including construction of new dams

- **Horsham Centre**

- ground heat exchange bore fields
- replacement of six glasshouses with two new glasshouses
- phenotyping glasshouse shade screen replacement
- power upgrade to Horsham Centre (West)
- new retractable greenhouse roof (igloo)
- refurbishment of Horsham Agriculture Technology Hub
- three solar tube glasshouses
- post entry quarantine glasshouse
- west side perimeter fence and entry gate relocation including electrical security and video surveillance
- air conditioning and heating equipment replacement to glasshouses and administration buildings

- **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

- **Mildura Centre (Irymple)**

- fire hydrant, hose reels upgrade and static water and emergency fire pump
- replacement of greenhouse external lining
- building management system replacement
- greenhouse (A19) building management system and air conditioning replacement
- replacement of air conditioning chiller to main building

- **Mildura Mid Farm**

- new machinery shed, laboratory and office facility, including demolition of existing machinery shed

- **Portland**

- office fit-out

- **Rutherglen Centre**

- fire hydrant and hose reel upgrade including increase of fire static water storage
- stormwater and site drainage

- **Southbank**

- Malthouse Theatre roof replacement, outdoor performance facility, paving of forecourt, wayfinding signage and building alterations

- **State-wide**

- structural audit, demolition of disused buildings, structural repairs, and reconstruction at key Agriculture Victoria sites
- signage replacement
- security system upgrades incorporating replacement or installation of entry gates and closed-circuit video surveillance
- fire indicator panel upgrades and fire detector rectification at 14 sites
- Microsoft Teams 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, replacement of building management system and replacement of heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning to greenhouse
- replacement of air conditioning to several administration and laboratory buildings across site
- Building A07 – replacement of pergola
- Building A02 (west) – office refit
- new generators and replacement of main switchboards

- **Werribee (Core Store Library)**

- office and laboratory renovation including installation of NBN

Number of building permits, occupancy permits, or certificates of final inspection issued in relation to buildings owned by the department

Twenty building permits have been issued. For 13 of these, occupancy permits or certificates of final inspection have been issued; the remainder are still in delivery.

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 team oversee any scheduled and ad hoc maintenance works carried out under state-wide contractual arrangements.

For buildings managed by the Shared Services Provider, they have their own processes in place for ensuring that 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.

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 2020/21 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

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.

The departmental groups noted by DataVic include:

- Agriculture
- Corporate Services
- Creative Sport and Visitor Economy
- Employment and Inclusion
- Forest and Climate Change
- Global Victoria
- Industry Coordination and Recovery
- Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement
- Local Government and Suburban Development
- Office of the Lead Scientist
- Rural and Regional Victoria
- Strategic Communications
- Strategy and Priority Projects

The department's data was mainly categorised by spatial data with representation in the recreation, general, finance, education, community, communication and business categories. In 2020–21, 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 the following:

- Nature and status of any dispute referred to the Mining Warden under section 97: eight new cases were referred and investigated in 2020–21.

- Nature and status of any matter referred under section 98: No matters were referred and investigated in 2020–21.

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 trainees. The department also funds some organisations that deliver services to children and young people.

The activities undertaken by the department in 2020–21 focused on a thorough upgrade of its governance and risk reporting frameworks to identify and eliminate pre-emptive risks of child abuse. To this end, the department has:

- Updated all funding agreements and procurement processes templates to ensure child safety is considered in all procurements and grants
- Developed a centralised governance framework to monitor and oversee child safety obligations and risks when providing services or funding organisations that deliver services to children
- Developed a central and responsive reporting framework for operational child safe obligation issues
- Raised awareness of online child safety risks by providing targeted training to the Child Safe Working Group
- 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 commitment to zero-tolerance of child abuse.

The department's compliance with the Victorian Child Safe Standards was the subject of a review by the Commission for Children and Young People during 2020–21. Given implementation of the new Child Safe Standards (see below) from 1 July 2021, this review has been placed on hold until the department revises its framework to align with the new Child Safe Standards.

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 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 Safe Officer is working to align the department's child safe framework to the new standards. The department's child safe working group will be working closely with funded organisations to disseminate guidance material from the Commissioner for Children and Young People to assist with compliance.

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 2020–21, 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).

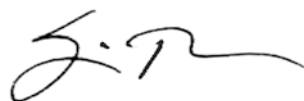
The NRS was established in response to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. The NRS helps people who have experienced institutional child sexual abuse to access counselling, a direct personal response, and a redress payment. It is also a formal acknowledgement that children were sexually abused in Australian institutions, and it holds institutions to account for this abuse.

During 2020–21, the department received two 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 undertook 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, Simon Phemister, on behalf of the Responsible Body, 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.



Simon Phemister
Secretary

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.

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. The department 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.

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.

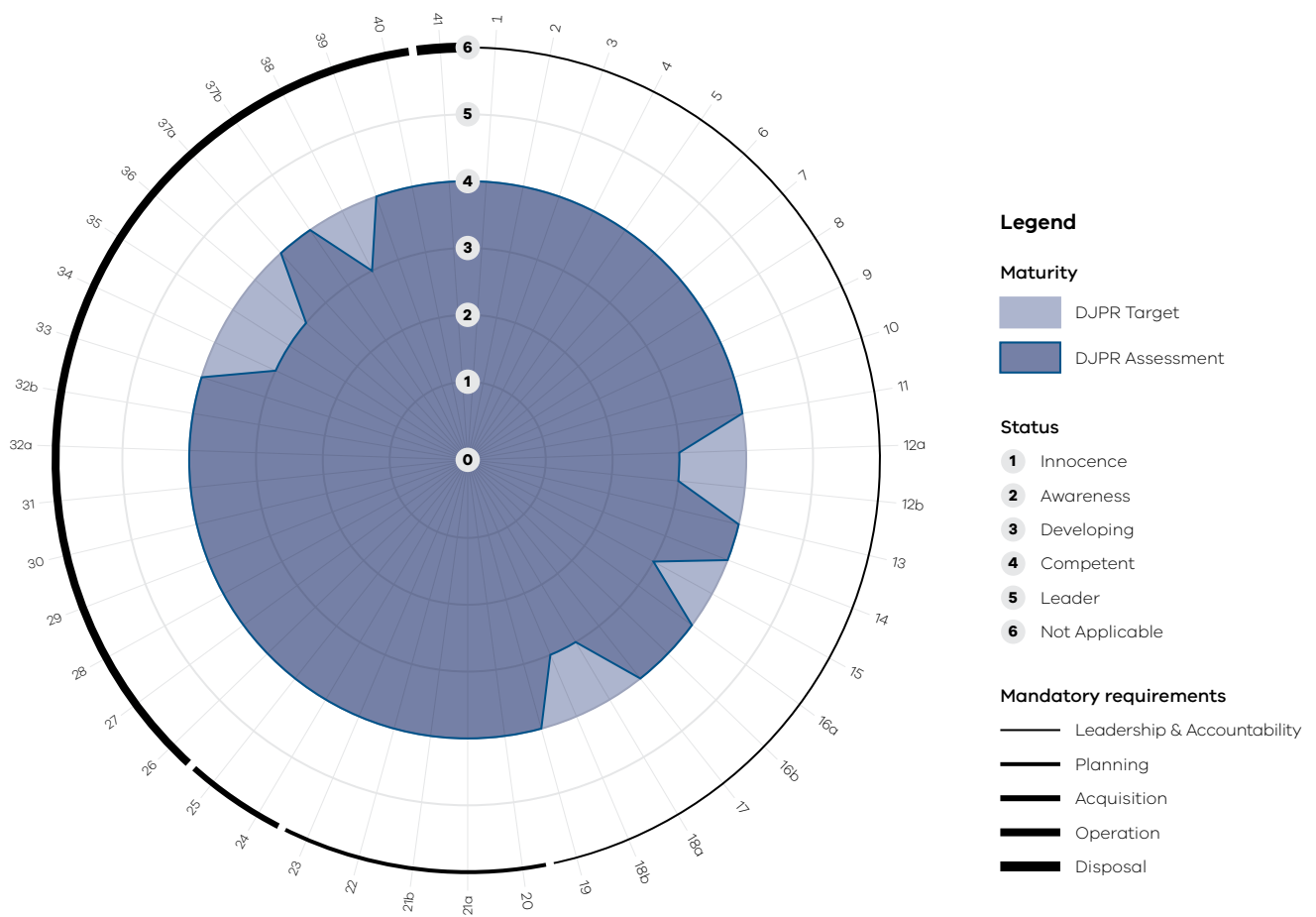
Disclosures under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012*

	2020–21	2019–20
Indicator		
Assessable disclosures	1	2

Asset Management Accountability Framework (AMAF) Maturity Assessment

The following section summarises the department's 2020–21 self-assessment of maturity against the requirements of the Asset Management Accountability Framework (AMAF). The AMAF is a non-prescriptive, devolved accountability model of asset management that requires compliance with 41 mandatory requirements. These requirements can be found on the DTF website (dtf.vic.gov.au/infrastructure-investment/asset-management-accountability-framework).

Figure 1 below shows the department's AMAF maturity as at June 2021 against AMAF mandatory requirements.



Leadership and Accountability (requirements 1–19)

The department has met its target maturity level under most requirements within this category.

There is no material non-compliance reported in this category, however the department did not fully comply in allocating asset management responsibility and monitoring, and evaluating asset performance and systems. Improvement plans have been developed and are being implemented and monitored. The department has recently developed guidance on performance monitoring and is embedding processes to monitor and evaluate asset performance.

Planning (requirements 20–23)

The department has met its target maturity level in this category.

Acquisition (requirements 24 and 25)

The department has met its target maturity level in this category.

Operation (requirements 26–40)

The department has met its target maturity level under most requirements within this category.

There is no material non-compliance reported in this category, however the department did not fully comply with some of the asset information management system requirements. Improvement plans have been developed and are being implemented and monitored. Minimum asset information requirements have been documented and rolled out across the department, ensuring commonality and relevance of baseline asset information.

Disposal (requirement 41)

The department has met its target maturity level in this category.

The department noted an improvement in the asset management maturity during 2020–21 and has continued to develop and implement improvement plans to address any identified maturity deficiencies.

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

The Social Procurement Working Group

The DJPR Social Procurement Working Group was established by the department as part of the strategy. The Working Group aims to drive strategy implementation, create awareness of social procurement opportunities and social enterprises, and keep track of specific initiatives being led by the represented business units.

The Working Group will be supported to reduce barriers and identify opportunities that incentivise the department's use of social benefit suppliers within their procurements.

Procurement and the community

The Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) has procured a variety of branded merchandise to promote and support Jobs Victoria – a Victorian Government initiative creating secure jobs and delivering employment support across the state. Where possible, the department identified opportunities to support local businesses when sourcing merchandise.

Among the required merchandise items were tote bags, 3000 of which were procured using social enterprises. One of the companies engaged was SisterWorks, a registered not-for-profit social enterprise that provides migrant women with opportunities to become economically empowered. SisterWorks has offices in Richmond and Bendigo, as well as mobile hubs that service many more regions to empower women from migrant communities through employment.

This partnership provided SisterWorks the opportunity to upskill existing employees, as well as onboard additional staff to specialise in the art of screen-printing. The introduction of a new skillset enabled SisterWorks to expand their product offerings and provide staff with an opportunity to enhance their English literacy skills. This social procurement activity further supports Jobs Victoria's mission to create economic opportunities for all Victorians, particularly the ones who face barriers to employment.

Social Procurement Achievements

- DJPR engaged 98* Social Benefit Suppliers with a total spend of \$13.0 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 \$5.4 million was spent across 137 businesses***.

DJPR Social Procurement Objective

2020–21 Results

Opportunities for Victorian Aboriginal People	
Number of Aboriginal businesses engaged	34
Spend with Aboriginal businesses	\$7.0 million
Opportunities for disadvantaged Victorians	
Number of Victorian social enterprises led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts	12
Spend with Victorian social enterprises led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts	\$0.9 million

* This number is made up of 34 Aboriginal businesses and 12 Victorian social enterprises led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts, as well as a further 52 social benefit suppliers relating to other focus areas in the Victorian Government's Social Procurement Framework.

** 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 98 Social Benefit Suppliers.

Appendix 13: Grants and related assistance

During the 2020–21 financial year, the department provided a total of \$4.625 billion 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 \$1.843 billion paid under the various rounds of the Business Support Fund, of which 85 per cent was provided to recipients in metropolitan Victoria, with the remaining 15 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.

Commercial-in-Confidence (CIC) Grant Recipient	
Commercial-in-Confidence (CIC) Grant Recipient Total	\$466,145,376
General Grants Recipient	
Program Name	Amount (\$)
2014 Bushfires Economic Recovery Fund	35,000
AAA Autism Initiatives	103,000
Aboriginal Community Infrastructure Program	3,542,780
Aboriginal Research Accord Business Plan	50,000
Aboriginal Sport Participation Grant Program	126,533
Access for All Abilities Play – 2019–21	170,000
Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Program	291,188
Agriculture Energy Investment Plan – Agriculture Infrastructure and Jobs Fund (AIJF)	10,608,204
Agriculture Energy Investment Plan extension	7,361,315
AgTech Regional Innovation Network	2,200,000
Albury Wodonga Regional Deal	400,000
ALGWA Mentoring Program	19,000
Always Live Election Commitment	9,000,000
Animal Exhibitors Program	287,515
Animal Welfare Fund Program	615,019
Asia Gateway	10,000
Athlete Pathway Grants	542,175
Baker Heart West Research Facility (CSF)	500,000
Better Indoor Stadiums Fund	1,317,825
Boost Your Business Voucher Program	324,673
Budj Bim Electric Vehicles	159,200
Bushfire Recovery Program	770,000
Bushfire Tourism and Business Fund	3,130,200
Business Events Victoria	435,000
Camping Sector Development	10,000
Capital Projects – AIJF	1,600,000
CBD Dining Experiences Scheme	7,400,000
Change Our Game Community Activation Grants Program	691,967
Change Our Game Regional Governance Program Round 1	85,000
Change Our Game Research Grants	86,844
Change our Game Scholarship Grants Program	516,971
Child Healthcare, Adversity and COVID-19 – Co-design	50,000
Circuit Breaker Lockdown Support Package	66,248,500
Circuit Breaker Lockdown Support Package – Round 2	249,236,500
Community Bushfire Recovery – 2020	2,030,000
Community Cricket Program – 2019–2023	4,712,912

Community Facility Funding Program	6,000
Community Leadership Program – South Gippsland Shire Council	50,000
Community Motorsport Program	986,436
Community Revitalisation	1,916,422
Community Sports Infrastructure Stimulus Program 2020–2021 – Round 2	92,033,217
Community Sports Fund	964,194
Community Sports Infrastructure Fund	8,237,840
Community Sports Infrastructure Stimulus Program – Round 1	57,136,638
Community Uplift Fund	2,240,000
Country Football and Netball Program	182,220
COVID-19 Aboriginal Community Response and Recovery Fund	392,000
COVID-19 Business Support Fund	43,242,200
COVID-19 Business Support Fund Arts NGO	8,492,730
COVID-19 Business Survival and Adaptation Package	2,073,619,553
COVID-19 CCC Infrastructure Planning and Acceleration Fund	860,000
COVID-19 CCC Infrastructure Stimulus	47,654,996
COVID-19 Commercial Landlord Hardship Fund	3,823,813
COVID-19 Community Sport Sector Short-term Survival Package	15,097,412
COVID-19 CSVE Initiatives	832,552
COVID-19 Experience Economy Survival Package – Tourism	300,000
COVID-19 Industry Support	128,000
COVID-19 International Student Emergency Relief Fund Student Grants	19,246,414
COVID-19 Relief Program	2,050,000
COVID-19 Safe Business Program	2,576,906
COVID-19 Victoria Together Commissioning Program	694,074
Creative Activation	264,000
Creative Infrastructure Support Program	249,092
Creative Learning Partnerships	236,885
Creative Victoria Organisations Investment Program	21,303,529

Creative Victoria Regional Development	833,112
Creative Victoria Regional Partnerships	3,280,000
Creative Victoria Strategic Initiatives	32,466,433
Creative Victoria Strategic Investment Program	4,813,688
Creative Workers Fund	2,010,540
Creators Fund	995,902
Defence Science Institute Support Program	1,125,000
Digital Agriculture Initiatives – AIJF	9,900,000
Digital Connectivity Services in Regional Victoria	9,113,349
Drought Response Initiative	1,941,709
Economic Infrastructure Program	630,000
Emergency Sporting Equipment Grant Program	35,667
Eureka Sports Precinct	4,050,000
Female Friendly Facilities Fund	807,101
First People's COVID-19 Business Support Program	1,309,000
Fishermans Bend Place Creation	100,000
Food Source Victoria	1,066,000
Food to Market	9,836,740
Footscray Business Precinct – Planning and Coordination	139,000
Forestry Salvage Assistance	4,200,000
Forestry Salvage Transport and Storage Assistance	8,775,962
Free From Violence Local Government Project	52,660
Future Energy Export Co-operative Research Centre	25,000
Future Industries Fund	3,541,500
Gateway to the GMH Site – Building Implementation Plan	2,344,000
Geelong City Deal	3,090,000
Gender Equality Implementation Pilot	108,000
Gender Equality in Victorian Sport and Recreation Pilot Program	165,000
Generation Victoria	8,000,000
Global Gateway	8,319,902

Golf Infrastructure Fund	706,000	Living Regions Living Suburbs	5,569,015
Goulburn Valley Industry and Infrastructure Fund	375,000	Local Councils Outdoor Eating and Entertainment Package (LGA Stream)	34,700,000
Grassroots Boost for the World Game Initiative	400,000	Local Councils Supporting Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Networks Program	750,000
Growing Suburbs Fund	74,926,543	Local Economic Recovery Program	9,137,000
Horticulture Innovation Fund	63,246	Local Government Business Concierge and Hospitality Support Program	6,600,000
Horticulture Promotion	25,000	Local Industry Fund for Transition	1,802,000
Hudson – National Centre for Inflammation Research	1,000,000	Local Roads to Market Program – AIJF	931,400
Indigenous Surfing Program	70,000	Local Sports Grants Initiative	74,170,032
Inner City Netball Program	432,678	Local Sports Infrastructure Fund	18,810,000
Innovation in Marketing Fund	113,904	LVA Smart Specialisation	4,319,349
International Research Partnerships Program	3,560,000	Maddie Riewoldt's Vision	500,000
International Student Welfare Program	1,327,695	Major Events Community Development Program	30,000
Investment Attraction and Assistance Program	2,344,003	Major Performing Arts Organisations	11,091,493
International Student Food Aid Relief	2,383,333	Making Our Farms Safer	650,000
Jobs Victoria	19,765,821	Managing Fruit Fly Program	597,831
Jobs Victoria 2020–21	76,455,148	Master Planning for Royal Melbourne Showgrounds	500,000
Latrobe Valley – Support for Workers	1,357,425	Medical Research Workforce Initiative (VicAAMRI)	1,300,000
Latrobe Valley Community and Facility Fund	1,498,717	Melbourne Convention Bureau Program	944,000
Latrobe Valley Community Facility Fund – Old	942,670	Metropolitan Partnerships Development Fund	1,687,400
Latrobe Valley Community Sports Package	4,096,124	Mitchell Shire Council Business Support Program	950,000
Latrobe Valley Discretionary Fund	103,028	mRNA Victoria Strategic Project Fund	1,425,000
Latrobe Valley Economic Growth Zone Incentive Fund	3,531,357	Municipal Emergency Resourcing Program – 2020–2024	6,023,200
Latrobe Valley Growth and Innovation Program	5,830,000	Murray-Darling Basin Regional Economic Diversification Program (VIC)	95,790
Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy	10,000	Music Works	3,953,424
Latrobe Valley Worker Transition Program	5,000	Native Food & Botanicals Program – AIJF	3,075,000
LaunchVic Establishment and Operation	8,695,333	Neighbourhood Activity Centre Renewal Program	1,808,855
Let's Stay Connected Program	1,107,189	North Link Advanced Manufacturing Cluster	180,000
Living Evidence Phase Two	30,000	On Farm Internet of Things Trial – AIJF	1,384,576
Living Libraries Infrastructure Program – 2016–2020	9,600,558		

Operational Infrastructure Support Program	35,241,741
Pathway to Victoria Scholarships Program	7,875,000
PAX Rising	13,500
Pig and Poultry Producer Grants – AIJF	31,934
Place-based Reform Research Project	200,000
Plan For Stronger Industries	9,223,250
Plantations Investment Strategy	4,170,000
Premiers' Reading Challenge Book Fund	1,014,362
Public Libraries Funding Program	45,821,156
Putting Animal Welfare First	5,750,000
Putting Locals First Program	50,000
Recharge	85,000
RECLINK	400,000
Recurrent	20,000
Regional Connectivity Program	2,572,425
Regional Cultural Infrastructure Projects	2,520,000
Regional Delivery Fund	1,192,589
Regional Development Australia – Regional	350,000
Regional Development Priorities – 2019–2020 (Labour Financial Statement)	11,953,095
Regional Development Victoria Special Purpose Projects	5,199,000
Regional Infrastructure Fund	26,550,000
Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund – 2019–20	9,002,036
Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund – 2020–22	49,106,500
Regional Jobs Fund	1,127,978
Regional Partnerships	4,939,000
Regional Recovery Fund	6,730,125
Regional Skills Fund	1,190,162
Regional Tourism Board	1,178,000
Regional Tourism Infrastructure Fund	14,059,324
Reid Oval Development	1,250,000
Ride2School Program	700,000
Roadside Weeds and Pests Program	2,566,000
Royal Agriculture Society of Victoria – COVID-19 Support Funding	982,000

RRV Appropriation Underspend Projects	450,000
Rural Development	1,150,000
Seasonal Harvest Sign-on Bonus Program	3,668,539
Seasonal Workforce Accommodation Program	2,394,248
Seasonal Workforce Industry Support Program	935,000
Sheep Electronic Identification – AIJF	944,107
Shooting Sports Facilities Program	225,269
Small Business Mentoring Program	54,159
Small-Scale and Craft Program	3,408,734
Smart Enough Factory Digital Uplift Program	100,000
Smarter Safer Farms – AIJF	4,530,000
Social & Economic Inclusion Sponsorships	9,118
Social Enterprise Strategy	2,001,004
SPE Bushfire Recovery	200,000
Sport Environment Alliance	10,000
Sporting Club Grants Program	7,254,992
SRV Program Initiatives	6,608
State Facilities and Major Projects	97,690,000
State of Discovery	100,000
Strategic Initiatives	222,511
Strengthening Industry Initiatives	99,000
"Strengthening Victoria's AFL Development Pathways Program"	52,000
Stronger Places, Stronger People	110,000
Stronger Regional Communities Plan	2,649,805
Study Melbourne Edutourism Program – 2020–2021	358,000
Suburban Revitalisation	15,179,700
Supporting Medical Research to Protect Victorians and Grow Jobs for the Future	11,510,000
Supporting Netball in Victoria	560,000
Sustainable Hunting Action Plan	165,000
Sustaining Creative Workers	1,836,654
TAFE International Digital Courses	500,000
The Alice Anderson Fund	2,000,000
The World Game Facilities Fund	186,293

Traditional Owners Economic Development Fund	5,000,000	VJIF – Jobs Innovation and Trade	634,500
VERRP – Enabling Tourism Fund Targeted Round – 2020–21	2,066,400	VTa Capacity Building Phase 2	43,600
VERRP – Regional Tourism Investment Fund (Stimulus)	21,132,000	Weeds and Rabbits Project – Agricultural White Paper	63,964
VERRP – Victorian Tourism Industry Council	870,100	WiFi Victoria	54,999
VERRP – Tourism Infrastructure Program (Flagship)	21,327,000	Wine Industry Bushfire Support	615,540
VESKI and VPF – 2021–2022	272,440	Wine to the World	721,629
VicArts Grants	2,695,357	WoMEDA Precinct and North West City Deal	150,000
VICSWIM Summer Kidz	400,000	Women Building Surveyors Program	3,000,000
Victoria Together Commissioning Program	700,000	Women in Science Parkville Precinct	265,000
Victorian Aboriginal Business Strategy	1,893,000	Working for Victoria – Agriculture Workforce Plan	8,330,607
Victorian Aboriginal Economic Strategy	2,450,000	Working for Victoria – Sport, Recreation and Racing MOU	2,995,617
Victorian Aboriginal Scholarship Program	1,089,600	Working for Victoria Fund	265,010,370
Victorian Country Market Program	465,000	Working Together in Place	681,225
Victorian COVID-19 Research Fund	9,701,000	World Game Facilities Fund – 2019–2023	5,957,912
Victorian Endowment for Science, Knowledge and Innovation activities	304,000	Yarra Valley Railway	1,380,000
Victorian Forestry Plan	10,113,000	Young Farmer Scholarship	86,923
Victorian Health and Medical Research Fellowships	596,766	Your Community, Country and Council	2,500
Victorian Independent Producers Initiative	245,000	Grand Total	\$4,158,669,796
Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) Elite Athlete Development Program	6,700,000		
Victorian International Education Awards	68,000		
Victorian Jobs and Investment Fund (2020–21 Budget Allocation)	1,500,000		
Victorian Live Music Venues Program	14,105,981		
Victorian Medical Research Acceleration Fund	2,877,679		
Victorian Music Industry Recovery Program	2,948,490		
Victorian Racing Industry Fund	6,642,835		
Victorian Regional Tourism Voucher	22,660,000		
Victoria's Technology Plan for the Future – Biotechnology	926,000		

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 246).
- General statement on industrial relations within the department and details of time lost through industrial accidents and disputes (on page 250).

Appendix 16: Acronyms

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ACM	Arts Centre Melbourne
AEE	Annualised Employee Equivalent
AGPC	Australian Grand Prix Corporation
AllA	Australian Information Industry Association
AIJF	Agriculture Infrastructure and Jobs Fund
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
AVS	Agriculture Victoria Services Pty. Ltd.
ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACMI	Australian Centre for the Moving Image
AMAF	Asset Management Accountability Framework
AND	Australian Network
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AMMC	Australian Medtech Manufacturing Centre
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
BAS	Biosecurity and Agricultural Services
BAU	Business as usual
BP4	Budget Paper 4
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CBD	Central Business District
CCC	Crisis Committee of Cabinet
COS	Complete Office Supplies
CSVE	Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy
CWS Act	<i>Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005</i>
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CO2CRC	Carbon Dioxide Cooperative Research Centre
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSO	Community service obligation

DIF	Digital Innovation Festival
DIFVic	DIF Online Event Hub
DJPR	Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions
DoT	Department of Transport
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
DWG	Designated Workgroup
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
DFSV	Dairy Food Safety Victoria
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DJCS	Department of Justice and Community Safety
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
EB	Executive Board
EO	Executive Officer
ETRB	Emerald Tourist Railway Board
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act</i>
FRD 24D	Financial Reporting Direction 24D
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIMP	Future Industries Manufacturing Program
FMA	<i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>
FOI	Freedom of Information
FOI Act	<i>Victoria's Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
FRD	Financial Reporting Direction
FSPL	Fed Square Pty. Ltd.
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GAC	Geelong Arts Centre
GEN	Global Education Network
GENE	Gender Equality Network for Everyone

GSP	Gross State Product
GVw	Global Victoria Women
GRV	Greyhound Racing Victoria
GSV	Geological Survey of Victoria
HSR	Health and Safety Representative
HRV	Harness Racing Victoria
HSRs	Health and Safety Representatives
IBAC	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
IAC	Inquiry and Advisory Committee
ICA	Interstate Certificate Assurance
ICN	Industry Capability Network
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAM	International Freight Assistance Mechanism
IRP	Issue Resolution Procedure
JIBE	Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement
KMP	Key Management Personnel
LGA	Local Government Area
LGSD	Local Government and Suburban Development
LIVE	Lead, Intern, Volunteer, Experience
LVA	Latrobe Valley Authority
LIDP	Local Industry Development Plan
LSL	Long Service Leave
LVA	Latrobe Valley Authority
MCB	Melbourne Convention Bureau
MCG	Melbourne Cricket Ground
MPSG	Major Projects Skills Guarantee
MCET	Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust
MMA	Melbourne Market Authority
MOG	Machinery of Government (changes)

MPSG	Major Project Skills Guarantee
NBL	National Basketball League
NGV	National Gallery of Victoria
NLA	Net Lettable Area
NRS	National Redress Scheme
NGV	National Gallery of Victoria
non-BAU	Non-Business As Usual
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
PAA	<i>Public Administration Act</i>
PACE	Positive Action Towards Career Engagement
PMS	People Matter Survey
PRODA	Provider Digital Access
PMF	Performance Management Framework
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RCS	Reportable Conduct Scheme
RDV	Regional Development Victoria
RFI	Request(s) for Information
RJIF	Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund
RPO	Responsible Pet Ownership
RRV	Rural and Regional Victoria
RTW	Return to Work
R&D	Research and Development
RASV	Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria Limited
RoU	Right-of-Use Assets
RTIF	Regional Tourism Infrastructure Fund
SES	Senior Executive Service
SIMS	Safety Incident Management System
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SoE	Statement of Expectation
SPF	Social Procurement Framework

SRR	Sport, Recreation and Racing
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SCAs	Service Concession Arrangements
SLV	State Library Victoria
SMSC	Study Melbourne Student Centre
SoEs	Statements of Expectations (issued by ministers)
SRV	Sport and Recreation Victoria
SVSR	Supporting Victorian Sport and Recreation
TEI	Total Estimated Investment
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TEVE	Tourism, Events and Visitor Economy
VGTI	Victorian Government Trade and Investment
VIS	Victorian Institute of Sport
VPS	Victorian Public Sector
VPSC	Victorian Public Sector Commission
VWA	Victorian Workcover Authority
VAGO	Victorian Auditor-General's Office
VGBO	Victorian Government Business Offices
VIPP	Victorian Industry Participation Policy
VG	Valuer-General Victoria
WGEA	Workplace Gender Equality Agency
WoVG	Whole of Victorian Government

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
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Legislation	Requirement	Page reference
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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	Requirement	Page reference
<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>		290
<i>Building Act 1993</i>		293
<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012</i>		298
<i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i>		266
<i>Disability Act 2006</i>		260
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