

ANNUAL REPORT 2023–2024

Department of
Agriculture and Fisheries



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Letter of compliance

9 September 2024

The Honourable Mark Furner MP
Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Minister

I am pleased to submit for presentation to the Parliament the Annual Report 2023–2024 and financial statements for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

I certify that this annual report complies with:

- the prescribed requirements of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019; and
- the detailed requirements set out in the Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies.

A checklist outlining the annual reporting requirements is provided in Appendix 3, page 117 of this annual report.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Graeme Bolton', with a large, stylized loop at the bottom.

Graeme Bolton
Director-General
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Message from the Director-General

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) continues to deliver services to ensure Queensland is a world-leading provider of high-value food and fibre, and creates a legacy of sustainable and inclusive prosperity. We create value for Queensland by connecting industries, the community and government to grow our economy and safeguard our environment.

In 2023–24, despite the challenges and disruptions presented by economic uncertainty, extreme weather events and emergency responses and disasters, the sector remained strong and resilient, continuing to be the backbone of Queensland’s rural economy. Demand for Queensland produce remained strong, with record high prices received for many of our key commodities.

This strong demand resulted in a gross value of production of \$22.10 billion for 2023–24, the third highest on record. In 2023–24, Queensland exported food and fibre to over 130 destinations, with total food and fibre exports valued at a record \$13.39 billion. This record outcome was achieved despite rising input costs, workforce challenges, and changing climate conditions that had a devastating effect on parts of the sector.

To enable industry growth and alleviate rising input costs, DAF continued to invest in research, development and extension (RD&E) efforts that promote and underpin a productive, sustainable and resilient sector. DAF supports and encourages primary producers to adopt transformative strategies and technologies to expand and diversify their business and reduce financial exposure to risks like drought and biosecurity threats.

As part of our RD&E activities, we continued progressing Queensland Smart Farms, a network of farms and industry learning and research centres dedicated to advancing the agriculture and food industries through AgTech innovation. These facilities work with industry, AgTech providers, producers, supply chain businesses and research collaborators to drive industry adoption of new practices and technologies.

In November 2023, DAF released the *Queensland AgTech roadmap 2023–2028*. The roadmap sets our vision and path to accelerate AgTech innovation and adoption in Queensland. By strengthening collaboration across the AgTech ecosystem and adopting, adapting and advancing technological innovations, Queensland will become a destination for the development and export of world-leading AgTech.

DAF continues to make significant progress in implementing the actions in the *Queensland sustainable fisheries strategy 2017–2027*. We are committed to further modernising fisheries management to improve fishing efficiency and support industry, as well as contributing to the overall objective of ensuring the sustainability of Queensland’s fisheries and fish for future generations.

In addition to the reform work, Fisheries Queensland launched the new Qld Fishing 2.0 recreational fishing app, deployed a network of fish aggregating devices, continued our stock assessment program to set sustainable catch limits and supported harvest strategy implementation. Since the implementation of the strategy in 2017, 68 stock assessments have been completed for 31 species and 42 fish stocks to inform the setting of sustainable catch limits.

We recognise the importance of the timber industry in supporting employment and investment in regional and rural Queensland. DAF is supporting the implementation of the Queensland Government’s Queensland Sustainable Timber Industry Framework to deliver a sustainable timber industry that secures regional jobs and protects Queensland’s unique biodiversity now and into the future.

A robust biosecurity system is critical to protect Queensland’s animal, plant, human and environmental health. DAF continues to work collaboratively with all levels of government, peak industry bodies, tertiary and research sectors, primary producers and businesses on biosecurity matters to support long-term profitability, sustainability and adaptability.

In May 2024, DAF handed down the *Queensland biosecurity strategy 2024–2029*. The strategy establishes a framework for ongoing capability and capacity development of Queensland’s biosecurity system under the lens of shared responsibility for all Queenslanders. Importantly, it addresses the increasing and evolving biosecurity risks to Queensland, as a frontline state in the national biosecurity system.

Biosecurity Queensland maintained a response-ready workforce as part of preparedness for emergency animal disease and other biosecurity incursions. During 2023–24, DAF effectively reported and responded to 361 new biosecurity incidents in Queensland:

- 58 detections related to plant pest incidents, including 17 related to emergency plant pests considered under the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed and 41 incidents not reported under the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
- 303 detections related to invasive plants and animals, including 3 incidents reported under the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement and 300 detections of restricted and prohibited matter.

DAF continued to deliver the largest national eradication program through the National Fire Ant Eradication Program (NFAEP) on behalf of the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments, with the mission to eradicate fire ants from Australia by 2032.

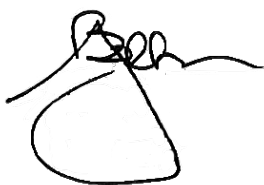
Animal welfare remains a high priority for the Queensland Government, and it is committed to providing legislation and standards that protect the welfare of all animals in Queensland and meet community expectations. Across Queensland, DAF and RSPCA inspectors work together to enforce the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*. Queensland continues to lead and contribute to national processes in developing Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines in line with the agreed national framework to ensure consistent livestock welfare legislation in Australia, with improved welfare outcomes that are practical for industry implementation.

This year, I assisted Mr Mike Kaiser, Director General, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, in supporting the Aboriginal community of Hope Vale, as part of the Government Champion program. This work is built upon meaningful engagement and relationships with key leaders and community stakeholders to build capacity and develop tailored policy, program and service delivery solutions for the benefit of the community and broader self-determination aspirations of Queensland’s First Nations peoples.

The department’s achievements have been made possible by the extraordinary efforts of our staff and their dedication to supporting a resilient and adaptable sector.

These are just some highlights of the important work our department delivered in 2023–24. I sincerely thank our stakeholders, all staff, and Minister Furner and his office for their collaboration, dedication and hard work during the year.

On behalf of the department, I am pleased to present the annual report for 2023–24, which provides a complete overview of our highlights and achievements.



Graeme Bolton
Director-General
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Agency role and main functions

Who we are

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries was established under the *Public Sector Act 2022*. Our responsibilities are outlined in the Administrative Arrangements Order (No. 1) 2023 of 18 May 2023. The department forms part of the portfolio of the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and the Minister for Rural Communities.

Our *Strategic Plan 2023–27* provided our vision, purpose and objectives for the 2023–24 reporting period, as outlined below.

Our vision

Queensland is prosperous and resilient, leading global food security and sustainability.

Our purpose

We GROW Queensland.

Our strategic objectives

- **Great relationships**—Our stakeholders trust us to be courageous, collaborative and capable to deliver on the best interests of Queensland.
- **Resilient communities**—Communities are prepared to respond to and recover from natural disasters, climate change, biosecurity risks and other emerging challenges.
- **Opportunity for industry**—Queensland’s food and fibre industry is empowered to innovate, diversify and grow sustainably and safely.
- **Walking with First Nations Queenslanders**—First Nations knowledge, wisdom and connection to land, waters and sky is honoured and embraced.

Details of our performance against our strategic objectives can be found on pages 17 to 29.

Our values

Our service delivery, decision-making and organisational management are governed by the following values.



Customers first

Know your customers. Deliver what matters. Make decisions with empathy.



Ideas into action

Challenge the norm and suggest solutions. Encourage and embrace new ideas. Work across boundaries.



Unleash potential

Expect greatness. Lead and set clear expectations. Seek, provide and act on feedback.



Be courageous

Own your actions, successes and mistakes. Take calculated risks. Act with transparency.



Empower people

Lead, empower and trust. Play to everyone's strengths. Develop those around you.



Respect human rights

We will respect, protect and promote human rights in our decision-making and actions.

Our services

DAF's business groups deliver the following services:

- **Enabling Agriculture Industry Growth Service Area**—the objective is to deliver innovative research, policy and support services that enable agribusinesses to grow.

The **Agriculture Business Group** delivers this service area and its 3 services:

- Agribusiness and Policy
- Rural Economic Development
- Agri-Science Queensland.

- **Queensland Biosecurity Services Service Area**—the objective is to mitigate the risks and impacts of animal and plant pests and diseases and weeds to the economy, the environment, social amenity and human health. This service area also upholds standards for animal welfare and agricultural chemical use.

The **Biosecurity Queensland Business Group** delivers this service area and 4 major services, supported by the Strategy, Investment and Performance team:

- Animal Biosecurity and Welfare
- National Fire Ant Eradication Program
- Plant Biosecurity and Product Integrity
- Invasive Plants and Animals.

- **Fisheries and Forestry Industry Development Service Area**—the objective is to position Queensland as a world leader in sustainable, high-value fisheries and fishing experiences and ensure that the strategic management of state-owned timber and quarry resources meets community and government expectations and enables industry to invest.

The **Fisheries and Forestry Business Group** delivers this service area and its 2 services:

- Fisheries
- Forestry.

- **Corporate Business Group**, which supports the delivery of our services by providing a range of core management systems and underpins specialised support across the department. Our Corporate Business Group also delivers information technology services and fleet management across multiple departments as part of a Business and Corporate Partnership arrangement with partnering agencies. Under the arrangement, we also receive legal services from the Department of Resources and the right to information and privacy services from the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI).

Details on the achievements of DAF's service areas, including results for each service standard for the 2023–2024 reporting period, can be found in Appendix 1: Performance statements.

Operating environment

Our sector

Queensland's agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors are central to our economy, regions and communities, directly supporting over 41,000 businesses and 70,600 people. We have diverse landscapes and agricultural industries supported by innovative people who live in the most regionalised state in Australia. Almost 90 per cent of the total land in Queensland is used for agricultural production, and our fisheries extend across more than 7,000 kilometres of coastline, half of which is adjacent to the unique Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

Across the supply chain, the sector is a pillar of the Queensland economy, contributing \$33.88 billion in 2023–24 and employing almost 13 per cent of Queensland's workforce, or 377,000 people. In 2023–24, our primary industries gross value of production (GVP) was \$22.10 billion. This is the third highest value on record and a 10 per cent reduction from 2022–23.

Looking ahead, the sector is resilient with strong prices and continued productivity improvements underpinning a rebound. The total value of Queensland's primary industry commodities for 2024–25 is forecast to reach \$23.56 billion, marking the second highest value on record.

Beef remains king of the commodities in Queensland, with cattle and calves valued at over \$5.7 billion in 2023–24, and meat processing estimated to be worth almost \$2.4 billion. Among the strongest growing commodities are Queensland's world-class produce, with macadamias, chickpeas, sugar cane, apples and strawberries all in the top 10 for growth in 2023–24.

Queensland's agricultural trade continues to strengthen due to strong domestic and international demand for Queensland food and fibre products. In 2023–24, Queensland exported \$13.39 billion worth of agriculture and food products to over 130 countries, an increase in value of 7.2 per cent on 2022–23, and 22.5 per cent greater than the average of the past 5 years. Beef dominates our agricultural exports, with an export value of \$6.75 billion in 2023–24. China was Queensland's top export destination, valued at \$2.486 billion. The United States of America was the second largest export destination at \$2.158 billion, followed by Japan, South Korea and Vietnam.

The agricultural industry has been significantly impacted by rising production costs and supply chain interruptions in recent years. The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences estimates that total Australian farm cash costs have increased by 60 per cent in the 5 years to 2022–23. Despite consecutive years of good growing conditions and strong production, producer margins are being squeezed with escalating input prices and limited ability to negotiate higher returns.

While it is expected for some of these costs to be passed onto consumers, the Queensland Government is concerned about the growing divide between what farmers are receiving for their products and what supermarkets are in turn charging consumers. In March 2024, the Queensland Government established Queensland's first Supermarket Pricing Select Committee Parliamentary Inquiry to examine the causes and effects of increased supermarket prices and identify opportunities to increase transparency in the supermarket sector for consumers and producers.

DAF continues to support Queensland farmers in the testing and adoption of innovative agricultural practices and the applied use of technology to improve agricultural productivity to mitigate these pressures through initiatives like Queensland Smart Farms. DAF also continues to support the Queensland Government's commitment to working collaboratively with supply chain participants and retailers to ensure the resilience and sustainability of the agriculture, fishing and forestry sectors.

Queensland’s GVP for 2023–24 is estimated at \$22.10 billion, a decrease of 10.4 per cent on the 2022–23 value of \$24.67 billion (see Table 1 below). This is driven by the Queensland Government’s investment in RD&E and drought preparedness, which continues to build resilience, standing the sector in good stead for the expected drier conditions ahead. The sector remains strong, efficient and sustainable, and continues to supply consumers around the world.

Table 1 Agriculture, fisheries and forestry snapshot (by GVP, 2023–24)

Horticulture	\$4.28B
Livestock and livestock products	\$7.67B
Cropping	\$4.69B
Fisheries and forestry	\$744.86M
First round processing value added	\$ 4.71B
Total	\$22.10B

Source: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries 2024, Queensland AgTrends, Primary Industries data, Queensland Government, Brisbane. <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/news-media/campaigns/data-farm/primary-industries>

Queensland thrives from a collaborative, efficient and future-focused biosecurity system. We have more current biosecurity incident responses than any other state in Australia and it is predicted that the complexity and intensity of biosecurity threats will continue to increase into the future. Through its biosecurity functions, DAF serves all Queensland communities, protecting the state’s economy, environment, human health and way of life. The Queensland Government continues to invest in an all-hazards approach to biosecurity preparedness to build capability and capacity across the biosecurity system that can be adapted to any invasive species, or plant and animal disease incursions.

Businesses are supported to grow sustainably, build natural capital, maintain high levels of biosecurity and enhance ecosystem protection to safeguard Queensland’s economy, environment, biodiversity and social amenities.

With approximately 80,000 different combinations of individual commodities and pest and disease pathways for threats to come into Australia, outbreaks have significant impacts on our economy, environment and human health. Agricultural, fisheries and forestry businesses are the backbone of many rural and regional communities throughout Queensland, and disruption from biosecurity outbreaks can cause considerable economic and social ripple effects throughout entire communities.

Safeguarding Queensland’s land and waters from exotic plant and animal pests, weeds and diseases is important now and for our future generations. Equally, limiting the damaging and costly impacts of the pests, weeds and diseases already here is important to avoid adding to that burden.

DAF is also accountable for upholding community expectations for appropriate standards for both animal welfare, of which education is a key component, and chemical usage across the state.

We are committed to further modernising fisheries management to improve fishing efficiency and support a thriving industry, contributing to the sustainability of Queensland’s fisheries and ensuring fish for future generations. DAF remains on track to deliver all 33 actions in the *Queensland sustainable fisheries strategy 2017–2027* by 2027. In 2023–24, the Queensland GVP from commercial fishing and aquaculture is forecast at a record value of \$514.9 million, with an additional \$89.9 million generated from seafood processing. This is a 1.2 per cent increase from 2022–23 and a 7.7 per cent increase over the last 5 years. Fishing activity generates benefits across the entire supply chain, supporting jobs and businesses across Queensland. Recreational fishing is a key sector in the state, with approximately one million Queenslanders participating, and contributing approximately \$333.7 million across the Queensland economy in 2019–20 with direct and indirect contributions.

Our strategic opportunities and risks

In the design and delivery of its services, the department leverages and capitalises on strategic opportunities and manages strategic risks.

- **Geopolitical shifts** provide **opportunities** for new markets with new trading partners, and present **risks** due to high energy costs and disruptions to traditional markets and supply chains.
- **Heightened community awareness of the importance of food security and biosecurity** provides **opportunities** to explore and implement innovative ways of delivering our services.
- **Consumer expectations** for high-quality, ethically produced food and fibre provide an **opportunity** to capitalise on Queensland's reputation in these areas, and present the **risk** of losing our competitive advantage if we can't reliably authenticate the environmental, social and governance credentials of our products.
- **Climate change** provides **opportunities** for new products and markets, and presents **risks** due to the increasing frequency of extreme climatic events and market consequences if greenhouse gas emissions are not reduced.
- **Advances in data and digital technologies** provide **opportunities** to improve productivity and profitability through new technologies, artificial intelligence and automation, and present **risks** associated with data ownership and information security.
- **A changing labour market** provides an **opportunity** to position the sector as an employer of choice for rewarding careers, and generates **risks** associated with sourcing a skilled workforce at the right time and place.

Government bodies (statutory bodies and other entities)

Our work is complemented by the following bodies:

- Darling Downs – Moreton Rabbit Board
- Queensland Racing Appeals Panel
- Queensland Racing Integrity Commission
- Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA)
- Safe Food Production Queensland
- Veterinary Surgeons Board of Queensland.

Details on the roles and functions of these entities can be found in Appendix 2.

Contribution to the Queensland Government’s objectives for the community

In 2023–24, the department contributed to all 3 Queensland Government objectives for the community.

Table 2 DAF’s contribution to the Queensland Government’s objectives for the community

<p>Good jobs: Good, secure jobs in our traditional and emerging industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting jobs • Backing small business • Making it for Queensland • Investing in skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We improved agribusiness competitiveness through policy, research, innovation and workforce programs that support jobs now, and in the future, diversify the sector and strengthen the Queensland economy. • We engaged with Queensland’s innovation system to identify, promote and support high-potential and high-value practices and technologies. • We provided policy, support, information and tools to help improve the resilience of agribusinesses and assist them to adapt and better manage uncertainties and change in climate, markets and biosecurity threats. • We led and enabled research and development that will deliver improved technologies, production systems, genetics and products, and provide business and employment opportunities across diversified markets and value-added products. • We supported our agribusinesses to meet their current and future workforce and skills needs through innovative programs and partnerships.
<p>Better services: Deliver even better services right across Queensland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backing our frontline services • Keeping Queenslanders safe • Connecting Queensland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We engaged with and provided quality frontline agriculture, biosecurity, fisheries and forestry services to our diverse customers and stakeholders. • We continued to deliver a regulatory environment that gives consumers and communities confidence that primary production is safe, ethical and sustainable. • We supported swimmer safety along Queensland’s coastline by continuing to deliver an effective shark control program, a SharkSmart drone trial, catch alert drumline trial, research into alternative technologies and SharkSmart education program. • We built agricultural technology (AgTech) and digital capability and capacity across value chains. • We supported the Queensland Racing Appeals Panel to deliver an efficient, effective, fit-for-purpose and independent body to hear appeals relating to racing stewards’ decisions under the Rules of Racing.

<p>Great lifestyle: Protect and enhance our Queensland lifestyle as we grow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the environment • Growing our regions • Honouring and embracing our rich and ancient cultural history 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We delivered policies and programs that minimise the impact of endemic pests and diseases on our environment and food chain, and that support industry to be resilient to and recover from natural disasters, biosecurity incidents and other disruptive events. • We supported businesses and communities to build our natural capital, maintain high levels of biosecurity and enhance ecosystem services to protect the environment and secure a sustainable future for Queensland. • We supported farm infrastructure investment and identified agriculture, fisheries and forestry priorities that support the government’s infrastructure planning and investment decisions. • We worked with agribusinesses, organisations and rural communities to grow the value chain, exports and investment that will create jobs and lift regional prosperity. • We continued our long history of working on land and sea, alongside those who live, work and care for these places. We recognise Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the land and sea on which we work and are committed to integrating this recognition into our everyday business.
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The relationship between DAF’s service areas, strategic objectives and the Queensland Government’s objectives for the community is shown on the next page in Table 3.

Table 3 Relationship between DAF’s service areas, strategic objectives and the Queensland Government’s objectives for the community

Queensland Government’s objectives	Sub-objectives	DAF strategic objectives				
		Innovative and globally competitive agribusiness	Prosperous economies	A resilient sector	Ethics, sustainability and safety	Trusted, capable and connected people
		DAF service areas				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Agricultural Industry Growth • Queensland Biosecurity Services • Fisheries and Forestry Industry Development 				
<i>Good jobs:</i> Good, secure jobs in our traditional and emerging industries	Supporting jobs	✓	✓	✓		
	Backing small business	✓	✓			
	Making it for Queensland	✓				
	Investing in skills			✓		✓
<i>Better services:</i> Deliver even better services right across Queensland	Backing our frontline services			✓	✓	✓
	Keeping Queenslanders safe			✓	✓	✓
	Connecting Queensland	✓	✓			
	Educating for the future					
<i>Great lifestyle:</i> Protect and enhance our Queensland lifestyle as we grow	Protecting the environment			✓	✓	
	Growing our regions	✓	✓	✓		
	Building Queensland					
	Honouring and embracing our rich and ancient cultural history		✓		✓	✓

Other whole-of-government plans and initiatives

In addition to the government's objectives for the community, the following intergovernmental agreements, whole-of-government plans and specific initiatives influenced the services we delivered.

Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity

Biosecurity Queensland works collaboratively within a strong national biosecurity system under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB), which was first signed in 2012. IGAB2 (the revised agreement) was signed in 2019. IGAB2 will be reviewed in 2024–25 to determine where adjustments are needed to ensure that the biosecurity system operates effectively, efficiently and with sufficient responsiveness, and continues to support market access for Australian products, minimise primary production costs and support a healthy economy, environment and community.

The national biosecurity system encompasses the full range of activities undertaken by governments, industry, natural resource managers, custodians or users, and the community across the biosecurity continuum. It includes prevention, emergency preparedness, detection, response, recovery, and ongoing management of pests and diseases.

As part of this national system, Biosecurity Queensland is a signatory to the 3 formal agreements that outline responses to exotic pests and diseases that have potential to impact animal, plant or human health, or the environment. These are the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement and the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed between industry and governments, and the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement between governments. Most cost-shared eradication responses are conducted under these agreements. The NFAEP pre-dated the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement but is delivered by DAF under cost-share arrangements with the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments that are very similar to those that are now provided for under that agreement.

IGAB2 can be found at <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/policy/partnerships/nbc/intergovernmental-agreement-on-biosecurity>.

Reef 2050 Plan

The *Reef 2050 long-term sustainability plan* (Reef 2050 Plan) provides the framework to protect and manage the Great Barrier Reef (GBR), an iconic World Heritage Area. The revised Reef 2050 Plan was released in late 2021 and confirms the Australian and Queensland governments' commitment to addressing the key threats affecting the health of the GBR.

The Reef 2050 Plan is divided into 5 work areas and 4 enabler functions, with a collective total of 182 actions. DAF's efforts in achieving these actions are directed towards reducing land-based and water-based activity impacts. We are accelerating the implementation of major fisheries management reforms under the *Queensland sustainable fisheries strategy 2017–2027*. We also conduct RD&E to introduce and facilitate adoption of best management practices by primary producers, leading to reduced pollutant loads within reef catchments.

DAF is a key delivery partner of the \$289.6 million Queensland Reef Water Quality Program that sits under the Reef 2050 Plan and is led by Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI).

The program aims to reduce pollutant run-off to the GBR and currently funds 70 DAF full-time equivalent (FTE) staff through contractual arrangements with DESI.

The Paddock to Reef Integrated Monitoring, Modelling and Reporting Program has recorded that DAF projects working with cane, grain and grazing agribusinesses have targeted 71,900 hectares to minimise sediment, pesticides and nutrients this financial year.

Other key achievements include:

- the release of the monitoring guidelines to quantify nitrogen removal in vegetated water treatment systems (constructed treatment wetlands and vegetated drains)
- completion of 107 Farm Agricultural Chemical Assessments across the Houghton, Plane, Pioneer and O'Connell catchments covering the sugarcane, horticulture and grazing industries
- completion of the first round of the Farmer Group Peer-to-Peer learning project funding, supporting 25 groups to improve their capacity and confidence to increase sustainable farm practices, study tours and setting up on-farm demonstration sites, establishment of grower peer-to-peer learning groups and facilitating the adoption of innovative technologies
- upskilling of grain growers to use AgTech enabled software to more accurately design, mark out and more efficiently build contour banks, with 92 per cent of attendees improving their confidence and 84 per cent planning to make changes thanks to the training. This will lead to less sediment and nutrients leaving properties and entering waterways
- extensive engagement across grazing, sugarcane, horticulture and grains industries, with producers, agents and natural resource management groups sharing knowledge, building capacity and capability, assisting in implementation of best management practices and improving collaboration.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Intergovernmental Agreement

Schedule E of the agreement recognises Australia's international responsibilities for the GBR World Heritage Area under the World Heritage Convention, Offshore Constitutional Settlement arrangements, the intergovernmental agreement, and associated Australian and Queensland government legislative provisions. The intergovernmental agreement is currently under review by the Australian and Queensland governments.

Conservation agreement for assessment of applications under the *Great Sandy regional marine aquaculture plan*

The conservation agreement between Queensland and Australian government ministers for the *Great Sandy regional marine aquaculture plan* means that applications for aquaculture that comply with the plan do not require a separate assessment or approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Instead, matters under the Act are covered through the issue and conditions of the development approval (under the *Planning Act 2016*) and resource allocation authority (under the *Fisheries Act 1994*), which are assessed under the plan.

Shared waters

Management arrangements for commercial fisheries are established under the Offshore Constitutional Settlement 1995 agreement and the resulting memorandum of understanding between the Queensland, Northern Territory and Australian governments to manage shared waters.

The Queensland Fisheries Joint Authority (established in 1995) manages some northern finfish stocks within offshore waters in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Torres Strait Protected Zone Joint Authority (established in 1984) manages all commercial fisheries in the Torres Strait Protected Zone. There are no joint authorities operating on the Queensland east coast.

Australian Fisheries Management Forum

The Australian Fisheries Management Forum (AFMF) is an informal network for sharing information and enhancing collaboration between state, territory and federal government fishery management agencies. The heads of these agencies are members of the forum, with observers from relevant bodies (including the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation).

The AFMF is currently administered and chaired by Fisheries Queensland. The members meet in person twice a year and this year, meetings were held in Darwin in October 2023 and Broome in May 2024. An executive officer from Fisheries Queensland supports the AFMF chair and members with planning and administration of AFMF activities.

Forestry Ministers' Meeting Workplan

The Forestry Ministers' Meeting (FMM) is a forum of forestry ministers from all Australian jurisdictions that provides opportunities for jurisdictions to work collaboratively on priority forestry issues. The FMM has an agreed workplan that guides activities to be undertaken during 2024 and beyond.

The work-plan covers a range of initiatives including reviewing the National Forest Policy Statement, investigating opportunities for greater climate change mitigation from forestry and harvested wood products, exploring opportunities for Indigenous forestry business expansion, reviewing national research and development capability, and developing a 50-year outlook for the sector that recognises investment cycles and the contribution of timber to meet future housing construction needs.

DAF, on behalf of the Queensland Government, is working with the Commonwealth government and other state and territory government agencies to deliver the FMM workplan.

Agency objectives and performance

Objective 1: Great relationships

Our stakeholders trust us to be courageous, collaborative and capable to deliver on the best interests of Queensland.

Performance indicators

Indicator	Results				
	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Improvement in customer satisfaction with departmental services ^{1,2}	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Improvement in customer satisfaction results across 2 departmental surveys
Increase in co-investment from delivery partners ^{1,3}	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	To be benchmarked
Increase in diversity across our workforce ⁴	Not available	Not available	Improvement in 2 of 4 diversity categories	Improvement in 2 of 4 diversity categories	Improvement in 3 of 4 diversity categories

Notes

1. New performance indicator introduced in 2023–24.
2. Improvement in satisfaction with departmental services was shown in the results of the 2023–24 surveys of Rural Economic Development service stakeholders and of Biosecurity partnership performance when compared with 2022–23 survey results.
3. Data to measure this performance indicator is being collected for benchmarking and will be reported in the 2024–25 DAF Annual Report.
4. The 2023–24 results were based on achievement against 4 MOHRI data categories (Aboriginal Peoples and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, People with Disabilities, Culturally and Linguistically Diverse, and Women in Leadership Roles). The 2023–24 results showed an improvement in DAF diversity percentages across 3 categories (for people who identify as Aboriginal Peoples and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, people who identify as People with Disabilities and Women in Leadership Roles). Refer to the Governance—human resources section, page 52 for actual results across the individual diversity categories.

Performance snapshot

- More than 5,890,000 page views from 2,800,000 users across our websites, providing more than 5,000 pages of information
- Digital footprint of 439,000 stakeholders, comprising e-news subscribers and followers on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and X
- 6 biosecurity ambassadors appointed to enhance biosecurity awareness and education and support community engagement on good biosecurity practices
- 2,000 Women in Recreational Fishing Network (WIRFN) Queensland Facebook page members since its launch on 10 June 2022

- 22,806 inspections of commercial and recreational fishers by Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol (QBFP) officers
- 2 meetings of the Timber Industry Ministerial Roundtable facilitated, a forum for government to work more closely with industry about its future strategic direction and sustainability
- 78.57 per cent of 69,492 customer enquiries resolved at the first point of contact by the Customer Service Centre
- 59 applications for the review of stewards' decisions submitted to the Racing Appeals Panel Registry, 15 of which were withdrawn and one deemed ineligible for review.

Performance highlights

In 2023–24, we:

- continued to lead and contribute to the review and development of national standards and guidelines for animal welfare and facilitate their implementation in Queensland
- continued to implement the recommendations of the *Queensland Audit Office Report 6: 2021–22 – Regulating animal welfare services*
- undertook a review of the *Queensland invasive plants and animals strategy 2019–2024*, with a draft strategy for 2025–2030 released for consultation
- refreshed the *Queensland biosecurity strategy 2024–2029* in partnership with more than 80 stakeholders participating in the annual Biosecurity Queensland Partners Forum. The event focused on co-designing a refreshed Queensland biosecurity strategy to build capability and capacity across Queensland's biosecurity system. The Queensland strategy aligns with the *National Biosecurity Strategy* released this financial year
- continued to work with industry, recreational fishers and Traditional Owners to foster economic prosperity through innovative, sustainable and responsible management of Queensland's fisheries and forestry resources
- continued to work with and support the Women in Seafood Australia program and the Queensland WIRFN
- continued to engage with key industry stakeholders through the 16 fisheries working groups to consult on key fisheries reforms and deliver sustainable fisheries in Queensland
- advocated for agricultural interests through the Regional Planning Framework 2023–24 and sought to identify opportunities where new or expanded agricultural production could occur and coexist and complement other types of land uses
- prepared an action plan in response to GasFields Commission Queensland's Review of the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* Assessment Process Report.

Objective 2: Resilient communities

Communities are prepared to respond to and recover from natural disasters, climate change, biosecurity risks and other emerging challenges.

Performance indicators

Indicator	Results				
	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Increase in proportion of agribusinesses implementing climate-resilient management practices ¹	Not available	32%	49.5%	28%	38.9%
Increase in rate of completion of farm business resilience plans ²	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	578 plans
Proportion of significant biosecurity responses that deliver the planned outcomes to safeguard economic loss	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes

1. The 2023–24 result reflects further uptake, adoption and participation in Drought and Climate Adaption Program (DCAP) programs in 2023–24, particularly in the DCAP Farm Business Resilience Program Projects. More primary producers were successfully engaged in developing and adopting farm business planning outcomes than the 20% target anticipated for the year.
2. New performance indicator introduced in 2023–24. The 2023–24 result exceeded the target of 360 by 218 (60.6%). The result reflects further uptake, adoption and participation in the DCAP Farm Business Resilience Program Projects.

Performance snapshot

- No full or part local government areas drought declared as at 30 June 2024, showing a dramatic improvement in drought conditions in 2023–24 and marking the end of the drought since it began in 2013
- \$0.53 million provided for freight subsidies for 60 claims by producers under the Drought Relief Assistance Scheme in 2023–24
- 507 claims worth \$14.195 million under the Drought Preparedness Grant and 40 Drought Ready and Recovery Loans worth \$6.283 million finalised by QRIDA since commencement of the program in early 2022
- 10,427 attendees engaged with the jointly funded Farm Business Resilience Program (FBRP), including 3,626 one-on-one support sessions in 2023–24
- 5,447 producers attended group workshops delivered through funding under the FBRP
- 578 producers developed new (455) or updated existing (123) farm business resilience plans and 774 producers completed a holistic self-assessment checklist for their business
- 12 interim agreements negotiated in support of validly addressing native title considerations via Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) relating to the supply of state-owned quarry material across Queensland
- Despite significant weather-related issues, the stocked impoundment permit scheme delivered over \$944,000 in grants to 40 active stocking groups across Queensland

- 361 new biosecurity incidents effectively responded to across animal biosecurity, plant biosecurity and invasive plants and animals:
 - none related to animal biosecurity
 - 58 detections of plant pest incidents, including 17 related to emergency plant pests considered under the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed and 41 incidents not reported under the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
 - 303 detections of invasive plants and animals, including 3 incidents reported under the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement and 300 detections of restricted and prohibited matter
- 5 nationally cost-shared eradication programs led by Biosecurity Queensland
- 99,675 biosecurity entities registered with livestock, poultry or bees, ensuring up-to-date information is available in the event of an emergency disease or pest incursion. 4730 new applications in 2023–24
- Improvement in partnership metrics under the *Queensland biosecurity strategy 2018–2023* between 2018 and 2024. Scores out of 5:

Partnership metric	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21 ¹	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Mutual trust	3.5	4.25	Not available	4	3.92	3.5
Purpose	3.10	3.5	Not available	3.9	3.3	3.61
Role clarity	2.8	3	Not available	3.3	2.83	3.33
Empowers responsibility	2.7	3.5	Not available	3.6	2.61	3.12
Collaborates	3	3.4	Not available	3.92	3.33	3.4

Note

1. A 2020–21 result could not be reported as the partners forum was not held in 2020–21 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Drought and drought preparedness

Queensland is leading climate resilience with drought preparedness measures first announced in the 2021–22 State Budget. For the first time in 13 years, Queensland is drought free and, importantly, these measures are not contingent on being drought declared.

Online tools, workshops through the Farm Business Resilience Planning Program and grant funding are available for producers to develop these plans.

Measures offered also include the Drought Preparedness Grants, Drought Ready and Recovery Finance Loans, Emergency Drought Assistance Loan Scheme and Drought Carry-On Finance Loan Scheme offered through the QRIDA.

Low emissions roadmap

The *Queensland low emissions agriculture roadmap 2022–2032* is the result of a productive co-design approach with industry. The roadmap is a key pillar of the government's Clean Economy Pathway to help deliver on the recently legislated targets of 75 per cent emissions reduction by 2035 and zero net emissions by 2050.

To help support this transition, government and industry are working together implementing the roadmap and delivering against its strategic actions. Initiatives underway include the recently commenced Zero Net Emissions Agriculture Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) and DAF's carbon outreach extension program, which complements the Australian Government's Carbon Farming Outreach Program.

Performance highlights

In 2023–24, we:

- continued to deliver key biosecurity initiatives, including ongoing emergency animal disease preparedness, the Fire Ant Suppression Taskforce program in collaboration with the critical National Fire Ant Eradication Program, Far Northern Biosecurity Initiative projects from the *Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula area biosecurity strategy* to build capability in early detection and response to a range of biosecurity pests and diseases in this region
- successfully transitioned responsibility for leading the management of Panama disease TR4 from government to the Australian Banana Growers' Council on behalf of the banana industry from 1 July 2023
- delivered Round 8 of the Queensland Feral Pest Initiative to support the innovation and diversification of effective and humane feral pig control tools
- developed innovative rapid detection tools to support the identification and management of insect-borne exotic disease incursions that are a danger to the Queensland beef industry
- addressed plant pests and diseases and broader biosecurity threats to Queensland's economic, social and environmental wellbeing and prosperity
- met Queensland's obligations under the National Biosecurity System to help mitigate the risks and impacts of significant animal and plant pests and diseases
- co-designed the next iteration of the Queensland biosecurity strategy in collaboration with partners in the Queensland Biosecurity System
- partnered with industry to deliver a Queensland on-farm biosecurity summit focused on enhancing uptake of strong on-farm biosecurity measures
- saw more than 100 stakeholders—industry staff, elected members and emerging leaders—complete Industry Biosecurity Response Readiness training designed to increase knowledge and skills in relation to biosecurity incident preparedness
- were a key partner in the development of the National Biosecurity Online Training hub that provides a centralised online training portal for all online biosecurity training across industry, government and the community. Training ranges from practical on-farm biosecurity through to emergency response management courses
- conducted 2 behaviour change campaigns focused on good biosecurity practices underpinned by social and behavioural research in partnership with New South Wales and Victoria

- worked with the coral harvest industry on the extent and severity of marine heat waves and coral bleaching to enable the industry to respond quickly to adjust fishing practice to enable best possible chance of recovery for the corals and thereby meet the Australian Government requirements to retain export approvals
- retired commercial gillnet fisheries in the GBR, and increased protection from gillnet fishing in the interconnected environment of the Gulf of Carpentaria in accordance with the Future Fisheries Taskforce recommendations
- designed and implemented a structural adjustment package to support fishers affected by the phase out of commercial gillnet fishing in the GBR, implementation of gillnet-free zones in the Gulf of Carpentaria, or the changed management arrangements implemented as part of the *Great Sandy Marine Park Zoning Plan* update
- established a limited and highly conditioned transitional gillnet fishery in the GBR World Heritage Area until 30 June 2027 to limit potential impacts on threatened species, allow the continued supply of seafood to communities and allow time for supply chain businesses to adapt
- worked with Stay Afloat mental health advocates and support teams to assist industry during a time of transition and change
- continued work with the Fisheries Branch of New South Wales Department of Primary Industries to develop strategies for research into climate adaptation for cross-jurisdictional fisheries
- authorised 87 per cent of required quarry pits supplying state-owned quarry material. Efforts are continuing to progress the valid authorisation of all required quarry pits or to identify alternative sources of quarry material
- assisted Queensland agribusinesses to lower their greenhouse gas emissions through the implementation of the *Queensland low emissions agriculture roadmap 2022–2032*
- jointly, with The University of Queensland, brokered the Zero Net Emissions Agriculture CRC, securing \$300 million in funding over 10 years to deliver targeted RD&E to support the agriculture sector's transition to zero net emissions. The CRC brings together 73 partners across industry, education and government, with a common goal to achieve zero net emissions
- delivered drought reforms and preparedness programs to support industry to respond to natural disasters
- made available \$1.9 million for Round 2 of the Rural Agricultural Development Grants program to fund more cluster fencing and other measures that help grow the sheep industry in western and southern Queensland
- continued to manage the environmental regulation and administration of intensive livestock environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) as described under the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 as ERA 2 (intensive animal feed lotting), ERA3 (pig keeping) and ERA4 (poultry farming)
- continued to manage the environmental regulation of dairy farming, livestock holding facilities and intensive animal feeding activities that fall outside the ERAs described in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019
- played a key role in supporting industry and the community in the planning, preparedness, response and recovery from natural disasters. The 2023–24 season was quite active, with severe fires preceding Tropical Cyclone Jasper and associated flooding and Tropical Cyclone Kirrily
- consolidated existing disaster plans to deliver a single, all-hazards focused disaster management plan that reflects DAF's role in disaster management
- built on DAF's disaster response approach from reactive to proactive in line with best practice by expanding our communication strategy to further support pre-season preparedness.

Objective 3: Opportunity for industry

Queensland’s food and fibre industry is empowered to innovate, diversify and grow sustainably and safely.

Performance indicators

Indicator	Results				
	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Increase in gross value of primary production ¹	\$19.12 billion	\$20.18 billion	\$23.36 billion	\$24.67 billion	\$22.10 billion
Increase in value of food and fibre exports ²	\$9.54 billion	\$8.54 billion	\$10.72 billion	\$12.49 billion	\$13.39 billion
Increase in value added to primary production through first stage processing ³	\$4.38 billion	\$4.33 billion	\$5.07 billion	\$5.29 billion	\$4.71 billion
Improvement in sustainability of Queensland fish stocks ⁴	85%	94%	93%	93%	93%

Notes

1. The 2023–24 figure shows a decrease of 10.42% over the previous year. The decrease in the GVP is largely driven by a decrease in the GVP for livestock, grains and cotton. The GVP is forecast to increase by 6.6% in 2024–25. This performance indicator is sourced from Queensland AgTrends data published by DAF on <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/newsmedia/campaigns/data-farm/primary-industries>.
2. The 2023–24 figure shows a 7.2% increase year-on-year. This performance indicator is sourced from International Merchandise Trade Data provided by the ABS and published on <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/news-media/campaigns/data-farm/export-trade>. It excludes confidential items such as sugar exports.
3. The 2023–24 figure shows a decrease of 10.9% over the previous year. The decrease in the value added to primary production through first stage processing is driven by a decrease to the value added by meat processing and cotton ginning. The value added to primary production through first stage processing is forecast to increase by 9.5% in 2024–25. This performance indicator is calculated using first stage processing data available at <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/news-media/campaigns/data-farm/primary-industries>.
4. Based on information published online in the 2024 status of Australian fish stocks on 8 July 2024.

Performance snapshot

- 70,600 Queenslanders directly employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing jobs in 2023–24
- 377,000 Queenslanders employed across the entire food and agribusiness supply chain (more than 13 per cent of Queensland’s workforce), with a corresponding supply chain output value of around \$33.88 billion
- In 2023–24, agriculture, fisheries and forestry exports (including estimates for sugar and cotton) accounted for 12.19 per cent of the total value of Queensland’s merchandise exports
- \$333.7 million to \$2.5 billion (lower bound to upper bound estimate) annual value of gross state product for recreational fishing in Queensland
- 41,909 agriculture, forestry and fishing businesses supported across Queensland in 2022–23
- 9 trade missions (inbound or outbound) that strengthened bilateral relationships with key trading partners
- More than 407,000 page views from 143,525 visitors on the FutureBeef website (www.futurebeef.qld.gov.au), providing more than 1,382 pages of information for northern beef producers
- 4,316 inspections and 421 audits undertaken to provide market access for Queensland commodities
- 359 live animal export certificates issued to facilitate international market access for Queensland animals
- 23 community fishing grants and 6 commercial and charter fishing grants awarded to recipients
- Certification to the Australian Standard for Sustainable Forest Management (AS4708:2013) maintained
- More than 2,100 quarry pits authorised under the *Forestry Act 1959* and more than 250 sales permits currently administered for the sale of state-owned native timber, quarry material and other miscellaneous forest products.

Performance highlights

In 2023–24, we:

- continued implementation of the *Queensland sustainable fisheries strategy 2017–2027*, paving the way for a world-class fisheries management system through the delivery of key harvest strategies to ensure fish for future generations and a successful commercial and recreational fishing industry
- received Marine Stewardship Council accreditation for a component of the trawl fishery, which targets eastern king prawns for sale in domestic and international markets
- reassessed and maintained export approval for the aquarium fish, ocean beach, reef line and finfish trawl fisheries
- progressed the phase-out of gillnet fishing in the GBR by mid-2027 to transition to more sustainable fishing practices
- delivered the Community and Charter Fishing Grants Programs
- expanded the Queensland Seaports eDNA Surveillance Program to include a site at the port of Weipa
- continued to supply state-owned native timber and quarry material on a commercially and environmentally responsible basis
- strengthened our digital capabilities and grew economic opportunities through the release and implementation of the *Queensland AgTech roadmap 2023–2028*

- officially launched the DAF-led 8-year \$136 million Fresh and Secure Trade Alliance (FASTA) project at the 2023 Ekka. FASTA research will deliver activities that support the growth of horticultural exports across 6 key areas of market access, stress physiology, integrated pest management, surveillance and diagnostics, smart technology and capacity building
- continued to support productivity improvements, new investment in manufacturing and value-adding opportunities through a network of smart farms in Queensland located at Gatton and Emerald
- attracted 800 attendees to the Gatton AgTech Showcase field day, including 50 exhibitors along with agribusiness and industry. The DAF Showcase team received the Visy Industry Impact Award at the Horticulture Awards for Excellence at the 2024 Hort Connections
- as a follow up to the 2023 AgTech Showcase at the Gatton Smart Farm, direct-seeded 10 hectares of commercial broccoli over a 28-hour period using the FarmDroid robot, with no human assistance and no emissions
- developed world-first citrus rootstock using wild citrus germplasm with potential resistance to the devastating exotic huanglongbing disease
- reached 205,000 trees in the DAF-bred low-seeded Murcott mandarin estate, representing 10 per cent of all mandarin plantings
- achieved a 65 per cent reduction in major defects in Calypso mango exported to China through on-farm and cold chain management practices
- produced 2.9 million blacklip rock oyster spat in the most recent hatchery run at the Bribie Island Research Centre, with more than 1.5 million settled spat provided to the grow-out trial farm at Bowen
- produced engineered particleboards comprising up to 30 per cent recycled end-of-life tyres. These boards are comparable to or exceed the performance of traditional standard and moisture resistant particleboards
- hosted a field day to showcase the interim results of a 4-year trial assessing the tolerance of 30 grass varieties to pasture dieback at Boonah. Grasses that have shown a higher tolerance to pasture dieback include Biloela and Tarwinnabar buffel varieties, Signal, Narok setaria and Mekong Briz antha. Highly susceptible grasses include Bissett creeping bluegrass, Kikuyu and sabi grass. This is the only trial of its kind in Queensland
- made available \$1.3 million to fund round 2 of the Agribusiness Digital Solutions Grant program to enhance the development, trialling and adoption of digital solutions across the agriculture and food supply chains
- expanded productive, sustainable and resilient food and fibre exports to international markets. Queensland's strong export focus resulted in \$13.39 billion in agriculture, fisheries and forestry exports in 2023–24. This is a 7.2 per cent increase on 2022–23 and 22.4 per cent higher than the average over the past 5 years
- identified agricultural diversification opportunities across north-west Queensland, with 13 innovative projects across multiple shires having a combined value of \$2.6 million. These projects have expanded the total cropping area in the north-west for 2024 to 55,000 hectares, with a total harvest value of \$40 million
- actively participated in the Mt Isa and Mossman transition plans relating to agricultural opportunities due to the closing of the Glencore Copper mine at Mt Isa and the Mossman Sugar Mill
- continued to support Queensland's aquaculture transformation through industry development, stakeholder engagement, regulatory reform and RD&E

- provided Round 6 funding of \$3.3 million for the Rural Economic Development Grants program to fund the purchase of innovative equipment and new infrastructure that creates jobs and expands supply chains in the regions
- through the Pacific Australia Labor Mobility (PALM) scheme, continued to assist Queensland agribusinesses to fill regional employment gaps unable to be met by the Australian workforce, and worked with stakeholders to maximise reciprocal benefits from Pacific Island and Timor-Leste workers engaged in Queensland—addressing statewide agricultural labour shortages while providing remittances back to the Pacific nations
- led the whole-of-government support for the premier Beef2024 event held 5–11 May 2024 through a \$2.25 million Queensland Government sponsorship and grant package, as well as a strong government presence across multiple events, trade displays and promotional activities. This event saw over 119,000 movements through the gate, including over 600 international delegates attending the event
- led a cross-government submission to the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Inquiry with a tour of the Coopers Plains Health and Food Science Precinct by the House Standing Committee of Industry, Science and Resources
- protected 1.3 million hectares of high-value agriculture on prime agricultural land in the *Wide Bay Burnett regional plan*. Over 27 per cent of the region is now mapped as priority agricultural areas, where the development of non-agricultural land uses are not supported and where it does not demonstrate a net-benefit for regional agricultural production.

Beef2024

DAF led the whole-of-government support for the Beef2024 event delivered in Rockhampton from 5–11 May 2024. The premier event of its kind in the southern hemisphere, Beef2024 attracted 119,324 visitors through the gates over the 7 days, including more than 600 international delegates attending from over 35 countries.

The Queensland Government supported the event with \$1.25 million government sponsorship, which was coordinated by DAF. This included:

- hosting 3 custom trade site displays
- delivering 16 presentations across the seminar, tech talks and the property tours programs
- hosting 14 school sessions and delivering 2 career chat sessions
- presenting 2 What's your Beef podcast interviews, one of which was recorded live on stage at Beef2024
- participating in 5 Beef TV live interviews or panel discussions
- producing a prerecorded 6-minute video and 60-second TV commercial, which aired on Beef TV across the week. Beef TV was a new initiative for the event in 2024, attracting more than 86,000 live views across the world. This was supported by an additional \$1 million grant provided by the Department of Tourism and Sport.

Queensland AgTech roadmap

The *Queensland AgTech roadmap 2023–2028* sets our vision and path to accelerate AgTech innovation and adoption in Queensland. By strengthening collaboration across the AgTech ecosystem and adopting, adapting and advancing technological innovations, Queensland will become a destination for the development and export of world-leading AgTech.

AgTech is critical to enhancing the security of Queensland’s food supply chains and agricultural jobs, ensuring Queensland’s world-class products meet current and future market expectations as global markets evolve.

Key initiatives that have commenced include:

- a partnership with AgriFutures Australia to bring the premier Asia Pacific agrifood innovation event, evoke^{AG}, to Brisbane and Queensland in 2025
- Queensland’s Smart Farms to demonstrate solutions while collaborating with researchers and businesses along the supply chain.

Backing the bush

The Queensland Government has provided \$8 million over 4 years in grant funding to the Queensland Farmers’ Federation and AgForce for industry programs to upskill the agriculture workforce.

The delivery of this initiative will support:

- Queensland agribusinesses and their workforce to adopt contemporary technologies, management practices and innovations
- a diverse and capable workforce that is attracted to careers and employment in agriculture throughout their working lives
- an agriculture workforce with access to flexible pathways to pursue rewarding careers and employment opportunities
- an appropriately skilled agriculture workforce that is supported by flexible training and education pathways that are industry-led and responsive to industry trends.

Objective 4: Walking with First Nations Queenslanders

First Nations knowledge, wisdom and connection to land, waters and sky is honoured and embraced.

Performance indicators

Indicator	Results				
	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Increase in number of First Nations agribusinesses supported ^{1,2}	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Achieved
Improvement in level of engagement with First Nations people in departmental programs ^{1,3}	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Achieved
Increase in job pathways for First Nations people ^{1,4}	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Achieved

Notes

1. New performance indicator introduced in 2023–24.
2. First Nations agribusinesses are being supported through DAF's investment in programs to increase employment, economic activity and shared outcomes in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and food industries, biosecurity services and other opportunities on land and sea and Country. Examples in 2023–24 include permits for the harvest of fisheries and forestry resources, scholarships for First Nations businesses to attend the First Nations Bushfood & Botanical Alliance Australia Symposium in Darwin in 2023, and First Nations businesses product development projects through DAF's Indigenous Native Food Program (INFP).
3. During 2023–24, DAF engaged with First Nations peoples, both staff and external stakeholders, across a range of programs. Examples include delivering Indigenous fishing grants, improved engagement through the Cape York Special Fisheries Working Group, improved First Nations representation on Fishery Working Groups, Far Northern Biosecurity Fire Ant Eradication on Minjerribah, the INFP, Agri-food tourism, AgTech, and Agribusiness Gateway to Industry Schools/Next Gen Ag Program.
4. DAF job pathways for First Nations people are being expanded on an ongoing basis. In 2023–24, along with opportunities within the QBFP, Biosecurity Queensland and other business areas, DAF recruited 2 First Nations graduates for the 2024 graduate program through a priority placement process, and 2 First Nations business administration trainees as part of a pilot program with the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works.

Performance snapshot

- 22 (or 0.97%) DAF staff identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples.
- The First Nations Network initiated by DAF Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff in 2024 met 5 times to support staff and their wellbeing
- Director, First Nations Futures appointed to lead the department's Treaty readiness
- 6 Indigenous fishing permits issued to support commercial fishing in Queensland
- 3 First Nations businesses product development projects through DAF's Indigenous Native Food Program
- 13 scholarships for First Nations businesses to attend the First Nations Bushfood & Botanical Alliance Australia Symposium in Darwin in 2023.

Performance highlights

In 2023–24, we:

- initiated First Nations engagement as part of the Strong Dog Laws: Safer Communities Program to develop dog management initiatives in First Nations communities to reduce the incidence of and harm caused by dog attacks
- continued to deliver the Cape York Special Fisheries Working Group, creating new fisheries and economic development opportunities
- continued to work with industry, recreational fishers and Traditional Owners to foster economic prosperity through innovative, sustainable and responsible management of Queensland's fisheries and forestry resources
- worked with First Nations communities to appropriately acknowledge native title rights and ensure DAF's compliance with the *Native Title Act 1993*
- explored economic and employment opportunities through ILUA negotiations around state-owned quarry material
- led the negotiation of ILUAs with native title holders through the native title quarry permit project, to seek their future act consent to the grant, renewal or variation of many of these quarry sales permits. DAF also continues to provide practical resourcing assistance to support First Nations people's participation in the negotiation process
- contributed to improved economic and social outcomes in First Nations communities by contributing to the development, coordination and implementation of the *Gather + Grow Queensland remote food security strategy and action plan*, including delivery of key actions
- delivered Indigenous agribusiness projects and assisted in the delivery of projects to diversify and become more resilient through the Agribusiness Diversification Initiatives
- led the INFP, creating opportunities for businesses owned and operated by First Nations people to scale up the development of new products with native food ingredients, including Fig Jam and Co, Beachtree Distilling Co and Yaala Sparkling
- worked with First Nations businesses, regional tourism organisations and other agencies to initiate First Nations-led agritourism and bushfood tourism products and experiences
- through the 5-year Deadly Aquaculture program, partnered with Traditional Owners and the Torres Strait community on a pearl oyster project, and the Hope Vale community on the establishment of a tropical blacklip oyster project
- through the NextGen Ag program, supported several schools with high First Nations student populations to explore careers in agriculture and food.

Priorities for 2024–25

In 2024–25, we will:

- continue to assist Queensland agribusiness to lower their greenhouse gas emissions through the delivery of the *Queensland low emissions agriculture roadmap 2022–2032*
- strengthen digital capabilities and grow economic opportunities through the delivery of the *Queensland AgTech roadmap 2023–2028*, including the continued support of smart farms dedicated to advancing Australia’s agriculture and food industries through AgTech
- lead the Fresh and Secure Trade Alliance program to help protect and grow Australia’s horticultural exports
- help Queensland producers prepare for drought
- deliver Round 7 of the Rural Economic Development Grants program to increase regional employment and agribusiness development in regional Queensland
- support the agriculture industry to upskill the workforce through the \$8 million Backing the Bush Communities Fund
- continue to expand productive, sustainable and resilient food and fibre exports to international markets
- deliver evoke^{AG} 2025 in partnership with AgriFutures, industry and other key partners
- continue to deliver targeted RD&E to support the agriculture sector to remain competitive and provide quality, affordable food and fibre
- continue to deliver the National Fire Ant Eradication Program, in collaboration with the Fire Ant Suppression Taskforce, with the program delivering effective treatment of 299,000 unique hectares, contributing to greater than 99 per cent confidence that fire ant nests have been destroyed from the identified areas
- implement the *Queensland biosecurity strategy 2024–2029* in collaboration with partners in the Queensland Biosecurity System
- strengthen the department’s leadership across Queensland’s and Australia’s biosecurity systems, including prosecutorial, enforcement, investigative and intelligence capabilities
- build rural and regional capacity and resilience to proactively manage biosecurity threats and upskill Queensland’s agricultural workforce through Invasive Species Management and Workforce Training funded by the Backing Bush Communities Fund
- deliver initiatives focused on biosecurity prevention and preparedness, behaviour change, stakeholder and system capability uplift, and intelligence-building
- make our communities safer by promoting responsible dog ownership and supporting implementation of stronger dog laws to achieve more coordinated, consistent and effective government action in response to dog attacks
- continue to coordinate collective action to manage *Varroa destructor*
- continue to implement the *Queensland sustainable fisheries strategy 2017–2027*, paving the way for a world-class fisheries management system
- maintain an effective shark control program that reduces the risk of shark bites in coastal waters, while researching and trialling new shark mitigation technology and boosting community education on SharkSmart behaviours

- continue to facilitate the Cape York Special Working Group to identify new economic pathways for Traditional Owners through commercial, aquaculture, charter fisheries and tourism operations, while ensuring sustainable fisheries are maintained in Cape York
- continue to implement the Indigenous Fishing Policy and Indigenous fishing permits (IFPs) that support commercial fishing opportunities. A target of 9 additional IFPs located within the Cape York region are to be identified and applications submitted for processing
- continue to progress the native title quarry permit ILUA project, maintaining constructive relationships with native title parties, local government authorities and the quarrying industry
- work with local government authorities and the quarrying industry to enable continuity of supply of state-owned quarry material to support the development and maintenance of critical infrastructure
- continue to enhance DAF's due diligence procedures for the identification and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage during timber harvesting operations, including meaningful engagement with relevant Aboriginal parties
- implement the Queensland Government's Forestry Policy, which balances economic, environmental and social outcomes
- progress the field trial as part of the Independent Onboard Monitoring project to collect independent data on catch and effort in commercial fisheries in Queensland
- finalise outstanding components of the Future Fisheries reforms to support enhanced protections for the GBR World Heritage Area and a more environmentally sensitive and sustainable fishing industry
- endorse the department's Treaty Action Plan and stand up the Treaty Project Team to lead delivery of actions with the First Nations Staff Consultation Group to provide input and advice
- create a First Nations Futures team to lead the department's integrated approach in walking with First Nations Queenslanders. The team will lead DAF's Treaty readiness, Truth-telling and Healing Inquiry response, and core business such as First Nations recruitment and retention, cultural capability and engagement strategies
- continue to facilitate First Nations Network meetings to hear from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and support their wellbeing.

Financial overview

This financial overview provides a summary of DAF’s financial performance and position for controlled and administered activities, and comments on significant movements for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

In accordance with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Chief Finance Officer has provided the Director-General with a statement of assurance that the department’s financial internal controls are operating efficiently, effectively and economically. The department actively manages its financial risks and liabilities and is financially well positioned to meet its objectives as outlined in the strategic plan.

This overview explains how to interpret DAF’s financial statements (including explanatory variance notes), by providing a summary (in Table 4, pages 32–34) of the 3 primary financial statements:

1. statement of comprehensive income
2. statement of cash flows
3. statement of financial position.

It also provides more detail on items that make up these statements and the changes that occurred during the reporting period that impacted DAF’s financial outcomes.

For a more comprehensive set of financial statements covering all aspects of the department’s activities, see ‘Financial statements’ on page 57.

Table 4 Summary of DAF’s financial statements for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Statement of comprehensive income	2023–24 Actual (\$m)	2023–24 Budget (\$m)
Total income	787.6	550.8
Less: total expenses	787.6	550.8
Operating result	--	--

The total income from operations for 2023–24 was an increase of \$236.8 million (or 43%) in comparison to budget, mainly driven by additional funding for the Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme and an increase in funding for the National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program (NRIFAEP) under the 2023–27 response plan, coupled with an increase in research and development funded project activities.

The total expenses from operations for 2023–24 was an increase of \$236.8 million (or 43%), in comparison to budget, mainly driven by grants under the Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme and acceleration of treatment for the NRIFAEP 2023–27 response plan, coupled with increased research and development project expenses.

Statement of financial position	2023–24 Actual (\$m)	2023–24 Budget (\$m)
Current assets (including cash balances)	164.6	103.4
Non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment)	612.7	619.3
Total assets	777.3	722.7
Current liabilities	115.5	50.5
Non-current liabilities	99.8	99.8
Total liabilities	215.3	150.2
Net assets (equity)	562.0	572.5

The total assets held by the department as at 30 June 2024 were \$777.3 million, an increase of \$54.6 million (or 7.6%) in comparison to budget. This was mainly due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents due to the deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund, coupled with an increase in receivables including the Commonwealth national cost-share contribution for the NRIFAEP.

The total liabilities held by the department as at 30 June 2024 were \$215.3 million, an increase of \$65.1 million (or 43.3%) in comparison to budget. The increase is predominantly due to higher than budgeted deferred appropriation payable to the Consolidated Fund. Also contributing to the increase are contributions received under national cost-share arrangements for the NRIFAEP from other states.

Statement of cash flows	2023–24 Actual (\$m)	2023–24 Budget (\$m)
Balance of cash at 1 July	102.9	44.8
Operating activities	(3.2)	27.0
Investing activities	(16.4)	(21.7)
Financing activities	(12.8)	(5.6)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(32.4)	(0.3)
Cash as at 30 June	70.5	44.5

The increase in cash balances at the end of financial year in comparison to budget is largely attributed to unexpended appropriation funds at year end related to the appropriation payable to Queensland Treasury, which was either deferred to 2024–25 or lapsed.

Controlled funds

Controlled funds are those that relate directly to the department’s operational objectives and fall within the control of the department.

Operating result

The operating result for 2023–24 is a balanced position.

Income—where the dollars came from

Total income from operations was \$787.6 million, including:

- \$488.0 million (62.0%) through funding provided as appropriation revenue by Parliament
- \$195.4 million (24.8%) in user charges and fees for goods and services (including national cost-sharing revenues for biosecurity pest and disease programs from other states and territories, income received for research and development projects and the provision of services to other government agencies through the Business and Corporate Partnership arrangements)
- \$65.0 million (8.2%) from grants and other contributions (including national cost-share revenue from the Australian Government for the NRIFAEP)
- \$38.3 million (4.9%) from other income sources (including royalty revenues on forest products removed from state land)
- \$0.9 million (0.1%) from the disposal and remeasurement of assets.

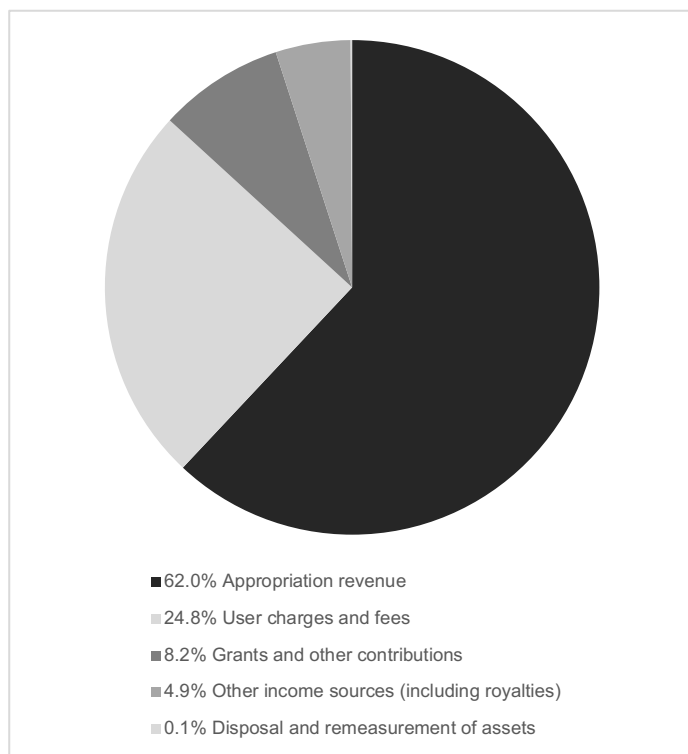


Figure 1 Income from operations, 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Expenses—where the dollars were spent

Total operating expenses were \$787.6 million, including:

- \$288.7 million (36.7%) in employee expenses
- \$339.5 million (43.1%) for supplies and services (including contractors for national cost-sharing biosecurity pest and disease programs, outsourced service delivery arrangements, research and development projects, computer/information technology costs, accommodation, provision of services through Business and Corporate Partnership arrangements and other operating costs)
- \$122.3 million (15.5%) in grants and subsidies (including payments under the Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme, Drought Preparedness Grants and the Horticultural Netting Program)
- \$31.7 million (4.0%) in depreciation and amortisation expenses
- \$2.3 million (0.3%) in finance/borrowing costs
- \$3.1 million (0.4%) in other expenses (including special payments, Queensland Government Insurance Fund premiums, audit fees and impairment losses).

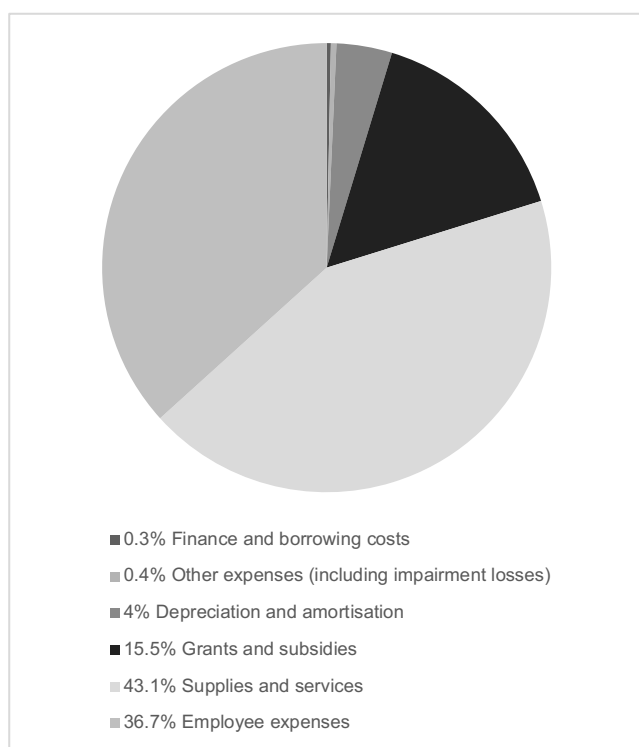


Figure 2 Operating expenses, 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Figure 3 provides a breakdown of operating expenses into the 3 core service delivery areas of DAF:

- Enabling Agricultural Industry Growth (\$308.4 million or 41.8%)
- Queensland Biosecurity Services (\$231.0 million or 31.3%)
- Fisheries and Forestry Industry Development (\$198.5 million or 26.9%).

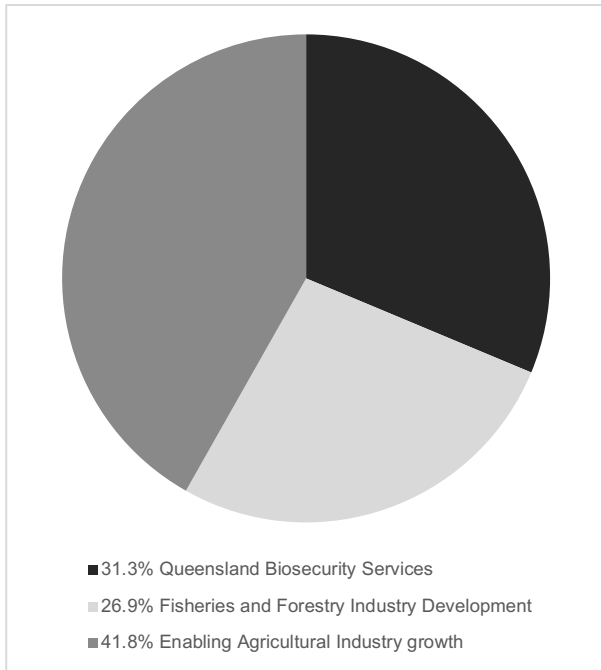


Figure 3 Operating expenses by service area, 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Corporate services expenses relating to DAF provided through the Business Corporate Partnership arrangements have been allocated to respective departmental services. Expenses attributed to other agencies through Business Corporate Partnership activities (\$49.6 million) are shown separately and are not allocated across departmental services.

Equity—what we are worth

Equity represents net worth, which is calculated by 'what we own' (total assets of \$777.3 million) less 'what we owe' (total liabilities of \$215.3 million). As at 30 June 2024, DAF's equity was \$562.0 million.

Assets—what we own

At 30 June 2024, DAF had total assets of \$777.3 million. The department's major assets comprise cash, property, plant and equipment (mainly land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment), right-of-use assets (for leased properties), prepayments, receivables (including trade debtors) and other assets (including contract assets).

Liabilities—what we owe

At 30 June 2024, DAF had total liabilities of \$215.3 million, which included accrued employee expenses, lease liabilities, payables (including trade creditors, appropriation payable to the Consolidated Fund for end-of-year appropriation adjustments, and revenues received in advance of service delivery (largely funding received in advance of service delivery for research and development projects)).

Capital expenditure

Capital outlays of \$18.5 million in 2023–24 were focused on developing and upgrading research facilities and replacing plant and equipment to deliver outcomes for agriculture, biosecurity, fisheries and forestry.

Administered funds

Administered funds are those over which the department does not have control but is charged with administering the funds efficiently and effectively on a whole-of-government basis.

During 2023–24, DAF received administered revenue of \$69.7 million, comprising administered appropriation revenue from the Queensland Government, Racing Queensland's contribution to the Queensland Racing Integrity Commission and the collection of regulatory receipts (including taxes, fees and fines) on behalf of the Queensland Government.

Grants were paid to the QRIDA for the administration of government financial assistance schemes and to the Queensland Racing Integrity Commission as a contribution to oversee the integrity and welfare standards of racing animals and participants in Queensland. Regulatory receipts and Racing Queensland's contribution were paid into the Queensland Government's Consolidated Fund.

At 30 June 2024, DAF had net administered assets of \$0.4 million. DAF also manages surplus assets that were transferred back to the government prior to the sale of Forestry Plantations Queensland to the private sector.

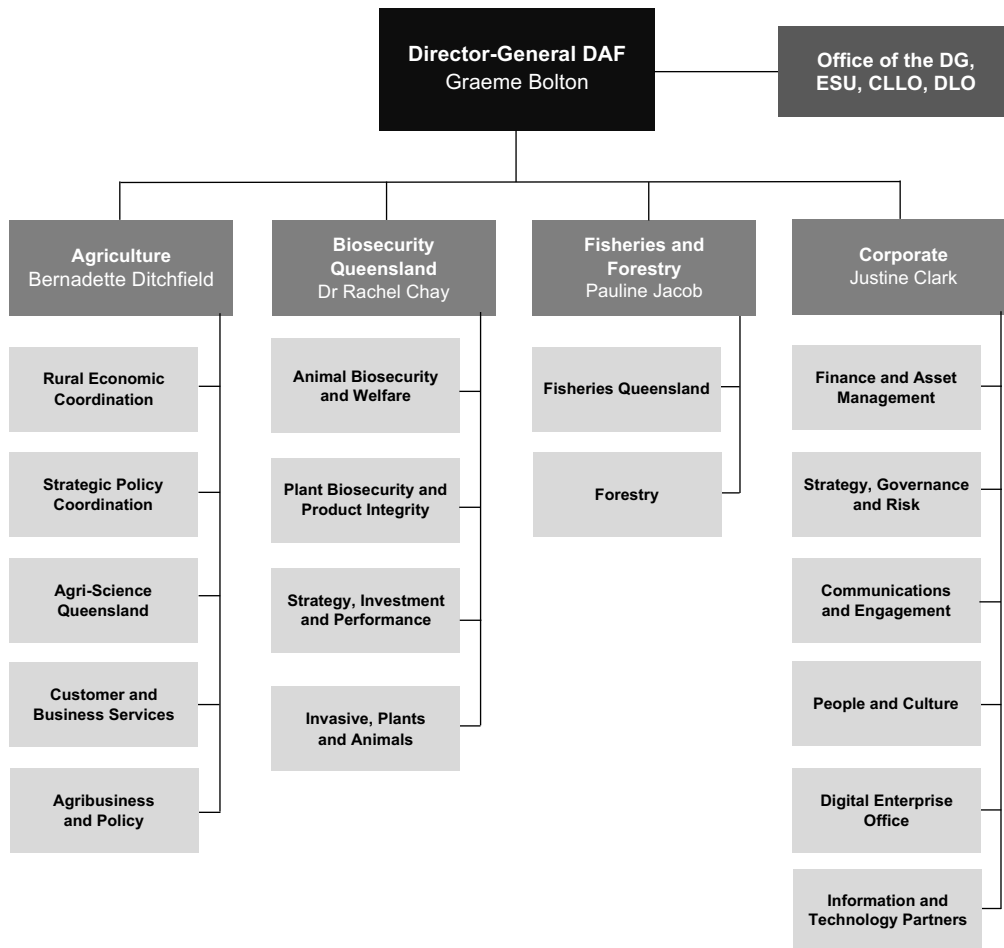
Governance—management and structure

The Director-General, as the accountable officer for DAF, has responsibility under the *Public Sector Act 2022* (s. 177) for the governance and operation of the department. The Director-General is supported in this role by DAF’s executive leaders.

Good governance is fundamental to improving performance, achieving better service delivery outcomes, and meeting corporate obligations and legislative requirements. DAF is committed to continual improvement and ensuring the department is delivering efficient and transparent outcomes for Queensland.

Organisational structure

DAF’s organisational structure comprised 4 business groups—Agriculture, Biosecurity Queensland, Fisheries and Forestry, and Corporate. Each business group was led by a Deputy Director-General.



Executive leaders

Graeme Bolton

Director-General

Graeme was appointed Director-General of the department in May 2024.

As Director-General, Graeme leads a diverse department and a group of talented people who work with passion and purpose to connect with and support Queensland communities.

Graeme has more than 20 years of experience leading multidisciplinary organisations in the private sector, local and state governments, and international organisations. He spent 5 years in the Middle East where he was responsible for the delivery of Qatar's national growth and development strategy, strategic planning for the new metropolitan rail network and precinct, and legacy planning for the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

On returning to Australia, Graeme took up a senior executive role with the Townsville City Council before rejoining the Queensland Government.

While at Townsville City Council, Graeme delivered numerous catalytic projects for the city, including Australia's first ever City Deal, and securing the site and leading negotiations for the new home stadium for the North Queensland Cowboys.

Graeme has been instrumental in leading and delivering major reforms to Queensland's planning legislation and processes.

He has worked across various departments, including State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure & Planning; and Youth Justice, Employment, Small Business and Training.

Graeme was Deputy-Director General of Fisheries and Forestry for 4 years where he led the team to deliver many milestones in key projects, including the Sustainable Fisheries Strategy and establishing the Queensland Racing Appeals Panel.

Having been born and raised in north Queensland, Graeme is passionate about helping Queensland communities grow.

Bernadette Ditchfield

Deputy Director-General, Agriculture

Bernadette Ditchfield is responsible for enabling agriculture industry growth by leading the development of policies, RD&E and initiatives that enhance the productivity, profitability and sustainability of Queensland's agribusinesses.

Bernadette has an extensive background in policy development and service delivery, coupled with a strong industry development focus.

Bernadette has more than 25 years of experience in the private and public sectors and has held senior roles in the former Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy, Queensland Treasury and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

Dr Rachel Chay

Deputy Director-General and Chief Biosecurity Officer, Biosecurity Queensland

Dr Rachel Chay was appointed as Deputy Director-General and Chief Biosecurity Officer in early 2023.

Before this appointment, Rachel served as the Chief Operating Officer for the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority. With 25 years of experience in animal health, regulatory affairs and government leadership, she is a strong advocate for lifelong learning.

Rachel holds an undergraduate qualification in veterinary science, along with master's degrees in both human resources and organisational development, and public administration. Her primary focus lies in effective public sector leadership, building organisational capability, and fostering strong, collaborative partnerships with stakeholders.

Rachel is dedicated to ensuring Biosecurity Queensland continues to protect the ecosystems, industries and way of life in Queensland. She is committed to maintaining our reputation for product safety and integrity, while securing ongoing market access for its commodities.

Pauline Jacob

Deputy Director-General, Fisheries and Forestry

Pauline Jacob was appointed Deputy Director-General of Fisheries and Forestry in February 2024.

She plays a vital role in positioning Queensland as a global leader in sustainable fisheries and fostering enriching fishing experiences. Her role also involves ensuring that the strategic management of state-owned timber and quarry resources meets community and government expectations while facilitating industry investment.

Before this appointment, Pauline served as the Group Manager for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and Sustainability at Collins Foods Limited. She has also held senior leadership roles with Rio Tinto, McKinsey and Company, and Melbourne Water.

Pauline has over 20 years of experience across public and private sectors in environmental management, regulatory change, compliance and government, and stakeholder and regulatory engagement. She possesses a profound understanding of environmental regulations and stakeholder dynamics that drives her commitment to advance sustainable practices.

Justine Clark

Deputy Director-General, Corporate

Justine Clark was appointed Deputy Director-General, Corporate in December 2023. She is responsible for the delivery of a broad range of corporate services to enable the department to meet its strategic objectives. She was previously the department's Chief Finance Officer (CFO).

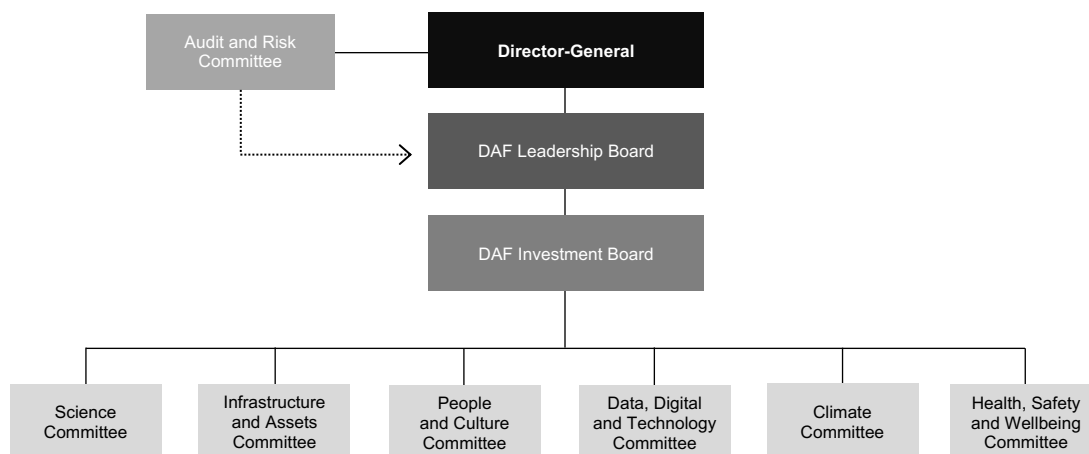
Prior to DAF, Justine was responsible for the financial management and investment frameworks for the Public Trustee in her role of Executive Director Investments and Finance Services and CFO.

She brings a wealth of knowledge to her role, with extensive experience in senior leadership roles and corporate operations in both the private and public sector.

Justine has spent most of her career working in rural and regional communities and is passionate about delivering efficient and effective services.

Governance committees

Departmental governance committees advise and assist the Director-General in managing the department in a way that promotes the effective, efficient and responsible management of public resources. These committees also provide shared leadership across DAF.



Further details on the key responsibilities of the committees can be found in Table 5 on the next page.

Table 5 DAF’s governance committees at 30 June 2024

Committee	Chair and key responsibility
DAF Leadership Board (DLB)	Chair: Graeme Bolton, Director-General, DAF Provide leadership and decision-making that set the strategic direction of the department to ensure goals and objectives are met.
DAF Investment Board	Chair: Rotational Chair among DLB members Provide investment decision-making for department resources, including finance and people. Key activities include monitoring committees and initiatives ensuring strategic procurement plan and workforce strategy objectives are met and ensuring discretionary financial decisions are managed centrally.
Health, Safety and Wellbeing	Chair: Graeme Bolton, Director-General, DAF Provide health, safety and wellbeing leadership and promote a positive and proactive safety culture within the department. A key activity for the committee is driving the implementation of our WHS strategy.
Infrastructure and Assets	Chair: Bernadette Ditchfield, Deputy Director-General, Agriculture Provide oversight of the department’s physical assets and make recommendations to the DLB on a range of asset management issues.
People and Culture	Chair: Rachel Chay, Deputy Director-General, Biosecurity Queensland Drive the department’s commitment to attracting, building and maintaining an effective and contemporary workforce. The focus is on talent management, culture, capability development and improving the way our employees work within the allocated resources of the department.
Data, Digital and Technology	Chair: Justine Clark, Deputy Director-General, Corporate Provide oversight of the department’s digital initiatives and priorities and make recommendations to the DLB on a range of digital initiatives and issues.
Climate	Chair: Justine Clark, Deputy Director-General, Corporate Provide leadership and oversight of the department’s climate initiatives and provide relevant advice to the DLB.
Science	Chair: Rachel Chay, Deputy Director-General, Biosecurity Queensland Provide leadership and oversight of our science initiatives and alignment with our strategic objectives. This includes our adaptive RD&E leadership. Key activities include development and ongoing review of our science strategy.
Audit and Risk	External Chair: Sue Ryan Provide independent advice and assurance to the Director-General on the effective discharge of legislative accountabilities in the <i>Financial Accountability Act 2009</i> and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019.

Business and Corporate Partnership Board

The Business and Corporate Partnership (BCP) delivers corporate services and business programs to several Queensland Government departments. The BCP Board is responsible for the BCP's long-term performance and business success. Its role is to provide leadership and set the strategic direction of the partnership.

The BCP operates through three corporate hubs—the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation; and the Department of Resources. Each hub is managed by a Head of Corporate, responsible for delivering core services to the host agency and a selection of cooperative services to partnering agencies. This model intends to ensure economies of scale, service integration, consistent service delivery, scalability, flexibility and responsiveness.

Ethics and integrity

DAF's Integrity Framework supports a high level of honesty, objectivity, ethics and accountability within the department. The Code of Conduct for the Queensland Public Service guides the department's conduct and decision-making to ensure it is based on ethics, principles and values fundamental to good public administration. In 2023–24, we continued to build a strong and accountable workforce.

Education and training in public sector ethics and the code of conduct occurs at induction and on an annual basis for all employees through online learning. This training is complemented by tailored training and awareness initiatives, including face-to-face and virtual sessions.

The department is also committed to supporting ethical decision-making and has policies and procedures to support human resource management practices, the reporting of wrongdoing, information security and information privacy. A continued area of focus is a zero tolerance for fraudulent or corrupt behaviour, and the department's 2-yearly online fraud awareness and corruption prevention training was provided to all employees.

Human rights

DAF is committed to protecting and promoting the 23 fundamental human rights of all Queenslanders.

As public service employees, we must consider the impact of our decisions and actions on the human rights of Queenslanders and understand how the *Human Rights Act 2019* applies to our day-to-day work, particularly when dealing with the public or each other.

In 2023–24, the department continued to drive a culture that respects, promotes and protects human rights in everyday business by:

- continuing to progress actions that address the results of the department's legislation review for compatibility with the *Human Rights Act 2019*. This included:
 - the potential incompatibility of certain sections of the *Brands Act 1915* through the *Livestock brands and earmarks in Queensland: Consultation Regulatory Impact Statement*, which was released for public consultation in November 2022. DAF is continuing to progress reforms that will ensure future regulation of brands and earmarks is compatible

- the *Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024* that came into effect on 26 April 2024, which amended the *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988* and *Sugar Industry Act 1999*, addressing 2 potential human rights incompatibilities
- continuing to integrate and assess human rights considerations in employment, service delivery operations, and legislative and policy proposals. This includes a pilot program for biosecurity policy officers who might be tasked with recommending the use of statutory instruments in the event of a biosecurity incident. This program will continue, with further training on human rights impact assessment to be provided to these officers and a wider group in the first quarter of 2024–25
- supporting a commitment to human rights by regularly disseminating information via the human rights intranet page and communications distribution networks, which includes links to training, department advice and guides requiring all new employees to complete mandatory training on the department’s human rights responsibilities as part of their induction.

Two complaints were identified to engage human rights. The identified human rights engaged were the ‘right to recognition and equality before the law’. One was found not to be an unreasonable limitation and one was unresolved before the end of financial year.

Governance—risk management and accountability

Risk management

In keeping with the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019, the department has an enterprise risk management framework that reflects the department's business and operating environment. Under this framework, DAF operates with 3 levels of risk management—enterprise, operational, and program and projects.

The framework is used across the department to help set strategy, achieve objectives and make informed decisions. It assists DLB with governance of the department by identifying and managing enterprise and operational risk, at any time, and at all levels of the department. The framework is based on the International Standard for Risk Management (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018) and is reviewed annually together with the department's policy to ensure it is contemporary and meets the department's needs.

By managing risk, we aim to improve organisational performance against our strategic plan. We identify opportunities and risks and prioritise resources according to our risk appetite. The framework and policy ensure that we identify, monitor and manage risks to minimise their impact on the achievement of objectives.

Enterprise risks are managed at the executive level through DAF's governance committees. Each enterprise risk has an assigned executive sponsor and governance committee, as well as a designated risk action officer responsible for risk assessment and the implementation, monitoring and management of appropriate controls and treatments. Our enterprise risks are reviewed and monitored regularly, with a comprehensive review undertaken annually.

In December 2023, the department undertook an internal audit review. The audit objective assessed the effectiveness of the department's risk management framework and whether sufficient guidance is provided to drive good practice. The review also assessed how well business groups manage and report on their risks.

Operational and program and project risk management responsibilities are devolved throughout the department. The Audit and Risk Committee continues its role of assuring the risk management framework, and its suitability for the needs of the department.

The commitment to undertaking this internal audit, the foundations of risk management already in place, and the open interaction of DAF's leaders and risk managers in the discussions held provide a strong platform to further enhance DAF's risk management maturity in 2024–2025.

Business continuity management

Key areas of focus for DAF business continuity management (BCM) in 2023–24 included:

- business continuity plans for the department's critical functions
- engaging the DAF BCM Group
- commencing an internal audit of the department's BCM system in May 2024.

The focus for 2024–25 will be on implementing management actions to improve the overall DAF BCM system.

Information Security Management System

The department is committed to protecting the security of all information that is provided to or generated by it. In line with the Queensland Government Information Security Policy 2018 (IS18:2018), the department has implemented an Information Security Management System (ISMS) to meet this commitment.

Throughout the year, our focus was on continual and incremental improvements across all areas of the system. We continued to undertake detailed risk assessments across our information assets to identify opportunities to strengthen the department's information security controls.

During the mandatory annual information security reporting process, the Director-General attested to the appropriateness of the information security risk management within the department to the Queensland Government Chief Information Security Officer, noting that appropriate assurance activities have been undertaken to inform this opinion and the department's information security risk position.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) provides independent advice and assurance to the Director-General in the effective discharge of legislative accountabilities in the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019.

The ARC operates under an approved charter that outlines its duties and responsibilities and has due regard to Queensland Treasury's *Audit Committee Guidelines: Improving accountability and performance*.

The ARC provides advice only and does not replace or replicate established management responsibilities and delegations, or the reporting lines and responsibilities of either internal audit or external audit functions.

During 2023–24, the ARC membership comprised independent and departmental representatives:

Chair (independent)—Sue Ryan

Member (independent)—Virendra Dua

Member (independent)—Karen Prentis (appointed 31 May 2024)

Member (independent)—Greg Chemello (appointed 31 May 2024)

Member (internal)—Rachel Chay, Deputy Director-General & Chief Biosecurity Officer,
Biosecurity Queensland (appointed 1 January 2024)

Member (internal)—Bernadette Ditchfield, Deputy Director-General, Agriculture (ceased 31 December 2023)

Member (internal)—Elton Miller, Executive Director, Agribusiness and Policy (ceased 30 June 2024).

Independent members, who are external to the public service, are entitled to be remunerated for their services to prepare for and attend meetings. Remuneration for the 4 independent members during 2023–24 was:

Name	\$ GST excl
Sue Ryan	14,371
Virendra Dua	12,461
Karen Prentis	2,336
Greg Chemello	2,336

The ARC convened 6 times during 2023–24. Four general meetings and 2 special meetings dedicated to financial statements and the ISMS were held, with the Internal Audit Unit providing secretariat support.

The ARC’s key achievements in 2023–24 included:

- overseeing the delivery of the internal audit plan 2023–24, including reviewing the findings and recommendations of internal audits
- monitoring the external audit plan, including oversight of the findings and recommendations
- overseeing the implementation of agreed recommendations from internal and external audit activities
- reviewing and endorsing the 2022–23 Financial Statements and CFO Assurance Statement for DG approval
- reviewing and endorsing the 2022–23 ISMS attestation for DG approval
- reviewing the quarterly departmental risk, cyber security, work health and safety, integrity and misconduct, and performance reports.

Internal audit

The Internal Audit Unit is a crucial part of DAF’s governance and accountability framework. It provides independent, objective assurance and advisory services to the Director-General and the ARC, aimed at adding value and enhancing departmental operations.

Operating under the authority of section 61 of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and section 24 of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 (FPMS), an approved Internal Audit Charter guides the internal audit function. This charter incorporates the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and outlines the authority and responsibilities under Section 25 of the FPMS.

Internal Audit supports the department's strategic plan by systematically evaluating and improving risk management, control and governance processes. To ensure compliance with section 26 of the FPMS, the Internal Audit Unit has developed an *Annual internal audit plan for 2024–25* and a *Strategic internal audit plan for 2025–27*. These plans, formulated in consultation with key stakeholders, align with the department's risks and priorities.

The ARC oversees the internal audit function to ensure adherence to the charter. Progress on the *2023–24 Annual internal audit plan* was reported to the ARC quarterly. All internal audit reports are reviewed by the ARC before approval by the Director-General. Internal Audit tracks the implementation of agreed remedial actions and provides quarterly updates to the ARC.

In 2023–24, the Internal Audit Unit:

- completed 7 internal audits, 2 governance advisory reviews and several management requests
- conducted analysis and consultations across the department to identify significant operational and financial risks for the 2024–25 audit plan.

External scrutiny

External reviews are conducted by independent consultants or experts commissioned by the government, and by state bodies such as the Queensland Audit Office (QAO), established by legislation. These reviews are necessary when:

- internal skills, expertise or resources are insufficient or unavailable within the required timeframe
- an objective, independent or fresh perspective is needed.

In 2023–24, the QAO conducted a performance review on the management of invasive species by state and local government entities (Report 1: 2023–24 – Managing invasive species). DAF identified 16 activities to implement the 8 recommendations from the report—8 have been completed, with those remaining to be implemented over 3 years. The implementation status of these recommendations is being monitored internally.

Additionally, QAO Report 11: 2023–24: State entities 2023 (tabled 21 March 2024) made 2 recommendations applicable to all public sector entities:

- manage the cyber security risks associated with third-party services
- implement robust policies and procedures to ensure special payments are appropriate, defensible and transparent.

In response to these recommendations, DAF confirmed it had already implemented a Policy on Special and Ex Gratia Payments, which included the nature of the payments, approving officers and required supporting documentation. Furthermore, DAF is actively enhancing its Third-Party Risk Management Framework to address the increased use of third parties and evolving cyber-security threats.

DAF's Internal Audit Unit also considers and monitors findings from whole-of-government QAO report recommendations provided to agencies.

Information systems and recordkeeping

Information systems

Contemporary information systems enable the department to make sound decisions and improve its services. The department's Data Digital and Technology Committee monitors activities to support modernisation, continuous improvement and, in some cases, replacement of information systems to ensure they support the department in meeting its legislative obligations and strategic objectives.

This year's key digital initiatives included:

- implementation of a production data warehousing solution to support improved data governance, management and sharing, commencing with Fisheries and Agriculture establishment and the potential for broader departmental provisioning
- continued implementation of remote sensing surveillance to support the NFAEP. This solution enables broad-scale monitoring of fire ants to increase the efficiency of surveillance and treatment activities
- continued implementation of the modernisation of the fisheries compliance management solution, which will replace legacy systems and end-of-life hardware to support more efficient and effective fisheries compliance activities
- implementation of the Forest Sales and Marketing Information System (FSMIS) and Forestry systems continuity project, which will review the overall IT system architecture including the FSMIS for suitability to either be incorporated or interface with the Resources, Authorities, Notations, Geospatial, Entities and Reporting system, or options to redevelop to address deficiencies and workarounds in the current systems.

Records governance

The department has a comprehensive records management framework that is consistent with the *Public Records Act 2002*, *Public Sector Act 2022* and the Queensland State Archives (QSA) Records Governance Policy. Departmental policies are in place that allocate responsibilities for recordkeeping.

Under the *Strategic recordkeeping enhancement plan*, the focus is on implementing strong recordkeeping controls for managing high-value records and automating recordkeeping to minimise end-user effort. The recordkeeping framework concentrates on security, continuity, reliability and accessibility. Identification of permanent and high-value records for improved recordkeeping practices and risk mitigation is ongoing.

There is an end-to-end recordkeeping service supporting business areas, which includes e-discovery to support right to information and information privacy and discovery requests. Digital recordkeeping is enabled through the use of the corporate electronic document and records management system (eDRMS), and key departmental users have been trialling the new user interface for the system. There is an ongoing program assessing business systems for records compliance.

The records held in the corporate eDRMS have file structures with appropriate security markings and access controls in line with the Information Security Policy. Regular audit of the access controls is in place. There have been no security breaches of this system. Online eDRMS training is available for all staff. Recordkeeping awareness training is being rolled out to all staff and will be mandatory for all new staff.

The department uses the QSA Archives Gateway to administer retrieval of files and access controls for permanent departmental records held at QSA. The department provided details of permanent value digital records in response to the QSA survey during the year. Storage and retrieval of paper records held with off-site storage providers is managed and monitored.

Records are retained in accordance with the General Retention and Disposal Schedule and the approved core business retention and disposal schedules that were developed for the department. There is an active appraisal and disposal program with appropriate policies and processes. Permanent records are identified for transfer to QSA.

Information security attestation

During the mandatory annual information security report process, the Director-General attested to the appropriateness of the information security risk management within the department to the Queensland Government Chief Information Security Officer, noting that appropriate assurance activities have been undertaken to inform this opinion and the department's information security risk position.

Releasing information

Open data

A number of annual reporting requirements are addressed through publication of information on the Queensland Government's Open Data portal (data.qld.gov.au) instead of inclusion in the annual report.

The following information requirements must be reported through the Open Data portal:

- consultancies
- overseas travel
- the Queensland Language Services Policy.

Details of government committees and remuneration are also reported annually and published on the DAF website.

Governance—human resources

Strategic workforce planning and performance

In 2023–24, DAF continued to deliver on initiatives under the *Workforce strategy and action plan 2021–2025*. The strategy and action plan commits to 5 areas of focus: Leadership, Future Ready Skills, Talent Management, Sustainability and Productive Culture. The DAF People and Culture Committee has continued to support and govern initiatives as part of the strategy and action plan.

In 2023–24, under the plan, we:

- continued the DAF Graduate Connect Program, with 38 graduates participating in the program to fill roles across the state, located in Biloela, Nambour, Townsville, Rockhampton, Emerald, South Johnstone, Brisbane, Charleville and Toowoomba. The 2024 graduate program successfully recruited 18 graduates. The recruitment campaign for the 2024 cohort leveraged the Employee Value Proposition project videos to attract highly talented candidates. The 2023 graduate program cohort consisted of 20 graduates, with 2 QRIDA graduates participating in the DAF program. The graduates came from diverse backgrounds and disciplines, including policy, science, business and data analytics
- recruited 2 First Nations people to undertake a business administration traineeship
- developed the DAF strategic workforce plan to deliver positive workforce outcomes and align to departmental and sector-wide strategies
- continued the recruitment capability uplift program to deliver key skills to hiring managers on contemporary recruitment practices
- delivered 9 cultural capability workshops across the state focusing on building a culture of inclusion for our First Nations people, partnering with the Department of Resources
- implemented the second phase of the Employee Value Proposition project to support talent management. The project delivered videos and written stories focusing on diversity and inclusion, highly qualified talent, graduates and leaders, which were promoted on the DAF intranet and are also readily available on YouTube
- continued to deliver leadership development programs to support over 150 leaders and emerging leaders in their roles. The programs focus on developing people leadership and adaptive leadership skills to meet the current and future challenges facing the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries, both domestically and globally. The programs developed people leadership, employee engagement and change management capacity in the context of volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity
- further enhanced DAF's Learning Management System (MyLO) to support ongoing capability development in an increasingly digitally demanding environment. This system now includes the functionality of digitally recorded performance development agreements, which will optimise our capability for succession planning and capability building investment funding.

Workforce profile

Table 6 Workforce profile data

	FTE	Headcount
Total workforce for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	2,169.77 ¹	2,259.00

1. Includes 215 Business and Corporate Partnership staff providing services to other agencies.

Table 7 Occupation type by FTE

Occupation type	Percentage of total workforce (calculated on FTE)
Corporate	20.40% ¹
Frontline and frontline support	79.60%

1. DAF hosts the corporate function Information and Technology Partners (ITP), which services multiple departments within Queensland Government.

Table 8 Appointment type by FTE

Appointment type	Percentage of total workforce (calculated on FTE)
Permanent	86.99%
Temporary	11.71%
Casual	0.11%
Contract	1.20%

Table 9 Employment status by headcount

Employment status	Percentage of total workforce (calculated on headcount)
Full-time	89.95%
Part-time	9.65%
Casual	0.40%

Table 10 Gender

Gender	Number (headcount)	Percentage of total workforce (calculated on headcount)
Women	1,031	45.64%
Men	1,225	54.23%
Non-binary ¹	<5	0.13%

1. To ensure privacy, where there are fewer than 5 respondents in a category, specific numbers have been replaced by <5.

Table 11 Diversity target group data

Gender	Number (headcount)	Percentage of total workforce (calculated on headcount)
Women	1,031	45.64%
Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islander people	22	0.97%
People with disability	104	4.60%
Culturally and linguistically diverse ¹	114	5.05%

1. This includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages or Australian South Sea Islander languages spoken at home.

Table 12 Target group data for Women in Leadership roles

Gender	Number (headcount)	Percentage of total workforce (calculated on headcount)
Senior Officers (Classified and s.122 equivalent combined)	45	58.44%
Senior Executive Service and Chief Executives (Classified and s. 122 equivalent combined)	10	37.04%

Workforce diversity and culture

DAF is committed to creating an inclusive, equitable and diverse workforce where each employee feels valued, respected and empowered to bring their whole self to work. During 2023–24, DAF conducted an annual equity and diversity audit and produced a report with key insights and opportunities.

The opportunities informed the DAF *Equity, diversity and belonging plan 2023–2026* and commitment to create a culture of diversity and inclusion. The audit and action plan support section 28, Part 2 of the *Public Sector Act 2022*, which aims to promote, support and progress equity and diversity in relation to employment matters.

By embracing a diverse workforce, DAF recognises the benefits of varied perspectives, skills and experiences in driving innovation and excellence in service delivery. For over 8 years, DAF's Diversity and Inclusion Working Group members have come together from across the state and from various business areas to create opportunities that promote a respectful and safe workplace, where we all belong, and our culture and diversity are embraced and celebrated.

During 2023–24, DAF actively participated in:

- profiling and collaborating on events during Reconciliation Week—'Now More Than Ever', and NAIDOC Week—'Keep the Fire Burning! Blak, Loud and Proud'
- hosting an International Women's Day event that celebrated the theme 'Count her in', highlighting how critical it is to recognise women's contributions to the farming economy and their local communities.

The department took active steps to raise awareness of domestic and family violence and create safer and more respectful workplace cultures. To achieve this, we strengthened support for employees experiencing domestic and family violence by reviewing and developing policies, processes and resources, and offering training to all employees to increase their capability to recognise, prevent and respond to domestic and family violence. DAF employees also supported the Save the Children Refuge and participated in activities such as Domestic and Family Violence Month and Darkness to Daylight events.

Healthy and safe people

We continue to focus on creating and improving a healthy, inclusive and supportive workplace environment, including the launch of a new shared vision: **Healthy, safe and well at work for everybody, everywhere, every day.**

In 2023–24, we:

- delivered the *2024–2027 Health, safety & wellbeing strategy*, which reflects our commitment to providing a working environment where every member of our organisation can thrive, knowing that their health, safety and wellbeing are our top priority
- identified 3 key focus areas:
 - demonstrating safety leadership at all levels of the organisation
 - creating a positive health, safety and wellbeing culture
 - establishing a consistent and effective safety management system
- demonstrated our commitment to provide a safe, respectful and inclusive workplace by introducing a standalone workplace sexual harassment policy, procedure and contact officer network

- rebuilt access to data and trend analysis in health and safety performance
- elevated the health, safety and wellbeing enterprise controls into the DAF Enterprise Risk Register and improved risk owner engagement
- promoted the Employee Assistance Program to support employees and their families with access to confidential and professional support
- identified and developed resources to improve manager awareness of psychosocial hazards, and supports to promote a safe work environment
- enhanced processes and business engagement to improve employee return to work outcomes
- launched the Think Act Be Safe uplift project to improve employee user experience when reporting incidents and improve reporting functionality for better decision-making.

Early retirement, retrenchment and redundancy

During the period, one employee received a redundancy package at a cost of \$75,394.89.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

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Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Actual vs. Budget Variance* \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Income from operations					
Appropriation revenue	B1-1	488,003	368,861	119,142	342,864
User charges and fees	B1-2	195,339	125,544	69,795	165,905
Grants and contributions	B1-3	65,024	20,683	44,341	62,992
Royalties	B1-4	37,227	35,067	2,160	38,676
Other revenue		1,080	552	528	1,513
Total revenue		786,673	550,707	235,966	611,950
Gains on disposal and re-measurement of assets	B2	909	95	814	4,050
Total income from operations		787,582	550,802	236,780	616,000
Expenses from operations					
Employee expenses	B3-1	288,685	271,287	(17,398)	260,757
Supplies and services	B3-2	339,481	224,742	(114,739)	287,803
Grants and subsidies	B3-3	122,282	22,646	(99,636)	29,539
Depreciation and amortisation	B3-4	31,744	27,854	(3,890)	29,371
Finance costs	B3-5	2,256	2,241	(15)	2,328
Impairment losses on financial assets		26	-	(26)	813
Other expenses	B3-6	3,108	2,032	(1,076)	2,559
Total expenses from operations		787,582	550,802	(236,780)	613,170
Operating result for the year surplus/(deficit)		-	-	-	2,830
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to operating result:					
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	C9-3	34,405	-	34,405	48,162
Total comprehensive income		34,405	-	34,405	50,992

*An explanation of major variances is included at Note E1

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Statement of comprehensive income by major departmental services

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Enabling Agriculture Industry Growth		Fisheries and Forestry Industry Development		Queensland Biosecurity Services		Corporate Partnership ⁽²⁾		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income from operations ⁽¹⁾										
Appropriation revenue	207,229	191,774	154,102	57,518	121,113	86,313	5,559	7,259	488,003	342,864
User charges and fees	92,230	73,542	10,265	9,511	49,043	44,670	43,801	38,182	195,339	165,905
Grants and contributions	2,693	1,419	1,098	495	61,233	61,078	-	-	65,024	62,992
Royalties	4,795	4,955	32,432	33,721	-	-	-	-	37,227	38,676
Other revenue	645	706	118	403	317	404	-	-	1,080	1,513
Total revenue	307,592	272,396	198,015	101,648	231,706	192,465	49,360	45,441	786,673	611,950
Gains/(losses) on disposal and re-measurement of assets	1,097	4,128	(205)	47	17	(125)	-	-	909	4,050
Total income from operations	308,689	276,524	197,810	101,695	231,723	192,340	49,360	45,441	787,582	616,000
Expenses from operations ⁽¹⁾										
Employee expenses	122,572	112,902	55,070	48,117	84,877	75,299	26,166	24,439	288,685	260,757
Supplies and services	131,154	115,691	55,467	46,388	132,045	107,049	20,815	18,675	339,481	287,803
Grants and subsidies	31,052	23,515	84,270	3,232	6,915	2,752	45	40	122,282	29,539
Depreciation and amortisation	21,333	19,618	2,883	2,714	4,950	4,761	2,578	2,278	31,744	29,371
Finance costs	767	857	26	18	1,463	1,453	-	-	2,256	2,328
Impairment losses on financial assets	9	799	-	-	17	14	-	-	26	813
Other expenses	1,545	1,231	806	675	757	653	-	-	3,108	2,559
Total expenses from operations	308,432	274,613	198,522	101,144	231,024	191,981	49,604	45,432	787,582	613,170
Operating result for the year surplus/(deficit)	257	1,911	(712)	551	699	359	(244)	9	-	2,830
Other comprehensive income										
Items that will not be reclassified to operating result:										
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	30,267	43,747	1,481	(648)	2,657	5,063	-	-	34,405	48,162
Total comprehensive income	30,524	45,658	769	(97)	3,356	5,422	(244)	9	34,405	50,992

(1) Corporate services income and expenses relating to DAF provided through the Business Corporate Partnership (BCP) arrangements have been allocated to respective departmental services based on employee full time equivalent (FTE) numbers.

(2) Income and expenses attributed to other agencies through BCP activities are shown separately and not allocated across departmental services.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2024

		2024 Actual	2024 Original Budget	Actual vs. Budget Variance*	2023 Actual
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	C1	70,510	44,526	25,984	102,872
Receivables	C2	56,396	19,764	36,632	26,926
Inventories		4,026	2,762	1,264	3,697
Other assets	C3	33,661	29,643	4,018	62,160
		164,593	96,695	67,898	195,655
Non-current assets classified as held for sale		-	6,685	(6,685)	-
Total current assets		164,593	103,380	61,213	195,655
Non-current assets					
Receivables	C2	-	784	(784)	-
Property, plant and equipment	C4	515,346	519,877	(4,531)	489,270
Right-of-use assets	C8	91,293	90,661	632	97,717
Intangible assets		953	2,783	(1,830)	1,279
Other assets	C3	1,250	2,042	(792)	1,751
Total non-current assets		608,842	616,147	(7,305)	590,017
Biological assets					
Biological assets		3,839	3,189	650	4,117
Total biological assets		3,839	3,189	650	4,117
Total assets		777,274	722,716	54,558	789,789
Current liabilities					
Payables	C5	55,586	12,470	(43,116)	92,526
Accrued employee benefits	C6	9,025	6,880	(2,145)	8,201
Lease liabilities	C8	4,108	3,603	(505)	3,824
Other liabilities	C7	46,811	27,520	(19,291)	44,857
Total current liabilities		115,530	50,473	(65,057)	149,408
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	C8	91,666	91,667	1	95,664
Other liabilities	C7	8,090	8,090	-	9,510
Total non-current liabilities		99,756	99,757	1	105,174
Total liabilities		215,286	150,230	(65,056)	254,582
Net assets		561,988	572,486	(10,498)	535,207
Equity					
Contributed equity		347,878	366,711	(18,833)	355,505
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		3,303	471	2,832	3,302
Asset revaluation surplus	C9-3	210,807	205,304	5,503	176,401
Total equity		561,988	572,486	(10,498)	535,207

*An explanation of major variances is included at Note E1

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Statement of asset and liabilities by major departmental services

As at 30 June 2024

	Enabling Agriculture Industry Growth		Fisheries and Forestry Industry Development		Queensland Biosecurity Services		Corporate Partnership ⁽²⁾		Inter-Service Eliminations ⁽³⁾		Total	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	33,047	48,429	13,114	19,772	22,556	32,011	1,793	2,660	-	-	70,510	102,872
Receivables	10,068	10,998	33,048	2,898	35,395	10,580	4,583	2,450	(26,698)	-	56,396	26,926
Inventories	277	258	401	219	3,348	3,220	-	-	-	-	4,026	3,697
Other Assets	6,316	6,403	707	597	18,434	49,498	8,204	5,662	-	-	33,661	62,160
Total current assets	49,708	66,088	47,270	23,486	79,733	95,309	14,580	10,772	(26,698)	-	164,593	195,655
Non-current assets												
Property, plant and equipment	384,336	361,973	41,813	40,040	81,811	80,696	7,386	6,561	-	-	515,346	489,270
Right-of-use assets	36,098	41,247	722	737	54,473	55,733	-	-	-	-	91,293	97,717
Intangible assets	476	557	4	7	472	714	1	1	-	-	953	1,279
Other Assets	182	264	72	108	124	174	872	1,205	-	-	1,250	1,751
Total non-current assets	421,092	404,041	42,611	40,892	136,880	137,317	8,259	7,767	-	-	608,842	590,017
Biological assets												
Biological assets	3,560	3,836	-	-	279	281	-	-	-	-	3,839	4,117
Total biological assets	3,560	3,836	-	-	279	281	-	-	-	-	3,839	4,117
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	474,361	473,965	89,881	64,378	216,892	232,907	22,839	18,539	(26,698)	-	777,274	789,789
Current liabilities												
Payables	34,781	52,037	7,505	9,284	38,779	28,812	1,219	2,393	(26,698)	-	55,586	92,526
Accrued employee benefits	3,793	3,569	1,701	1,517	2,714	2,376	817	739	-	-	9,025	8,201
Lease liabilities	1,405	1,409	104	93	2,599	2,322	-	-	-	-	4,108	3,824
Other liabilities	18,825	32,468	2,499	4,014	25,487	8,375	-	-	-	-	46,811	44,857
Total current liabilities	58,804	89,483	11,809	14,908	69,579	41,885	2,036	3,132	(26,698)	-	115,530	149,408
Non-current liabilities												
Lease liabilities	31,460	35,410	673	666	59,532	59,588	-	-	-	-	91,666	95,664
Other liabilities	8,090	9,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,090	9,510
Total non-current liabilities	39,550	44,920	673	666	59,532	59,588	-	-	-	-	99,756	105,174
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾	98,354	134,403	12,482	15,574	129,111	101,473	2,036	3,132	(26,698)	-	215,286	254,582

(1) Corporate services assets and liabilities relating to DAF provided through the BCP arrangements have been allocated to respective departmental services.

(2) Assets and liabilities attributed to other agencies through BCP activities are shown below separately and not allocated across departmental services.

(3) Appropriation receivables and payable are reflected in the respective departmental services column and eliminated in the "Inter-Service Eliminations" column to reconcile with the figures reported in the (controlled) Statement of Financial Position.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	Contributed Equity \$'000	Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit) \$'000	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2022		375,634	472	128,240	504,346
Operating result					
Operating result from operations		-	2,830	-	2,830
Other comprehensive income					
Increase in asset revaluation surplus	C9-3	-	-	48,162	48,162
Total comprehensive income for the year		375,634	3,302	176,402	555,338
Transactions with owners as owners					
Appropriated equity injections	C9-2	4,428	-	-	4,428
Appropriated equity withdrawals	C9-2	(12,951)	-	-	(12,951)
Appropriated equity adjustment	C9-2	519	-	-	519
Non-appropriated equity adjustment		(12,125)	-	-	(12,125)
Net transactions with owners as owners		(20,129)	-	-	(20,129)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2023		355,505	3,302	176,401	535,207
Balance as at 1 July 2023		355,505	3,302	176,401	535,207
Operating result					
Operating result from operations		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income					
Increase in asset revaluation surplus	C9-3	-	-	34,405	34,405
Total comprehensive income for the year		355,505	3,303	210,807	569,612
Transactions with owners as owners					
Appropriated equity injections	C9-2	6,125	-	-	6,125
Appropriated equity withdrawals	C9-2	(13,735)	-	-	(13,735)
Appropriated equity adjustment	C9-2	-	-	-	-
Non-appropriated equity adjustment		(16)	-	-	(16)
Net transactions with owners as owners		(7,626)	-	-	(7,626)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024		347,878	3,303	210,807	561,988

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Actual vs. Budget Variance* \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Inflows:					
Service appropriation receipts		453,618	368,861	84,757	366,451
User charges and fees		186,339	124,748	61,591	165,519
Grants and other contributions		83,380	20,683	62,697	33,230
Royalties		37,791	35,067	2,724	38,978
GST input tax credits received from ATO		23,186	13,181	10,005	16,738
GST collected from customers		16,779	-	16,779	17,697
Other inflows		1,615	1,752	(137)	2,160
Outflows:					
Employee benefits		(288,802)	(271,119)	(17,683)	(259,031)
Supplies and services		(344,813)	(225,626)	(119,187)	(282,541)
Grants and subsidies		(120,884)	(22,646)	(98,238)	(29,173)
GST paid to suppliers		(46,083)	(13,131)	(32,952)	(32,198)
Finance/borrowing costs		(2,256)	(2,241)	(15)	(2,328)
Other outflows		(3,073)	(2,482)	(591)	(2,977)
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	CF-1	(3,203)	27,047	(30,250)	32,525
Cash flows from investing activities					
Inflows:					
Sales of property, plant and equipment		533	525	8	13,041
Sales of biological assets		1,652	-	1,652	2,363
Outflows:					
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(18,453)	(22,189)	3,736	(17,901)
Payments for intangibles		-	-	-	(85)
Payments for biological assets		(160)	-	(160)	(524)
Net cash provided/(used) in investing activities		(16,428)	(21,664)	5,236	(3,106)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Inflows:					
Equity injection		6,125	7,129	(1,004)	4,428
Outflows:					
Lease payments	CF-2	(3,822)	(3,991)	169	(3,988)
Equity withdrawal		(15,032)	(8,745)	(6,287)	(12,951)
Net cash provided/(used) by financing activities		(12,729)	(5,607)	(7,122)	(12,511)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(32,360)	(224)	(32,136)	16,908
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance		102,872	44,750	58,122	85,965
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance	C1	70,510	44,526	25,984	102,872

*An explanation of major variances is included at Note E1

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Cash flow reconciliation

For the year ended 30 June 2024

CF-1. Cash flow reconciliation

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash provided by operating activities		
Operating result surplus/(deficit)	-	2,830
Non-cash items included in operating result:		
Depreciation expense - property, plant and equipment	24,966	22,555
Depreciation expense - right-of-use assets	6,536	6,478
Amortisation expense - intangibles	242	338
Net (gains)/losses on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	306	(2,594)
Impairment losses - trade receivables	26	29
Impairment losses - loans and advances	-	784
Donated assets	955	-
Net (increment)/decrement in valuation of biological assets	(1,215)	(1,456)
Other	65	1
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Decrease)/increase in deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund	(34,385)	23,587
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(22,313)	(8,399)
(Increase)/decrease in GST input tax credits receivable	(5,905)	2,058
(Increase)/decrease in long service leave reimbursements receivables	(375)	61
(Increase)/decrease in annual leave reimbursements receivables	(598)	64
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	(66)	(277)
(Increase)/decrease in contract assets	32,071	(32,159)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(3,071)	996
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(329)	(1,085)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(1,258)	5,883
Increase/(decrease) in accrued employee benefits	824	771
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities and unearned revenue	522	12,011
Increase/(decrease) in GST payable	(213)	179
Increase/(decrease) in security deposits	12	(130)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(3,203)	32,525

CF-2. Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Opening Balance		Other		Cash Repayments		Closing Balance	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Lease liabilities	99,488	103,002	108	52	(3,822)	(3,566)	95,774	99,488
Total	99,488	103,002	108	52	(3,822)	(3,566)	95,774	99,488

CF-3. Non-cash investing and financing activities

Assets donated by the department are recognised as expenses (refer Note B3-3).

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Section A: About the department and this financial report

A1 General information

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries ("DAF - the department") is a Queensland Government department established under the *Public Sector Act 2022* and its registered trading name is the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries is controlled by the State of Queensland, which is the ultimate parent entity.

The head office and principal place of business of the department is:

Level 34
1 William Street
Brisbane
Queensland 4000

For information in relation to the department's financial statements, email DAFCSFAM.Corro@daf.qld.gov.au or visit the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries website at <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au>

A2 Basis of financial statements preparation

A2-1 Compliance with prescribed requirements

DAF has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 38 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*. The financial statements comply with *Queensland Treasury's (QT) Minimum Reporting Requirements* for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2023.

DAF is a not-for-profit entity and these general purpose financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis (except for the statement of cash flows which is prepared on a cash basis) in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to not-for-profit entities.

There are no new accounting standards applicable to DAF for the Financial Year (FY) 2023-24 (refer Note G3).

A2-2 Presentation

Currency and rounding

Amounts included in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and rounded to the nearest \$1,000 or, where that amount is \$500 or less, to zero, unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required. Due to rounding, totals may not add exactly.

Comparatives

Comparative information reflects the audited 2022-23 financial statements. The department has re-aligned prior period balances to reflect mapping changes across and within account categories, where applicable.

Current/non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are classified as either 'current' or 'non-current' in the statement of financial position and associated notes.

Assets are classified as 'current' where their carrying amount is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date. Liabilities are classified as 'current' when they are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or the department does not have the right to defer settlement to beyond 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

A2-3 Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Director-General and Chief Finance Officer at the date of signing the Management Certificate.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

A2 Basis of financial statement preparation (continued)

A2-4 Basis of measurement

Historical cost is used as the measurement basis in this financial report except for the following:

- Land, buildings and infrastructure are measured at fair value;
- Inventories which are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value;
- Non-current assets held for sale are measured at fair value less costs to sell; and
- Loan receivables are measured at fair value.

Historical cost

Under historical cost, assets are recorded at the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition. Liabilities are recorded at the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business.

Fair value

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 under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly derived from observable inputs or estimated using another valuation technique. Fair value is determined using one of the following three approaches:

- The *market approach* uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e. similar) assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities, such as a business.
- The *cost approach* reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset. This method includes the current replacement cost methodology.
- The *income approach* converts multiple future cash flows amounts to a single current (i.e. discounted) amount. When the income approach is used, the fair value measurement reflects current market expectations about those future amounts.

Where fair value is used, the fair value approach is disclosed.

Present value

Present value represents the present discounted value of the future net cash inflows that the item is expected to generate (in respect of assets) or the present discounted value of the future net cash outflows expected to settle (in respect of liabilities) in the normal course of business.

Net realisable value

Net realisable value represents the amount of cash or cash equivalents that could be obtained by selling an asset in an orderly disposal.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

A3 Departmental objectives

DAF promotes a sustainable and innovative agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector, develops rural businesses and adds value to communities and the economy. The department's vision is for Queensland to be a world-leading provider of high-value food and fibre and to create a legacy of sustainable and inclusive prosperity.

The department's purpose is to create value for Queensland by connecting industries, the community and government to grow the economy and safeguard the natural environment.

The department's strategic objectives (as set out in the *Strategic Plan 2023-27*) are focussed on four themes to drive this change:

- **Great relationships** - the department fosters trust and collaboration with stakeholders and works to develop systems, implement a workforce strategy for safe and inclusive culture, and build active partnerships.
- **Resilient communities** - to ensure communities can effectively respond to challenges, the department works toward promoting economic diversity, supporting disaster preparedness and recovery, enhancing biosecurity, and implementing sustainable agricultural practices.
- **Opportunity for industry** - to empower Queensland's food and fibre industry to innovate and grow sustainably, the department works to develop the aquaculture sector, invest in research and development, implement technological advancements, drive value-adding, and ensure sustainable fisheries and timber practices.
- **Walking with First Nations Queenslanders** - to honour and embrace First Nations' knowledge and connection to land, water, and sky, the department works to implement the Cape York Indigenous Fishing Development Strategy, create economic opportunities in rural and remote communities, and continue preparations for a Path to Treaty.

Major departmental services

DAF's main service areas are: Enabling Agriculture Industry Growth, Queensland Biosecurity Services, and Fisheries and Forestry Industry Development. DAF also participates in a Business Corporate Partnership (BCP) for selected corporate services.

Enabling Agriculture Industry Growth

This service area delivers:

- Agri-business and Policy
- Rural Economic Development
- Agri-Science Queensland.

The service area's objective is to deliver innovative research, policy and support services that enable agribusinesses to grow.

Queensland Biosecurity Services

The Queensland Biosecurity Services area's objective is to mitigate the risks and impacts of animal and plant pests and diseases and weeds to the economy, the environment, social amenity and human health. This service area also upholds standards for animal welfare and agricultural chemical use.

Fisheries and Forestry Industry Development

The service area's objective is to position Queensland as a world leader in sustainable, high-value fisheries and fishing experiences and ensure that the strategic management of State-owned timber and quarry resources meets community and government expectations and enables industry to invest.

BCP - Corporate Services

In addition to the corporate services provided to DAF, the department also participates in the BCP arrangement whereby some agencies host strategic and operational corporate services provided to other recipient departments. This arrangement focuses on ensuring economies of scale, service integration and responsiveness. The host agency of each corporate service function receives the appropriation of funds and reports FTE positions in the respective agency.

As the host agency, DAF provided defined services, such as Information Technology (including Records Management) and Fleet Management to other BCP agencies (as disclosed in Note G2 – Related Party Transactions).

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Section B: Notes about our financial performance

B1 Revenue

B1-1 Appropriation revenue

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Reconciliation of payments from Consolidated Fund to appropriated revenue recognised in operating result		
Original budgeted appropriation	368,861	364,843
Unforeseen expenditure ⁽¹⁾	66,047	1,608
Treasurer's transfers	18,710	-
Total appropriation receipts (cash)	453,618	366,451
Plus: opening balance of deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund	56,165	32,578
Less: closing balance of deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund	(21,780)	(56,165)
Net appropriation revenue	488,003	342,864
Appropriation revenue recognised in statement of comprehensive income	488,003	342,864

(1) Unforeseen expenditure refers to expenditure authorised by the Governor in Council under section 35 of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* to be made in advance of appropriation as the funds are held centrally by QT. In 2023-24, this includes \$58.2 million in funding for the Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme, refer to Note B3-3.

Accounting Policy - Appropriation revenue

Appropriations provided under the *Appropriation Act 2023* are recognised as revenue when received. Where the department has an obligation to return unspent (or unapplied) appropriation receipts to Consolidated Fund at year end (a deferred appropriation repayable to Consolidated Fund), a liability is recognised with a corresponding reduction to appropriation revenue, reflecting the net appropriation revenue position with Consolidated Fund for the reporting period. Capital appropriations are recognised as adjustments to equity, refer to Note C9-2.

B1-2 User charges and fees

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Fee for service ⁽¹⁾	171,869	141,845
Sale of goods	5,486	4,854
Fees, licences and permits	9,519	10,818
Other user charges and fees:		
Property rental ⁽²⁾	8,465	8,388
Total	195,339	165,905

(2) Fee for service revenue increase is mainly due to additional funding for Research and Development (R&D) contract services (\$13.2 million), Information Technology Partners (ITP) projects for other agencies (\$5.7 million) and National Cost Sharing arrangements (\$5.1 million).

(3) Property rental includes rent received from state and commonwealth agencies, universities and government employee housing.

Accounting Policy - User charges and fees

Fee for Service

ITP Service Level Agreements - The department provides ITP services to other departments on a cost recovery basis. Under AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, revenue is recognised as the services are rendered and a contract asset representing the department's right to consideration for services delivered but not yet billed.

R&D Contract Services - The department performs R&D services under legally enforceable contracts with specific performance obligations (promise to transfer a good or a service in the form of research results and reports), determined transaction price and a financial acquittal process. Under AASB 15, revenue is recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

Sale of Goods

The sale of goods includes livestock, vaccines, publications and farming produce. Customers obtain control of the goods upon delivery, which is the sole performance obligation under AASB 15. Based on the department's past experience, the amount of refunds for returned goods is not expected to be material, so the full selling price is recognised as revenue.

Revenue is recognised when the invoice is issued and/or the department's right to consideration for goods delivered but not yet billed.

Fees, Licences and Permits

The department collects fees, licences and permits for agricultural, fishing and biosecurity activities. The sole performance obligation is issuing the licence to the customer. The department applies AASB 15's revenue recognition requirements to all licence fees when the licence is issued.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

B1 Revenue (continued)

B1-3 Grants and contributions

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Commonwealth grants ⁽¹⁾	51,783	52,329
Other grants and contributions:		
Local government contributions	7,262	6,804
Queensland State contributions	3,808	1,906
Commonwealth contributions	1,059	283
Industry contributions	667	1,271
Goods and services received below fair value	445	399
Total	65,024	62,992

(1) Includes funding for National Red Imported Fire Ants Eradication Program (NRIFAEP) and National Cost Sharing (NCS) arrangements from the Australian Government for the Four Tropical Weeds, Electric Ants and pests and disease emergency responses.

Accounting Policy - Grants and other contributions

Grants, contributions and donations revenue are non-reciprocal transactions where the department does not directly give approximately equal value to the grantor.

Where the grant agreement is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations for the department to transfer goods or services to a third-party on the grantor's behalf, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15. Initially, revenue is deferred (as a contract liability) and recognised as or when the performance obligations are satisfied.

Otherwise, the grant is accounted for under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, whereby revenue is recognised upon receipt of the grant funding, except for special purpose capital grants. Special purpose capital grants received to construct non-financial assets, to be controlled by the department, are recognised as unearned revenue when received, and subsequently recognised progressively as revenue as the department satisfies its obligations under the grant through construction of the asset.

Disclosure - Services received below fair value

DAF received defined services from the following agencies:

- Department of Resources (Resources): Legal Service
- Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI): Privacy and Ethics; Right to Information.

The revenue and expense related to these contributions of services have not been recognised in the financial statements as these values cannot be measured reliably.

B1-4 Royalties

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Royalties - Timber	18,890	18,274
Royalties - Quarry materials	13,501	15,373
Royalties - Other ⁽¹⁾	4,836	5,029
Total	37,227	38,676

(1) Other royalties relate to patents on vaccines and plant breeders' rights.

Accounting Policy - Royalties

The department, under the provisions of the *Forestry Act 1959*, issues sales permits regarding the supply of forest products, including native forest log timber and quarry materials. The department recognises the revenue for forest products based on the returns provided by the permit holders.

B2 Gains on disposal and re-measurement of assets

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Net gains/(losses) from disposal of property, plant and equipment ⁽¹⁾	(306)	2,594
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	1,215	1,456
Total	909	4,050

(1) 2022-23 includes the sale of the former Queensland Agricultural Training Colleges (QATC) property at Longreach.

2023-24 losses are mainly due to the closure of a Forestry station.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

B3 Expenses

B3-1 Employee expenses

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	
Employee Benefits			<u>Long service leave and annual leave</u>
Wages and salaries	221,376	201,169	Under the Queensland Government's Long Service Leave Scheme (LSLS) and Annual Leave Central Scheme (ALCS), levies are payable by the department to cover the cost of employees' long service leave and annual leave (including leave loading and on-costs). Hence, no provision for long service leave and annual leave is recognised in the department's financial statements. Instead, the provisions for these schemes are reported on a whole-of-government basis pursuant to AASB 1049 <i>Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting</i> .
Termination benefits	672	612	
Employer super contributions	32,248	27,774	
Annual leave levy	23,832	21,606	
Long service leave levy	5,378	5,175	
Other employee benefits	528	558	
Employee Related Expenses			<u>Superannuation</u>
Workers' compensation premium	1,339	953	Post-employment benefits for superannuation are provided through defined contribution (accumulation) plans or the Queensland Government's defined benefit plan (the former QSuper defined benefit categories now administered by the Government Division of the Australian Retirement Trust) as determined by the employee's conditions of employment.
Other employee related expenses	3,312	2,910	These levies are expensed in the period in which they are payable. Amounts paid to employees for long service leave and annual leave are claimed from the scheme quarterly in arrears.
Total employee benefits	288,685	260,757	

The table below sets out the number of employees as at 30 June 2024, including both full-time and part-time employees, measured on a full-time basis as provided to the Public Sector Commission (PSC), and utilised in the preparation of the Minimum Obligatory Human Resource Information (MOHRI). The BCP employee expenses aligned to DAF are also included in the above total with the number represented by employees shown below:

	2024	2023
<u>Number of employees:</u>		
DAF	1,956	1,886
BCP (providing services to other departments)	215	215
Total number of employees	2,171	2,101

Accounting Policy - Employee expenses

Employer superannuation contributions, annual leave levies and long service leave levies are regarded as employee benefits. Workers' compensation insurance is a consequence of employing staff, but is not included in the employee's total remuneration package. These costs are recognised separately as employee related expenses.

Wages, salaries and sick leave

Wages and salaries due but unpaid at reporting date are recognised in the statement of financial position at the current salary rates. As the department expects such liabilities to be wholly settled within 12 months of reporting date, the liabilities are recognised at undiscounted amounts.

Prior history indicates that on average, sick leave taken each reporting period is less than the entitlement accrued. This is expected to continue in future periods. Accordingly, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees and no liability for unused sick leave entitlements is recognised. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised for this leave as it is taken.

Defined contribution plans - Contributions are made to eligible complying superannuation funds based on the rates specified in the relevant Enterprise Bargaining Agreement or other conditions of employment. Contributions are expensed when they are paid or become payable following completion of the employee's service each pay period.

Defined benefit plan - The liability for defined benefits is held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*. The amounts of contributions for defined benefit plan obligations are based upon the rates determined on the advice of the State Actuary. Contributions are paid by the department at the specified rate following completion of the employee's service each pay period. The department's obligations are limited to those contributions paid.

Workers' compensation premiums

The department pays premiums to WorkCover Queensland in respect of its obligations for employee compensation. Workers' compensation insurance is not an employee benefit and is recognised separately as employee related expenses. Key management personnel and remuneration disclosures are detailed in Note G1.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

B3 Expenses (continued)

B3-2 Supplies and services

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Contractors ⁽¹⁾	89,634	73,248
Collaborative research arrangements ⁽²⁾	38,095	28,242
Accommodation and lease rentals ⁽³⁾	18,880	13,187
Motor vehicles - QFleet	6,839	6,127
Outsourced service delivery	29,478	28,804
Inventory and consumables	24,727	26,364
Computer/information technology ⁽⁴⁾	29,401	22,648
Repairs and maintenance	10,279	11,384
Transport	11,870	15,167
Service delivery costs and service level agreement charges ⁽⁵⁾	22,717	14,812
Building services	7,256	6,395
Telecommunications and electricity	7,654	7,142
Shared services provider fee	6,429	6,150
Travel	8,192	7,254
Marketing and public relations	3,657	2,957
Portable and attractive items	2,640	2,836
Consultancy fees	357	558
Legal Costs	1,932	1,334
Other ⁽⁶⁾	19,444	13,194
Total	339,481	287,803

- (1) Increase in contractors by \$16.3 million is mainly due to the increase in treatment and surveillance activities for NRIFAEP.
- (2) Increase in collaborative research arrangements is mainly due to new projects commencing with associated revenue
- (3) The department paid reduced rent on 41 George Street in 2022-2023 prior to relocating to 275 George Street in December 2023.
- (4) Increase in computer/information technology is mainly due to software and associated maintenance.
- (5) Service delivery costs and service level agreements includes project costs for National Varroa Destructor response in 2023-24, \$4.3M.
- (6) Other expenses include fees paid to QRIDA to administer grant schemes.

Accounting Policy - Distinction between grants and procurement

For a transaction to be classified as supplies and services, the value of goods and services received by the department must be of approximately equal value to the value of the consideration exchanged for those goods or services. Where this is not the substance of the arrangement, the transaction is classified as a grant in Note B3-3.

Disclosure - Accommodation and lease rentals

Payments for non-specialised commercial office accommodation under the Queensland Government Accommodation Office (QGAO) framework and residential properties under the Government Employee Housing (GEH)

program result from non-lease arrangements with the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works (DHLGPPW). DHLGPPW retains substantive substitution rights over the assets used within these schemes. These payments are expensed as incurred and classified within the office accommodation and lease rentals line item.

Lease expenses include lease rentals for short-term leases, leases of low value assets and variable lease payments and are aligned to their respective line items above. Refer to Note C8 for breakdown of lease rentals and other lease disclosures.

B3-3 Grants and subsidies

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Subsidies ⁽¹⁾	546	1,231
Queensland and local government ⁽²⁾	110,819	13,554
Industry ⁽³⁾	5,893	10,800
Charities/community groups ⁽⁴⁾	3,288	2,985
Goods and services provided below fair value	443	366
Donated assets ⁽⁵⁾	955	-
Other	338	603
Total	122,282	29,539

- (1) The decrease is due to the phasing out of the Drought Relief Assistance Scheme, which has been replaced by the Queensland Drought Assistance program. This program is funded by DAF and administered through QRIDA. Payments to QRIDA are classified as payments to Queensland and local government.
- (2) The increase is mainly due to programs administered through QRIDA including the Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme \$81.2 million.
- (3) In 2022-23, payments were made to industry to support the Mossman Mill operations.
- (4) In 2023-24, \$2.0 million in funding was provided to Surf Life Saving Queensland for the SharkSmart drone trial and capital grants of \$500,000 to the Country Women's Association and \$364,000 to the Young Animal Protection Society to upgrade facilities.
- (5) In 2023-24, assets from the closure of Cape York Biosecurity Centre Coen were donated to the Southern Kanimtju Aboriginal Corporation.

Accounting Policy - Grants and subsidies

A grant is a payment or contribution made to an organisation or person which is not to be repaid or reciprocated, but which must be spent by the recipient for a specific purpose. Accordingly, grant payments are expensed when payment is made. For procurement payments, where the terms of a procurement (exchange transaction) have been satisfied during the reporting period, but the full amount has not yet been disbursed, an expense and a liability in respect of the present obligation are recognised.

Departmental grants can take the form of contributions, subsidies, incentives, donations (disclosed in Note B3-6) or other funding arrangements.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

B3 Expenses (continued)

B3-4 Depreciation and amortisation

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Depreciation and amortisation were incurred in respect of:		
Property plant and equipment (PPE)		
Buildings	10,881	9,304
Infrastructure	581	509
Plant and equipment	13,504	12,742
Total depreciation - PPE	24,966	22,555
Right-of-use assets (ROU)		
Leased assets	6,536	6,478
Total depreciation - ROU	6,536	6,478
Intangibles		
Software purchased	1	97
Software internally generated	241	241
Total amortisation - intangibles	242	338
Total	31,744	29,371

B3-5 Finance costs

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	2,256	2,328
Total	2,256	2,328

Accounting Policy - Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Finance costs include amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings and provisions. No borrowing costs are capitalised into qualifying assets.

B3-6 Other expenses

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
External audit fees - QAO ⁽¹⁾	272	252
Insurance premiums - QGIF ⁽²⁾	1,045	931
Insurance premiums - Other	210	217
Sponsorships ⁽³⁾	657	433
Donations and gifts	179	28
License and registration fees	208	277
Patents, copyright & trademarks	95	137
Special payments ⁽⁴⁾		
Ex-gratia payments	127	181
Compensation payments	203	10
Other	112	93
Total	3,108	2,559

(1) Total audit fees payable to the Queensland Audit Office (QAO) relating to the 2023-24 financial year are \$272,000 (2022-23: \$251,500).

(2) The department's non-current physical assets and other risks are insured through the Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF), premiums being paid on a risk assessment basis.

(3) The increase mainly relates to the sponsorship of Agricultural and Fisheries activities and events, including Beef Week 2024.

(4) Special payments during 2023-24 include the following:
 - 7 ex-gratia payments over \$5,000 in relation to the Red Witchweed Eradication Program (7 payments in 2022-23).
 - 1 ex-gratia payment over \$5,000 in relation to a legal matter (3 payments in 2022-23 related to grants and subsidies).
 - There was 1 compensation payments over \$5,000 made in 2023-24 (1 compensation payment in 2022-23).

Accounting Policy - Special payments

Special payments represent ex-gratia expenditure and other expenditure that the department is not contractually or legally obligated to make to other parties.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Section C: Notes about our financial position

C1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Cash at bank	70,507	102,869
Imprest accounts	3	3
Total	70,510	102,872

Accounting Policy - Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows, cash assets include all cash and cheques received but not banked at 30 June.

Departmental bank accounts are grouped within the whole-of-Government set-off arrangement with the Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) and do not earn interest on surplus funds. Interest earned on the aggregate set-off arrangement balance accrues to the Consolidated Fund.

C2 Receivables

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current		
Trade debtors	42,377	20,064
Less: allowance for impairment loss ⁽¹⁾	(62)	(62)
	42,315	20,002
GST input tax credits receivable	6,610	705
GST payable	(9)	(222)
	6,601	483
Annual leave reimbursements	5,142	4,544
Long service leave reimbursements	1,833	1,458
Other	505	439
	7,480	6,441
Total current receivables	56,396	26,926
Non-current		
Loans and advances receivable - fair value through profit and loss ⁽²⁾	784	784
Less: allowance for impairment loss ⁽²⁾	(784)	(784)
Total non-current receivables	-	-
Total	56,396	26,926

(1) Refer to Note C2-1. \$34.830 million relates to Government receivables which are not subject to allowance for impairment loss.

(2) In 2021-22, DAF provided a \$2 million loan to industry with the value discounted by \$1.216 million which was recognised as a grant expense. In 2022-23, an assessment of the loan determined that the balance outstanding was fully impaired. In 2023-24, the company went into liquidation and the loan will be written off once that process is completed.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C2 Receivables (continued)

Accounting Policy - Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which approximates their fair value at reporting date.

Trade debtors are recognised at the amounts due at the time of sale or service delivery (i.e. the agreed purchase/contract price). Settlement of these amounts is generally required within 30 days from the invoice date. The collectability of receivables is assessed periodically with allowance being made for impairment. All known bad debts were written-off as at 30 June.

Where loans and advances are provided at a concessional rate below market interest rates, they are considered to have a fair value less than the actual amount lent. Any additional amount lent above the fair value is initially recognised as a grant expense.

Disclosure - Receivables

The closing balance of receivables arising from contracts with customers as at 30 June 2024 is \$41.7 million (2023: \$18.7 million) and other receivables as at 30 June 2024 is \$14.7 million (2023: \$8.3 million).

C2-1 Impairment of receivables

Accounting Policy - Impairment of receivables

The loss allowance for trade and other debtors reflects lifetime expected credit losses and incorporates reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. Economic changes and relevant industry data form part of the department's impairment assessment.

Where the department has no reasonable expectation of recovering an amount owed by a debtor, the debt is written-off by directly reducing the receivable against the loss allowance. This occurs when a debt is over 365 days past due and the department has ceased any enforcement activity. If the amount of debt written-off exceeds the loss allowance, the excess is recognised as an impairment loss.

Disclosure - Credit risk exposure of receivables

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date for receivables is the gross carrying amount of those assets.

Collateral is held as security for Forestry receivables however no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by the department.

The department uses a provision matrix to measure the expected credit losses on trade debtors. Loss rates are calculated for customers with similar loss patterns. The department has determined that all revenue streams will be used for measuring expected credit losses.

The calculations reflect historical observed default rates calculated using credit losses experienced on past sales transactions during the last 8 years preceding 30 June 2024.

The historical default rates are then adjusted by reasonable and supportable forward-looking information for expected changes in macroeconomic indicators that affect the future recovery of those receivables.

For DAF a change in the unemployment rate is determined to be the most relevant forward-looking indicator for receivables.

Actual credit losses over the 8 years preceding 30 June 2024 were correlated against changes in the unemployment rate and based on those results, the historical default rates will be adjusted based on expected changes to that indicator. No adjustments were made as at 30 June 2024 as the movement was not material.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C2 Receivables (continued)

C2-1 Impairment of receivables (continued)

Set out below is the credit risk exposure on the department's trade debtors broken down by aging band.

Impairment group - non-government receivables credit risk exposure

Ageing	2024			2023		
	Gross receivables \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000	Gross receivables \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000
Current	7,284	0.34%	25	5,859	0.46%	27
1 to 30 days overdue	182	0.82%	1	307	1.02%	3
31 to 60 days overdue	13	1.98%	-	26	3.74%	1
61 to 90 days overdue	3	6.14%	-	53	8.31%	4
> than 90 days overdue	65	10.18%	7	161	12.94%	21
Total	7,547		33	6,406		56

C2-1. Disclosure – Movement in loss allowance for trade debtors

Loss allowance as at 1 July

Increase/(decrease) in loss allowance recognised in operating result

Loss allowance - closing balance

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Loss allowance as at 1 July	62	93
Increase/(decrease) in loss allowance recognised in operating result	-	(31)
Loss allowance - closing balance	62	62

C3 Other Assets

Current

Prepayments

Contract assets - Research and Development Contracts

Contract assets - National Cost Sharing⁽¹⁾

Total

Non-Current

Prepayments

Total

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Prepayments	12,290	8,718
Contract assets - Research and Development Contracts	4,219	5,006
Contract assets - National Cost Sharing ⁽¹⁾	17,152	48,436
Total	33,661	62,160
Prepayments	1,250	1,751
Total	1,250	1,751

(1) Significant changes in contract assets balances during the year:

NCS decreased by \$31.3 million due to invoices raised to recover costs of work performed by the department. This includes \$34.4 million invoiced to the Commonwealth for the NRIFEAP that is offset by an increase in costs to be recovered for the Electric Ant response of \$4.2 million.

Accounting Policy - Other assets

Contract assets arise from contracts with customers, and are transferred to receivables when the department's right to payment becomes unconditional, this usually occurs when the invoice is issued to the customer.

Accrued revenues that do not arise from contracts with customers are reported as part of Other receivables in Note C2.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C4 Property, plant and equipment

	Land		Buildings		Infrastructure		Plant and Equipment		Capital work in progress		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross	171,817	160,822	521,715	481,180	73,560	68,998	226,855	223,698	7,797	4,030	1,001,744	938,728
Less: accumulated depreciation	-	-	(291,862)	(264,098)	(43,766)	(40,513)	(150,770)	(144,847)	-	-	(486,398)	(449,458)
Total	171,817	160,822	229,853	217,082	29,794	28,485	76,085	78,851	7,797	4,030	515,346	489,270
Carrying amount at 1 July	160,822	153,787	217,082	184,076	28,485	25,236	78,851	82,590	4,030	3,818	489,270	449,507
Acquisitions (including upgrades)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,942	4,014	12,511	13,887	18,453	17,901
Transfer out to other Qld Government entities	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	-
Disposals	-	-	(395)	(278)	-	-	(450)	(213)	-	-	(845)	(491)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	-	(3,557)	-	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,340)
Donations made ⁽¹⁾	-	-	(885)	-	-	-	(70)	-	-	-	(955)	-
Transfers between asset classes	-	-	2,658	7,153	770	1,405	5,316	5,117	(8,744)	(13,675)	-	-
Net Revaluation increments/(decrements) in asset revaluation surplus	11,011	10,592	22,273	35,218	1,121	2,352	-	-	-	-	34,405	48,162
Impairment losses recognised in operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	85
Impairment losses recognised through equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	(10,881)	(9,304)	(581)	(508)	(13,504)	(12,742)	-	-	(24,966)	(22,554)
Carrying amount - closing balance	171,817	160,822	229,853	217,082	29,794	28,485	76,085	78,851	7,797	4,030	515,346	489,270

(1) In 2023-24, assets from the closure of Cape York Biosecurity Centre Coen were donated to the Southern Kooragang Aboriginal Corporation.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting Policies – Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment with a historical cost or other value equal to or exceeding the following thresholds in the year of acquisition are reported as property, plant and equipment in the following classes:

Buildings (including land improvements)	\$10,000
Infrastructure	\$10,000
Land	\$1
Plant and equipment	\$5,000

Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Land improvements undertaken by the department are included with buildings or infrastructure based on the proximity of the asset to which they relate. Subsequent expenditures are only added to an asset's carrying amount if it increases the service potential or useful life of that asset. Maintenance expenditure that merely restores original service potential (lost through ordinary wear and tear) is expensed.

All costs relating to items of property, plant and equipment constructed in-house are recorded as work in progress until completion of the project using all direct and indirect costs, where the latter are reliably attributable. Work in progress performed under external contracts is recorded using the invoice amount supplied by the contractor.

Where an asset is to be demolished and a new asset constructed in its place, the carrying amount of the old asset is written off in accordance with the provision of AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Restricted assets are recognised as PPE. These are assets, the uses of which are wholly or partly restricted by legislation or other externally imposed requirements. The total value of restricted assets for 30 June 2024 is \$0.4 million (2023: \$0.4 million) and is mainly plant and equipment.

Componentisation of complex assets

Complex assets comprise separately identifiable components (or groups of components) of significant value, that require replacement at regular intervals and at different times to other components comprising the asset.

On initial recognition, the asset recognition thresholds outlined above apply to the asset as a single item. Where the asset qualifies for recognition, components are then separately recorded when their value is significant relative to the total cost of the complex asset.

When a separately identifiable component (or group of components) of significant value is replaced, the existing component(s) is derecognised. The replacement component(s) is capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits from the significant components will flow to the department in conjunction with other components comprising the complex asset and the cost exceeds the asset recognition thresholds specified above. Replacement components that do not meet the asset recognition thresholds for capitalisation are expensed. Components are valued on the same basis as the asset class to which they relate.

The department's complex assets are its special purpose research facilities, laboratories and glasshouses.

Cost of acquisition

Historical cost is used for the initial recording of all PPE acquisitions. Historical cost is determined as the value given as consideration and costs incidental to the acquisition (such as architects' fees and engineering design fees), plus all other costs incurred in getting the assets ready for use. Where assets are received free of charge from another Queensland department entity (whether as a result of a machinery-of-Government change or other involuntary transfer), the acquisition cost is recognised as the gross carrying amount in the books of the other entity immediately prior to the transfer. Assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, other than from another Queensland Government entity, are recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting Policies – Property, plant and equipment (PPE) (continued)

Measurement using fair value

Land and buildings are measured at fair value, which are reviewed each year to ensure they are materially correct. Land and buildings are comprehensively revalued once every five years, or whenever volatility is detected, with values adjusted for indexation in the interim years. Fair value measurement of a non-current asset is determined by taking into account its highest and best use (the highest value regardless of current use). All assets of the department for which fair value is measured in line with the fair value hierarchy, take into account observable and unobservable inputs.

Use of specific appraisals

Revaluations using independent professional valuer appraisals are undertaken at least once every five years. However, if a particular asset class experiences significant and volatile changes in fair value, that class is subject to specific appraisal in the reporting period, where practicable, regardless of the timing of the last specific appraisal. The fair values reported by the department are based on appropriate valuation techniques that maximise the use of available and relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

Use of indices

Where assets have not been specifically appraised in the reporting period, their previous valuations are materially kept up-to-date via the application of relevant indices. DAF ensures that the application of such indices results in valid estimation of the assets' fair values at reporting date. Independent professional valuers, Jacobs and AssetVal, supply the indices used for the various types of assets. Such indices are either publicly available, or are derived from market information available to the professional valuers. The professional valuers provide assurance of their robustness, validity and appropriateness for application to the relevant assets.

Indices used are tested for reasonableness by applying the indices to a sample of assets, comparing the results to similar assets that have been valued by an independent professional valuer, and analysing the trend of changes in values over time. Through this process, which is undertaken annually, management assesses and confirms the relevance and suitability of indices provided by the professional valuers based on the department's own particular circumstances.

Accounting for changes in fair value

Any revaluation increment arising on the revaluation of an asset is credited to the asset revaluation surplus of the appropriate class, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrement for the class previously recognised as an expense. A decrease in the carrying amount on revaluation is charged as an expense, to the extent it exceeds the balance, if any, in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset class.

For assets revalued using a cost valuation approach (e.g. current replacement cost) - accumulated depreciation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross amount and carrying amount. This is generally referred to as the 'gross method'.

Depreciation expense

Depreciation (representing a consumption of an asset over time) is calculated on a straight-line basis. Annual depreciation is based on the cost or the fair value of the asset, less its estimated residual value, and the department's assessments of remaining useful life of individual assets.

Land is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life.

Straight line depreciation method is used as that is consistent with the even consumption of service potential of department's assets over their useful life.

Separately identifiable components of assets are depreciated according to the useful lives of each component.

Any expenditure that increases the originally assessed capacity or service potential of an asset is capitalised and the new depreciable amount is applied over the remaining useful life of the asset.

Assets under construction (work-in-progress) are not depreciated until they are ready for use.

The depreciable amount of improvements to or on leasehold land is allocated progressively over the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease, whichever is the shorter. The unexpired period of a lease includes any option period where exercise of the option is probable.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting Policies - Property, plant and equipment (PPE) (continued)

Useful lives of assets (in years)

For each class of depreciable asset, the following useful lives are applied:

Buildings - Fabric 20-80	Motor vehicles 5-22
Buildings - Fixtures and fittings 10-45	Boats and boating equipment 4-20
Buildings - Plant and services 10-55	Heavy plant 5-30
Land improvements 10-70	Infrastructure wild dog barrier fence 50
Access roads 15-50	Leasehold improvements 4-20
Computer equipment 3-10	Scientific equipment 8-30
Office equipment 5-25	Other plant and equipment 3-20

Impairment

All property, plant and equipment assets are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis or, where the asset is measured at fair value, for indicators of a change in fair value / service potential since the last valuation was completed. Where indicators of a material change in fair value or service potential are present, the asset is revalued at the reporting date under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. If an indicator of impairment exists, the department determines the asset's recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) under AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*. Any amounts by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount are considered an impairment loss.

Recognising impairment losses

For assets measured at fair value, the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and offset against the asset revaluation surplus of the relevant class to the extent available. Where no asset revaluation surplus is available in respect of the class of asset, the loss is expensed in the statement of comprehensive income as a revaluation decrement.

For assets measurement at cost, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Reversal of impairment losses

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount must not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

For assets measured at fair value, to the extent the original decrease was expensed through the statement of comprehensive income, the reversal is recognised in income, otherwise the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase for the class of asset through the asset revaluation surplus.

For assets measured at cost, impairment losses are reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C5 Payables

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current		
Trade creditors	12,897	16,416
Deferred appropriation refundable to Consolidated Fund	21,780	56,165
Accrued expenses	9,165	7,027
Equity withdrawal payable ⁽¹⁾	11,525	12,822
Other payables	219	96
Total	55,586	92,526

(1) This mainly represents the net proceeds from the sale of the former QATC property at Longreach to be returned to QT.

Accounting Policy - Payables

Trade creditors are recognised upon receipt of the goods or services ordered and are measured at the nominal amount i.e. agreed purchase / contract price, gross of applicable trade and other discounts. Amounts owing are unsecured and are generally settled on 7, 14, 20 or 30 day terms.

C6 Accrued employee benefits

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current		
Salaries and wages outstanding	2	338
Annual leave levy payable	7,299	6,324
Long service leave levy payable	1,724	1,539
Total	9,025	8,201

Accounting Policy - Accrued employee benefits

No provision for annual leave or long service leave is recognised in the department's financial statements as the liability is held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

C7 Other liabilities

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current		
Contract liabilities	45,151	43,028
Unearned revenue (incl. Leases)	1,420	1,601
Other	240	228
Total	46,811	44,857
Non-Current		
Unearned revenue (incl. Leases)	8,090	9,510
Total	8,090	9,510

Accounting Policy - Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities arise from contracts with customers and they represent a performance obligation that is:

- enforceable - the funds are required to be refunded if the terms are breached, and
- sufficiently specific - the obligation to provide goods/services is distinct and the price for them can be determined.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C7 Other liabilities (continued)

Accounting Policy - Unearned revenue

Unearned revenue is recognised as a liability when the department has received revenue in advance of the delivery of the supply of goods and/or services.

Accounting Policy - Other liabilities

For leases, unearned revenue is recognised as a liability when the department has received payments in advance, which are then amortised over the lease term.

Disclosure - Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities arises from contracts with customers while other unearned revenue arise from transactions that are not contracts with customers.

Contract liabilities as at 30 June 2024 includes R&D contracts of \$19.0 million (2022-23: \$33.4 million), NCS contracts of \$23.7 million (2022-23: \$5.1 million) and other contracts of \$2.4 million (2022-23: \$4.5 million).

C8 Right-of-use assets and liabilities

	Land		Buildings		Plant and Equipment		Total	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Right-of-use assets								
Opening balance at 1 July	1,312	1,406	96,089	102,318	317	-	97,719	103,724
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	422	-	422
Amortisation	(138)	(115)	(6,271)	(6,259)	(127)	(105)	(6,536)	(6,478)
Other Adjustments	99	21	11	30	-	-	110	51
Closing balance	1,273	1,312	89,829	96,089	190	317	91,293	97,718

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Lease liabilities		
Current		
Lease liabilities	4,108	3,824
Total	4,108	3,824
Non-Current		
Lease liabilities	91,666	95,664
Total	91,666	95,664

Accounting Policy - Leases as lessee

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- initial direct costs incurred, and
- the initial estimate of restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated over the lease term and are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis.

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets are adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability in the financial year following a change in discount rate, a reduction in lease payments payable, or changes in variable lease payments that depend upon variable indexes/rates of a change in lease term.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C8 Right of use assets and liabilities (continued)

Accounting Policy - Leases as lessee (continued)

The department measures right-of-use assets from concessionary leases at cost on initial recognition, and measures all right-of-use assets at cost subsequent to initial recognition.

The department has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The lease payments are recognised as expenses on a straight-line-basis over the lease term. An asset is considered low value where it is expected to cost less than \$10,000 when new. A lease is considered a short term lease when at the commencement of the lease, the term is 12 months or less.

Where a contract contains both a lease and non-lease components such as asset maintenance services, the department allocates the contractual payment to each component on the basis of their stand-alone prices. However, for lease of plant and equipment, the department has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for them as a single lease component.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially recognised at the present value of lease payments over the lease term that are not yet paid. The lease term includes any extension or renewal options that the department is reasonably certain to exercise. The future lease payments included in the calculation of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments (include in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amount expected to be payable by the department under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option that the department is reasonably certain to exercise
- payments for termination penalties, if the lease term reflects the early termination.

When measuring the lease liability, the department uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate where the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, which is the case for all of the department's leases. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the department uses loan rates provided by QTC that correspond to the commencement date and term of the lease.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liabilities are increased by the interest charge and reduced by the amount of the lease payments. Lease liabilities are also remeasured in certain situations such as a change in variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate (e.g. a market review), or a change in lease term.

Disclosures - Leases as lessee

Details of leasing arrangements as lessee

Health and Food Sciences Precinct

In July 2008, the department entered into a 30-year lease for the Queensland Health and Food Sciences Precinct at Coopers Plains with Queensland Health. Lease payments are fixed and subject to a 3% rent increase every year. As the future rent increases are fixed, they are captured in the right-to-use asset when increases take effect. The department subleases some floor space of the facility to the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

Research Facilities and equipment

The department has 2 leases for research facilities at the Gatton campus of the University of Queensland and a lease for a glasshouse at the University of Sunshine Coast in recognition of the up-front capital contribution towards the construction of the facilities and are amortised over the term of the lease. The department also leases the Brian Pastures research facility for beef-cattle R&D with some cropping and horticulture capacity. The department also leases 2 pieces of robotic farm equipment that are used in a collaborative research project that were leased through up-front payments.

Fisheries Queensland - Storage facilities

The department currently leases 7 facilities for Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol and Shark Control programs activities. The lease terms range from 5 to 14 years and these leases have renewal or extension options. The options are exercisable at market prices and are not included in the right-of-use asset or lease liability unless the department is reasonably certain it will renew the lease.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C8 Right of use assets and liabilities (continued)

Disclosures - Leases as lessee (continued)

Office accommodation, employee housing and motor vehicles

QGAO within the DHLGPPW provides the department with access to office accommodation, employee housing and motor vehicles under government-wide frameworks. These arrangements are categorised as procurement of services rather than as leases because QGAO has substantive substitution rights over the assets. The related service expenses are included in Note B3-2.

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Amounts recognised in profit and loss</u>		
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	2,256	2,328
Breakdown of 'Lease expenses' included in Note B3-2		
- Expenses relating to short-term/low value asset leases	1,085	728
Income from subleasing included in 'Property Rental' in Note B1-2	304	304
<u>Total cash outflow for leases</u>	<u>6,078</u>	<u>6,316</u>

Accounting Policy - Leases as lessor

The department recognises lease payments from operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Disclosures - Leases as lessor

(i) Details of leasing arrangements as lessor

Sublease of Health and Foods Sciences Precinct Coopers Plains

The department subleases floor space to CSIRO, which is leased under a 30-year head lease agreement.

The sublease agreements include make-good clauses that requires the lessees to restore the facilities to a satisfactory condition at the end of the lease term.

Lease income from operating leases is reported as 'Property rental' in Note B1-2. No amounts were recognised in respect of variable lease payments other than CPI-based or market rent reviews.

The department does not have any finance leases.

(ii) Maturity analysis

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of future undiscounted lease payments receivable under the department's operating leases.

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Less than 1 year	413	972
1 to 2 years	330	336
2 to 3 years	152	118
3 to 4 years	152	119
4 to 5 years	152	119
More than 5 years	1,178	874
Total	<u>2,377</u>	<u>2,538</u>

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

C9 Equity

C9-1 Contributed equity

Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities* specifies the principles for recognising contributed equity by the department. Appropriations for equity adjustments are recognised as contributed equity by the department during the reporting and comparative years. Refer Note C9-2.

C9-2 Appropriation recognised in equity

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation	(1,616)	(2,064)
Transfers to other headings	(6,691)	-
Lapsed equity adjustment	-	(6,459)
Equity adjustment receipts (payments)	(8,307)	(8,523)
Plus: Opening balance of equity adjustment payable	697	1,216
Less: Closing balance of equity adjustment payable	-	(697)
Equity adjustment recognised in contributed equity	(7,610)	(8,004)

C9-3 Asset revaluation surplus by asset class

The revaluation surplus represents the net effects of upwards and downwards revaluations of assets to fair value.

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2022	68,395	54,092	5,752	128,240
Revaluation increments	10,592	35,435	2,352	48,379
Revaluation decrements	-	(217)	-	(217)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	78,987	89,310	8,104	176,401
Balance as at 1 July 2023	78,987	89,310	8,104	176,401
Revaluation increments	11,011	22,273	1,121	34,405
Balance at 30 June 2024	89,999	111,583	9,225	210,807

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Section D: Notes about risks and other accounting uncertainties

D1 Fair value measurement

D1-1 Accounting policies and inputs for fair values

Accounting policies and inputs for fair values

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 under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly derived from observable inputs or estimated using another valuation technique.

Observable inputs are publicly available data that are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Observable inputs used by the department include, but are not limited to, published sales data for land and general office buildings.

Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgements not available publicly, but are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Significant unobservable inputs used by the department include, but are not limited to, subjective adjustments made to observable data to take account of the characteristics of the department's assets/liabilities, internal records of recent construction costs (and/or estimates of such costs), assets' characteristics/functionality, and assessments of physical condition and remaining useful life. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent that sufficient relevant and reliable observable inputs are not available for similar assets/liabilities.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use.

Fair value measurement hierarchy

Details of individual assets and liabilities measured under each category of fair value are set out in note D1-3.

All assets and liabilities of the department for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categories within the following fair value hierarchy, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent specific appraisals:

- Level 1 - represents fair value measurements that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 - represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from unobservable inputs

None of the department's valuations of assets or liabilities are eligible for categorisation into level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Transfers between fair value hierarchy levels

In 2023-24, land assets with total net book value of \$19.372 million (2022-23: \$0.245 million) were transferred out of level 3 into level 2. Land assets with total net book value of \$0.305 million (2022-23: \$21.796 million) were transferred out of level 2 into level 3.

There were no transfers of building and infrastructure assets between fair value hierarchy levels during the year.

The department comprehensively values its land, building and infrastructure assets using a rolling revaluation program which ensures all material assets are valued by independent professional valuers at least once every five years. Where assets have not been specifically appraised in the reporting period, their previous valuations are materially kept up to date via the application of relevant indices.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

D1 Fair value measurement (continued)

D1-2 Basis for fair values of assets and liabilities

Land

In 2023-24, the department engaged AssetVal to perform specific valuations on 28 (21%) of land assets, effective 30 June 2024 and provide relevant land indices on the remaining 108 land assets. The valuation approach taken for specific valuations was a market-based assessment.

Inputs

The valuation of land has been undertaken by physical inspection and comparison of land to publicly available data on recent sales of similar land in the area, taking into account the highest and best use that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. These observable inputs reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the assets. Adjustments were made to the sales data to take into account the location, size, street/road frontage and access, and any significant restrictions for each individual land parcel. Significant judgement was used by AssetVal in arriving at suitable discount rates for the restrictions on reserve land. The fair value of reserve land was derived by discounting the market value of similar land that had no restrictions, and then estimating the discount a willing market participant would apply taking into account the restrictions on use.

Subsequent valuation activity

AssetVal recommended relevant indices ranging from (1%) to 15% to update the land fair values effective 30 June 2024, which were assessed by management to be reasonable. AssetVal tested the reasonableness of the indices by applying the indices to a sample of assets and comparing results to similar assets that have been specifically appraised.

Buildings

In 2023-24, the department engaged Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd (Jacobs) to perform specific valuations on 296 (17%) of building assets effective 30 June 2024, and provide relevant indices on the remaining 1,499 building assets. The valuation approach taken for specific valuations was current replacement cost.

Inputs

The valuation of buildings has been undertaken by physical inspection, with the value of the building adjusted for modern-day equivalent construction rates taking into account the various standard components of the buildings where appropriate. Physical inspections assessed the condition of the assets to determine the appropriate depreciation rates based on the remaining useful lives.

Subsequent valuation activity

Fair values were updated using indexation on the remaining 83% (2023: 79%) of the building assets effective 30 June 2024. Jacobs recommended relevant indices ranging from 6% to 7% based on the location of the properties to account for cost increases in construction rates in regional areas.

Infrastructure

Effective date of last specific appraisal: 30 June 2021 by SVS

Valuation approach: Current replacement cost - due to no active market for the Wild Dog Barrier Fence (WDBF).

Inputs

The current replacement cost of the fence has been calculated based on a rate per kilometre using the costs of materials, plant and labour sourced from recent construction activity. The total useful life and remaining life have been assessed based on a physical inspection of sections of the WDBF to assess the condition, and management has also factored in the capital replacement program and maintenance program in the assessment.

Subsequent valuation activity

The fair value of the fence was assessed by Jacobs and updated using indexation effective 30 June 2024. The indexation rate of 6.5% was applied to the WDBF asset. This rate was provided by Jacobs to reflect the market conditions in the area the asset is based.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

D1 Fair value measurement (continued)

D1-3 Categorisation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value

	Land		Buildings		Infrastructure		Total	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Fair value level 2	76,840	50,779	43	44	-	-	76,883	50,823
Fair value level 3	94,977	110,043	227,642	217,038	29,794	28,485	352,413	355,566
Carrying amount at 30 June	171,817	160,822	227,685	217,082	29,794	28,485	429,296	406,389

D1-4 Level 3 fair value measurement - reconciliation

	Land		Buildings		Infrastructure		Total	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	110,043	84,022	217,038	184,077	28,485	25,236	355,566	293,335
Transfers from level 2 to level 3	305	21,796	-	-	-	-	305	21,796
Transfers from level 3 to level 2	(19,372)	(245)	-	-	-	-	(19,372)	(245)
Disposals ⁽¹⁾	-	-	(1,280)	(278)	-	-	(1,280)	(278)
Transfers between asset classes	(16)	-	468	7,113	769	1,405	1,221	8,518
Net revaluations in other comprehensive income	4,017	4,470	22,273	35,430	1,121	2,352	27,411	42,252
Depreciation	-	-	(10,857)	(9,303)	(581)	(509)	(11,438)	(9,812)
Carrying amount at 30 June	94,977	110,043	227,642	217,038	29,794	28,485	352,413	355,566

(1) This excludes held for sale assets.

D2 Financial risk disclosures

D2-1 Financial instrument categories

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The department has the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

		2024	2023
	Not	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets	es		
Cash and cash equivalents	C1	70,510	102,872
Receivables at amortised cost	C2	56,396	26,926
Total		126,906	129,798
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - comprising			
Payables	C5	55,586	92,526
Other liabilities	C7	240	228
Lease liabilities	C8	95,774	99,488
Total		151,600	192,242

No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the statement of financial position.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

D2 Financial risk disclosures (continued)

D2-2 Financial risk management

(a) Risk exposure

Financial risk management is implemented pursuant to Queensland Government and departmental policy. These policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the department.

All financial risks are managed by the Finance and Asset Management Unit under policies approved by the department. The department provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

Risk Exposure	Definition	Exposure
Credit risk	Credit risk exposure refers to the situation where the department may incur financial loss as result of another party to a financial instrument failing to discharge their obligation.	The department is exposed to credit risk in respect of its receivables (Note C2).
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk refers to the situation where the department may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	The department is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of its payables (Note C5).
Market risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.	The department does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to commodity price changes or other market prices.

(b) Risk measurement and management strategies

Risk Exposure	Measurement Method	Risk Management Strategies
Credit risk	Ageing analysis	The department manages credit risk through the use of a credit management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to credit default by ensuring that the department invests in secure assets and monitors all funds owed on a timely basis. Exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.
Liquidity risk	Sensitivity analysis	The department manages liquidity risk through the use of a liquidity management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring the department has sufficient funds available to meet employee and supplier obligations as they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring that minimum levels of cash are held within the various bank accounts so as to match the expected duration of the various employee and supplier liabilities.
Market risk	Interest rate sensitivity analysis	DAF does not trade in foreign currency. The department does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest risk and manages its risk as per the department's liquidity management strategy articulated in the department's Financial Management Practice Manual.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

D2 Financial risk disclosures (continued)

D2-3 Credit risk disclosures

Credit risk management practices

DAF considers financial assets that are over 30 days past due to have significantly increased in credit risk and measures the loss allowance of such assets at lifetime expected credit losses instead of 12-month expected credit losses. The exception is trade debtors (Note C2), for which the loss allowance is always measured at lifetime expected credit losses. The department typically considers a financial asset to be in default when it becomes 90 days past due. However, a financial asset can be in default before that point if information indicates that the department is unlikely to receive the outstanding amounts in full. The department's assessment of default does not take into account any collateral or other credit enhancements. The department's write off policy is disclosed in Note C2-1.

Credit risk exposure

Credit risk exposure relating to receivables is disclosed in Note C2-1.

D2-4 Liquidity risk – contractual maturity of financial liabilities

The following tables sets out the liquidity risk of financial liabilities held by the department. They represent the contractual maturity of financial liabilities, calculated based on undiscounted cash flows relating to the liabilities at reporting date. The undiscounted cash flows in these tables differ from the amounts included in the statement of financial position that are based on discounted cash flows.

Financial Liabilities	2024 Contractual Maturity				2023 Contractual Maturity			
	Total	< 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total	< 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Payables	55,586	55,586	-	-	92,526	92,526	-	-
Other liabilities	240	240	-	-	228	228	-	-
Lease liabilities	114,503	6,279	26,890	81,334	120,444	6,068	26,110	88,266
Total	170,329	62,105	26,890	81,334	213,198	98,822	26,110	88,266

D3 Contingencies

(a) Litigation in progress

As at 30 June 2024, the following ongoing cases, which have a contingent liability were filed in the courts naming the State of Queensland through DAF:

	2024	2023
Federal Court	1	-
District Court	2	-
Magistrates Court	10	21
Queensland Industrial Relations Commission (QIRC)	1	2
Supreme Court	1	3
Total number of litigation matters in progress	15	26

As at 30 June 2024, of the 15 cases in progress (2022-23: 26 cases), there were 5 cases (2022-23: 3 cases) where the State of Queensland through DAF, or an officer of DAF, is named as a defendant or respondent. The remaining 10 cases (2022-23: 23 cases) are matters where the State of Queensland through DAF is a complainant or appellant, and proceedings have commenced.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

D3 Contingencies (continues)

(a) Litigation in progress (continued)

There are 15 contingent liabilities at the reporting date (2022-23: 26 contingent liabilities). These relate to Supreme Court proceedings, Federal Court proceedings, District Court proceedings, Magistrates Court proceedings and one matter in the Queensland Industrial Relations Commission. The value of these contingent liabilities is estimated to be approximately \$415,000 (2022-23: \$215,000).

For the remainder of the matters, it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the final amount payable, if any, in respect of the litigation before the courts at this time. The department has also received notification of 1 (one) other case that is not yet subject to court action. This case may or may not result in subsequent litigation. Indemnity for the department has been sought in respect of some of these matters through the QGIF. The maximum exposure of the department under policies held with QGIF is \$10,000 for each insurable event.

(b) Long-term sales permits

The department, under the provisions of the *Forestry Act 1959*, has issued the following long-term sales permits to various saw milling businesses regarding the supply of log timber from State-owned native forests:

- 14 sales permits, which expire 31 December 2024 for the supply of native forest hardwood sawlogs from State-owned native forests in south-east Queensland;
- 14 sales permits have been offered which, if executed, will commence on 1 January 2025 and expire on 31 December 2026 for the supply of native forest hardwood sawlogs from State-owned native forests in eastern Queensland;
- 1 sales permit which expires 1 January 2034 and 1 sales permit which expires 31 December 2034, for the supply of native forest hardwood sawlogs from State-owned native forests in Western Queensland; and
- 14 sales permits, which expire 31 December 2037, for the supply of native forest cypress sawlogs from State-owned native forests in Southern Queensland.

These sales permits provide for the payment of compensation by the department to the holder to the extent that the specified quantity of log timber is not harvested from the particular areas where the State owns the forest products. At this stage the department does not foresee the need to pay compensation in relation to any of these long-term sales permits.

D4 Commitments

Capital expenditure commitments

Material classes of capital expenditure commitments (inclusive of non-recoverable GST input tax credits) contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised in the accounts are payable as follows:

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Buildings - Not later than 1 year	2,026	1,806
Plant and equipment - Not later than 1 year	1,773	912
Infrastructure - Not later than 1 year	1,105	682
Intangibles - Not later than 1 year	-	378
Total capital expenditure commitments ⁽¹⁾	4,904	3,778

(1) These amounts are GST exclusive.

D5 Events occurring after reporting date

There are no events subsequent to balance date, which would have material effect on the information provided in the department's controlled or administered financial statements.

D6 Future impact of accounting standards not yet effective

Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future effective dates are either not applicable to the department's activities or have no material impact on the department at the reporting date.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Section E: Notes on our performance compared to budget

E1 Budgetary reporting disclosures

This section contains explanations of major variances between the department's actual 2023-24 financial results and the original budget presented to Parliament.

E1-1 Explanation of major variances - statement of comprehensive income

	Variance Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Actual vs. Budget Variance \$'000
Income from operations				
Appropriation revenue	1	488,003	368,861	119,142
User charges and fees	2	195,339	125,544	69,795
Grants and contributions	3	65,024	20,683	44,341
Royalties		37,227	35,067	2,160
Other revenue		1,080	552	528
Total revenue		786,673	550,707	235,966
Gains on disposal and re-measurement of assets		909	95	814
Total income from operations		787,582	550,802	236,780
Expenses from operations				
Employee expenses	4	288,685	271,287	(17,398)
Supplies and services	5	339,481	224,742	(114,739)
Grants and subsidies	6	122,282	22,646	(99,636)
Depreciation and amortisation		31,744	27,854	(3,890)
Finance costs		2,256	2,241	(15)
Impairment losses on financial assets		26	-	(26)
Other expenses		3,108	2,032	(1,076)
Total expenses from operations		787,582	550,802	(236,780)
Operating result for the year surplus/(deficit)		-	-	-

- 1) The increase in Appropriation revenue in 2023-24 primarily relates to the release of centrally held funds for the Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme (\$84.6 million) and the NRIFAEP (\$8.3 million). Additionally, there was an increase in funding received for the Drought Preparedness Grants Scheme (\$10 million), collective bargaining outcomes (\$11.5 million) and technical depreciation adjustment (\$5.0 million).
- 2) The increase mainly reflects additional NCS funding from other states and territories for the 2023-2027 NRIFAEP (\$27.4 million), coupled with increased funding for contracted R&D projects from external funding bodies (\$23.0 million), increased funding for IT services from agencies under the BCP (\$6.3 million), and additional funding from the DESI for operating costs for the Integrated Reef Water Quality Program (\$3.6 million).
- 3) The increase is predominantly due to additional funding from the Australian Government for NCS arrangements for the 2023-2027 NRIFAEP (\$38.6 million).
- 4) The increase to Employee expenses predominantly relates to costs associated with collective bargaining outcomes and costs associated with additional FTE approved through funding submissions.
- 5) The increase is largely generated by the acceleration of treatment for NRIFAEP (\$74.2 million) and increased R&D project expenses (\$20.4 million).
- 6) The increase in Grants and subsidies primarily relates to grants under the Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme (\$81.2 million), increased Drought Preparedness Grants (\$9.6 million) and grants paid under the Horticulture Netting Scheme (\$6.4 million).

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

E1 Budgetary reporting disclosures (continued)

E1-2 Explanation of major variances - statement of financial position

	Variance Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Actual vs. Budget Variance \$'000
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1	70,510	44,526	25,984
Receivables	2	56,396	19,764	36,632
Inventories	3	4,026	2,762	1,264
Other assets		33,661	29,643	4,018
		164,593	96,695	67,898
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	4	-	6,685	(6,685)
Total current assets		164,593	103,380	61,213
Non-current assets				
Receivables		-	784	(784)
Property, plant and equipment		515,346	519,877	(4,531)
Right-of-use assets		91,293	90,661	632
Intangible assets		953	2,783	(1,830)
Other assets		1,250	2,042	(792)
Total non-current assets		608,842	616,147	(7,305)
Biological assets				
Biological assets		3,839	3,189	650
Total biological assets		3,839	3,189	650
Total assets		777,274	722,716	54,558
Current liabilities				
Payables	5	55,586	12,470	(43,116)
Accrued employee benefits		9,025	6,880	(2,145)
Lease liabilities		4,108	3,603	(505)
Other liabilities	6	46,811	27,520	(19,291)
Total current liabilities		115,530	50,473	(65,057)
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities		91,666	91,667	1
Other liabilities		8,090	8,090	-
Total non-current liabilities		99,756	99,757	1
Total liabilities		215,286	150,230	(65,056)
Net assets		561,988	572,486	(10,498)

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

E1 Budgetary reporting disclosures (continued)

E1-2 Explanation of major variances - statement of financial position (continued)

- 1) The increase in Cash and cash equivalents is largely due to unexpended appropriation funds at year end (\$26.7 million) related to the appropriation payable to Queensland Treasury, which was either deferred to 2024-25 or lapsed.
- 2) The increase in Receivables largely reflects the increased debtor balance from government customers including the Commonwealth NCS contribution to NRIFAEP (\$28.2 million) and Department of Resources for ITP services in 2023-24 (\$2.1 million).
- 3) The increase in Inventories is largely due to higher than budgeted bulk purchases of bait for the NRIFAEP resulting from increased activity.
- 4) The decrease in Non-current assets classified as held for sale is due to the sale of the ex QATC property at Longreach in June 2023. The sale was finalised after the original 2024 budget was announced.
- 5) The increase in Payables is largely due to the unexpended appropriation funds at year end (\$26.7 million) related to the appropriation payable to Queensland Treasury, which was either deferred to 2024-25 or lapsed, unexpended Commonwealth appropriation payable (\$7.7 million), the net proceeds for the sale of Longreach (\$11.5 million), which were expected to be returned to the Consolidated fund in 2023-24 but have carried over to 2024-25.
- 6) The increase of Other liabilities is higher than expected mainly due to the increase in unexpended contributions received under NCS arrangements for NRIFAEP from other states and territories (\$18.5 million).

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

E1 Budgetary reporting disclosures (continued)

E1-3 Explanation of major variances – statement of cash flows

	Variance Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Actual vs. Budget Variance \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Inflows:				
Service appropriation receipts	1	453,618	368,861	84,757
User charges and fees	2	186,339	124,748	61,591
Grants and other contributions	3	83,380	20,683	62,697
Royalties		37,791	35,067	2,724
GST input tax credits received from ATO		23,186	13,181	10,005
GST collected from customers		16,779	-	16,779
Other inflows		1,615	1,752	(137)
Outflows:				
Employee benefits	4	(288,802)	(271,119)	(17,683)
Supplies and services	5	(344,813)	(225,626)	(119,187)
Grants and subsidies	6	(120,884)	(22,646)	(98,238)
GST paid to suppliers		(46,083)	(13,131)	(32,952)
Finance/borrowing costs		(2,256)	(2,241)	(15)
Other outflows		(3,073)	(2,482)	(591)
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities		(3,203)	27,047	(30,250)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Inflows:				
Sales of property, plant and equipment		533	525	8
Sales of biological assets		1,652	-	1,652
Outflows:				
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(18,453)	(22,189)	3,736
Payments for biological assets		(160)	-	(160)
Net cash provided/(used) in investing activities		(16,428)	(21,664)	5,236
Cash flows from financing activities				
Inflows:				
Equity injection		6,125	7,129	(1,004)
Outflows:				
Lease payments		(3,822)	(3,991)	169
Equity withdrawal		(15,032)	(8,745)	(6,287)
Net cash provided/(used) by financing activities		(12,729)	(5,607)	(7,122)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(32,360)	(224)	(32,136)
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance		102,872	44,750	58,122
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance		70,510	44,526	25,984

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

E1 Budgetary reporting disclosures (continued)

E1-3 Explanation of major variances - statement of cash flows (continued)

- 1) The increase in Service appropriation receipts is largely due to the release of centrally held funds for the Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme (\$58.2 million), the state's contribution to the NRIFAEP (\$13.7 million) and increased funding for the Drought Preparedness Grants Scheme (\$10.0 million).
- 2) The increase in User charges and fees is due to increased national cost share revenue from other states and territories for the NRIFAEP (\$44.9 million).
- 3) The increase in Grants and other contributions largely represents a timing difference for the NCS arrangements NRIFAEP (\$51.0 million).
- 4) The increase to Employee expenses predominantly relates to costs associated with collective bargaining outcomes and costs associated with additional FTE approved through funding submissions.
- 5) The increase is largely generated by the acceleration of treatment for the 2023-2027 NRIFAEP (\$74.2 million) and increased R&D project expenses (\$20.4 million).
- 6) The increase in Grants and subsidies primarily relates to grants under the Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme (\$81.2 million), increased Drought Preparedness Grants (\$9.6 million) and grants paid under the Horticulture Netting Scheme (\$6.4 million).

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Section F: What we look after on behalf of whole-of-Government

F1 Administered items

The department administers, but does not control, certain activities on behalf of the Government. In doing so, it has responsibility for administering those activities (and related transactions and balances) efficiently and effectively, but does not have the discretion to deploy the resources for the achievement of the department's own objectives.

The department administers funds on behalf of the State, including the following activities:

- Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA): the department provides funding to QRIDA for the administration of government financial assistance schemes to foster the development of a more productive and sustainable rural and regional sector in Queensland

- Forestry Assets: the department holds surplus assets that were transferred back to the Government prior to the sale of Forestry Plantations Queensland to the private sector and the department has been implementing an asset management plan for these assets
- Queensland Racing Integrity Commission (QRIC): the department provides a funding contribution for QRIC to oversee the integrity and welfare standards of racing animals and participants in Queensland. The department also receives a contribution from Racing Queensland towards QRIC's activities.

Accounting policies applicable to administered items are consistent with the equivalent policies for controlled items, unless stated otherwise.

F1-1 Schedule of administered income and expenses

	Variance Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Actual vs. Budget Variance \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Administered income					
Appropriation revenue	1	46,791	59,233	(12,442)	61,074
User charges and fees		2,059	1,797	262	1,983
Grants and contributions		19,045	19,045	-	18,517
Other revenue		1,804	1,441	363	1,745
Total administered income		69,699	81,516	(11,817)	83,319
Administered expenses					
Grants to QRIDA	2	14,243	25,126	10,883	28,327
Grants to QRIC		32,184	32,243	59	32,096
Supplies and services	3	-	1,300	1,300	-
QRIDA administration expenses		289	531	242	618
Depreciation and amortisation - Forestry Assets		75	33	(42)	33
Impairment losses on financial assets		3	-	(3)	-
Decrement on revaluation - Forestry Assets		-	-	-	11
Transfers of administered income to Government ⁽¹⁾		22,908	22,283	(625)	22,245
Total administered expenses		69,702	81,516	11,814	83,330
Operating result for the year surplus/(deficit)		(3)	-	(3)	(11)
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to operating result:					
Increase in asset revaluation surplus - Forestry Assets		15	-	15	(325)
Total comprehensive income		12	-	12	(336)

(1) The department periodically transfers to Queensland Government the amount of all cash collected in respect of administered revenue itemised under "administered income" (excluding appropriation revenue).

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

F1 Administered items (continued)

F1-1 Schedule of administered income and expenses (continued)

- 1) The decrease in Administered Appropriation revenue is largely associated with reprofiling funding provided to QRIDA for the Australian Government's North Queensland Restocking, Replanting and On-farm Infrastructure Grant Program to later years (\$11.628 million). Demand for grants under this program were lower than originally anticipated.
- 2) The decrease in Grants to QRIDA is largely associated with the reprofiling of funding provided to QRIDA for the Australian Government's North Queensland Restocking, Replanting and On-farm Infrastructure Grant Program (\$11.628 million). Demand for grants under this program were lower than originally anticipated.
- 3) The decrease in Supplies and services is largely related to a realignment for the Jimna Fire Tower Restoration and Repair project from 2023-24 to 2024-25.

F1-2 Schedule of administered assets and liabilities

	Variance Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Actual vs. Budget Variance \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Administered assets					
Current					
Cash	1	5,694	12	5,682	517
Receivables		436	286	150	531
Total current assets		6,130	298	5,832	1,048
Non-current					
Property, plant and equipment - Forestry Assets		343	879	(536)	404
Total non-current assets		343	879	(536)	404
Total assets		6,473	1,177	5,296	1,452
Administered liabilities					
Current					
Administered income refundable to Government	2	547	-	(547)	437
Payables to Government	3	5,566	245	(5,321)	570
Other payables		1	34	33	22
Total current liabilities		6,114	279	(5,835)	1,029
Net administered assets/liabilities		359	898	(539)	423

- 1) The increase in Cash is largely due to equity injection payable to QRIC for the relocation of the QRIC Science Centre (\$4.664 million) and Administered income refundable to Government (\$0.547 million).
- 2) The increase in Administered income refundable to Government largely represents a timing difference for the collection of fees and charges at the end of the financial year (\$0.547 million).
- 3) The increase in Payables to Government is largely due to equity injection payable to QRIC for the relocation of the QRIC Science Centre (\$4.664 million) and realignment for the Jimna Fire Tower Restoration and Repair project from 2023-24 to 2024-25.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

F1 Administered items (continued)

F1-3 Schedule of administered equity

	Variance Notes	Contributed Equity \$'000	Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit) \$'000	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2022		3,610	(3,153)	335	792
Operating result					
Operating result		-	(11)	-	(11)
Other comprehensive income					
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus		-	-	(325)	(325)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(11)	(325)	(336)
Transactions with owners as owners:					
Appropriated equity injections		524	-	-	524
Appropriated equity withdrawals		(33)	-	-	(33)
Non-appropriated equity withdrawals	1	(89,403)	-	-	(89,403)
Non appropriated equity adjustment	1	88,879	-	-	88,879
Net transactions with owners as owners		(33)	-	-	(33)
Balance as at 30 June 2023		3,577	(3,164)	10	423
Balance as at 1 July 2023		3,577	(3,164)	10	423
Operating result					
Operating result		-	(3)	-	(3)
Other comprehensive income					
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus		-	-	15	15
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(3)	15	12
Transactions with owners as owners:					
Appropriated equity injections	2	20,524	-	-	20,524
Appropriated equity withdrawals		(75)	-	-	(75)
Non-appropriated equity withdrawals	1	(164,895)	-	-	(164,895)
Non appropriated equity adjustment	1	144,370	-	-	144,370
Net transactions with owners as owners		(76)	-	-	(76)
Balance as at 30 June 2024		3,501	(3,167)	25	359

- 1) In 2019-20 the department received \$1 billion in funding for the Queensland Government COVID-19 Jobs Loans Scheme administered by QRIDA to support Queensland businesses and non-profit organisations financially affected by COVID-19 to retain employees and maintain their operations. QRIDA was paid \$950 million in 2019-20 and \$50 million in early 2020-21. QRIDA has returned \$144.4 million (2022-23: \$88.9 million) of loan repayments to DAF that the department then repaid to QT.
- 2) The equity injection relates to the funding provided for QRIC Science Centre reallocation project.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

F1 Administered items (continued)

F1-4 Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to administered income

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Budgeted appropriation ⁽¹⁾	59,233	178,909
Treasurer's transfers ⁽²⁾	(12,019)	-
Lapsed appropriation ⁽¹⁾	-	(117,467)
Appropriation adjustment	21	11
Total administered receipts	47,235	61,453
Add: opening balance of deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund	437	58
Less: closing balance of deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund	(881)	(437)
Net appropriation revenue	46,791	61,074
Administered income recognised in Note F1-1	46,791	61,074

(1) This is mainly due to completion of the Commonwealth funded, North Queensland Restocking, Replanting and On-Farm Infrastructure Program.

(2) This is mainly due to timing adjustments for Australian Government's North Queensland Restocking, Replanting and On-Farm Infrastructure grant program.

F1-5 Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to equity adjustment recognised in contributed equity

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation ⁽¹⁾	20,491	502
Appropriation adjustment	(21)	(11)
Equity adjustment receipts (payments)	20,470	491
Less: closing balance of equity adjustment payable	(21)	-
Net appropriation equity	20,449	491

(1) This is largely due to equity injection for the relocation of the QRIC Science Centre.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Section G: Other information

G1 Key management personnel (KMP) disclosures

Details of key management personnel

The department's responsible Minister is identified as part of the department's KMP, consistent with additional guidance included in the revised version of AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*. That Minister is the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities.

The following details for non-Ministerial KMP reflect those departmental positions that had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department during 2023-24 and 2022-23. Further information about these positions can be found in the body of the Annual Report under the section relating to Executive Management.

Position	Position Responsibility
Director-General	Overall efficient, effective and economic administration of the department overseeing Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Biosecurity Queensland and Corporate services.
Deputy Director-General, Corporate	Delivery of a broad range of corporate services to enable the department to deliver against its strategic objectives. These include Finance and Asset Management, Communications and Engagement, Digital Enterprise and Portfolio Management, People and Culture and Strategy Governance and Risk.
Deputy Director-General, Agriculture Queensland	Overall efficient, effective and economic administration of Queensland Agriculture, research and initiatives that lift the productivity of Queensland's food and fibre businesses, and regional services.
Deputy Director-General, Fisheries and Forestry	Overall efficient, effective and economic administration of Queensland Fisheries and Forestry activities and responsibilities, and sustainable use and allocation of the state natural resources.
Deputy Director-General and Chief Biosecurity Officer, Biosecurity Queensland	Overall efficient, effective and economic administration of Queensland's Biosecurity functions and responsibilities of the department to prevent, respond and recover from biosecurity threats.
Deputy Director-General, Thriving Regional Communities (former)	Overall efficient, effective and economic administration of Queensland's regional and remote communities (former).

KMP remuneration policies

Ministerial remuneration entitlements are outlined in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland's Members Remuneration Handbook. The department does not bear any cost of remuneration of Ministers. The majority of Ministerial entitlements are paid by the Legislative Assembly, with the remaining entitlement being provided by Ministerial Services Branch within the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. As all Ministers are reported as KMP of the Queensland Government, aggregate remuneration expenses for all Ministers are disclosed in the Queensland General Government Consolidated Financial Statements which are published as part of Queensland Treasury's Report on State Finances.

Remuneration policy for the department's other KMP is set by the Queensland Public Sector Commission as provided for under the *Public Sector Act 2022*. Individual remuneration and other terms of employment (including motor vehicle entitlements and performance payments if applicable) are specified in employment contracts.

Remuneration expenses for those KMP comprise the following components:

Short term employee expenses, including:

- salaries, allowance and leave entitlements earned and expensed for the entire year, or for that part of the year during which the employee occupied a KMP position; and
- non-monetary benefits - consisting of the provision of a parking space together with fringe benefits tax applicable to the benefit.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

G1 Key management personnel (KMP) disclosures (continued)

Long term employee expenses include amounts expensed in respect of long service leave entitlements earned.

Post-employment expenses include amounts expensed in respect of employer superannuation obligations.

Termination benefits include payments in lieu of notice on termination and other lump sum separation entitlements (excluding annual and long service entitlements) payable on termination of employment or acceptance of an offer of termination of employment.

Remuneration Expenses

The following disclosure focuses on the expenses incurred by the department attributable to non-Ministerial KMP during respective reporting periods. The amounts disclosed are determined on the same basis as expenses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

G1 Key management personnel (KMP) disclosures (continued)

Remuneration Expenses (continued)

2023 - 2024

Position	Short Term Employee Expenses		Long Term Employee Expenses	Post Employment Expenses	Total Expenses
	Monetary Benefits \$'000	Non-Monetary Benefits \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Director-General, effective 27/05/2024	38	1	1	4	44
Acting Director-General from 23/12/12023 to 27/05/2024	151	4	3	17	175
Director-General (former) to 22/12/2023	232	4	6	27	269
Deputy Director-General, Corporate	251	13	6	34	304
Acting Deputy Director-General, Agriculture Queensland, effective 23/12/2023	150	6	4	18	178
Deputy Director-General, Agriculture Queensland to 23/12/2023	143	7	4	21	175
Deputy Director-General, Fisheries and Forestry, effective 8/4/2024	60	2	1	7	70
Deputy Director-General, Fisheries and Forestry (former) to 12/11/2023	108	6	3	17	134
Deputy Director-General and Chief Biosecurity Officer, Biosecurity Queensland	274	13	7	36	330
Deputy Director-General, Thriving Regional Communities to 25/01/2024	159	5	4	22	190
Total	1,566	61	39	203	1,869

2022 - 2023

Position	Short Term Employee Expenses		Long Term Employee Expenses	Post Employment Expenses	Total Expenses
	Monetary Benefits \$'000	Non-Monetary Benefits \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Director-General, effective 18/05/2023	57	1	1	7	66
Director-General (former) to 18/05/2023	336	10	9	41	396
Deputy Director-General, Corporate (former) to 26/05/2023	211	-	5	24	240
Deputy Director-General, Agriculture Queensland	262	11	7	29	309
Deputy Director-General, Fisheries and Forestry	265	11	7	30	313
Deputy Director-General and Chief Biosecurity Officer, Biosecurity Queensland, effective 11/04/2023	63	2	1	7	73
Deputy Director-General and Chief Biosecurity Officer, Biosecurity Queensland (former) to 10/04/2023	229	9	6	27	271
Total	1,423	44	36	165	1,668

Performance payments

No KMP remuneration packages provide for performance or bonus payments.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

G2 Related party transactions

Transactions with people/entities related to KMP

A review has been undertaken for the 2023-24 financial year of the department's KMP related party transactions disclosures and no transactions have been identified between the department and its KMPs' related parties.

Transactions with other Queensland Government-controlled entities

The department's primary ongoing sources of funding from Government for its services are appropriation revenue (Note B1-1) and equity injections (Note C9-2), both of which are provided in cash via QT.

During the 2023-24 financial year, the department received defined services from the following agencies:

- Department of Resources: Legal Services
- DESI: Privacy and Ethics and Right to Information.

As the host agency, DAF provided defined services to the following agencies for the year:

- Department of Tourism and Sport (DTS): Information Technology (including Records Management) and Fleet Management.
- Department of Resources: Information Technology and Fleet Management. (including Records Management)
- DESI: Information Technology and Fleet Management (including Records Management).
- Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (DRDMW): Information Technology (including Records Management) and Fleet Management.

User charges and fees (Note B1-2) includes the fee for service revenue received from the above agencies and other government entities for information management services, and this represents approximately 22% (2022-23: 23%) of the total user charges and fees.

Office accommodation and QFleet costs disclosed in supplies and services (Note B3-2) include office accommodation arrangements with QGAO across the state and motor vehicle lease arrangements provided by QFleet.

QBuild within DHLGPPW, are the main provider of building repair and maintenance disclosed within supplies and services (Note B3-2) under repairs and maintenance.

Queensland Shared Services (QSS) and the Centre for information Technology and Communication (CITEC) within the Department of Transport and Main Roads are the shared services provider disclosed in supplies and services (Note (B3-2)). They provide support for the finance, procurement, human resources, telecommunications and information technology services functions of the department.

G3 First year application of new accounting standards or change in accounting policy

Accounting standards applied for the first time

There are no new accounting standards or interpretations that apply to the department for the first time in 2023-24.

Accounting standards early adopted

No new Australian Accounting Standards have been early adopted for 2023-24.

G4 Taxation

The department is a State body as defined under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and is exempt from Commonwealth taxation with the exception of Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST). FBT and GST are the only taxes accounted for by the department. GST credits receivable from, and GST payable to the Australian Taxation Office are recognised (refer to Note C2).

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

G5 Climate risk disclosure

a) Climate risk assessment

The department addresses the financial impacts of climate related risks by identifying and monitoring the accounting judgements and estimates that will potentially be affected, including asset useful lives, fair value of assets, provisions or contingent liabilities and changes to future expenses and revenue.

b) Current year impacts

Climate Change

Climate change is a long-term change in the average weather patterns, such as temperature and rainfall, that have come to define local, regional and global climates. In some areas, sophisticated models are available to simulate the effect of climate change including rising sea levels.

As part of the 2023-24 non-current assets revaluations program, Jacobs - qualified quantity surveyors and AssetVal have considered the risk of climate change on the non-current values for DAF at 30 June 2024.

Land

AssetVal considered the impact of obvious and immediate risks including flooding and bushfires and have taken the impacts into account when providing the land values at 30 June 2024. The sales evidence used in this valuation program reflects any effect of climate change that a market participant would consider at this time, so no adjustments to the adopted land values at 30 June 2024 were required.

Bushfires

Whilst fires have previously impacted large areas of the state, it was concluded there is no ongoing effect on the value of the land, with the values provided supported by the market evidence. The sales evidence used in most cases was obtained from the area near the subject property and reflected comparable land features not limited to location, area, topography, flooding and bushfires. Market evidence used in the valuation process reflected current market conditions and physical features of the land, with property markets overall improving since the recent bushfires.

Flood Prone Land

AssetVal used sales evidence reflecting the physical characteristics of the land. Where historically sites have been affected by flooding, comparable market evidence was considered with similar constraints to reflect these limitations.

Summary Climate Change, Bushfire and Flood Prone Land

For the purposes of properties' valuations AssetVal had consideration of the risk of climate change, flooding and bushfires. AssetVal undertook searches and made enquiries to identify the impact of past events to subject properties and sales evidence in order to take these into account for the 2023-24 revaluation period.

Buildings and Infrastructure

Asset vulnerability to climate change is partially defined by exposure; that is, the extent to which the location experiences the disruptor. Coastal locations are usually highly exposed to sea-level rise, whereas inland locations are not. Changes in average and extreme temperatures, precipitation and the other climate elements vary according to global and regional scale climate systems as well as geography. Exposure to climate change impacts can therefore vary on a local scale.

As part of the rolling valuation program for buildings and infrastructure, the rapid climate change exposure assessment was used for DAF's facilities across central Queensland in 2023-24.

Rapidly available spatial data were collected to describe likely climate change impacts on DAF's assets. The following climate hazards were considered:

- Heatwaves and extreme temperatures
- Riverine flooding
- Sea level rise and storm tide
- Bushfire
- Extreme wind
- Annual rainfall / humidity.

Each of the sites comprehensively valued in 2023-24 were assessed against climate exposure hazards ranked between 0 (lowest score) to 6 (highest score) against each of the climate hazards categories.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

G5 Climate risk disclosure (continued)

b) Current year impacts (continued)

Of the high-score hazards (scores 5 and above), there was no material impact to the 2023-24 comprehensively valued assets.

Useful Life of Building Assets

Climate change will not affect the remaining useful lives currently, however the materials used, and construction technology of the modern equivalent assets are reflected in the total lives adopted.

c) Future year impacts

Climate change impacts on DAF's assets will be continually monitored through the rolling non-current assets valuation program. Any future impacts of climate risk will be assessed and taken into account where relevant.

Under the Queensland Government's *Queensland 2035 Clean Economy Pathway*, and other Queensland Government climate-related policies or directives, the department has adopted the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) framework, whereby there is a requirement to report annually to DESI on climate risk management. The primary purpose of the MERI Framework is to enable the tracking and reporting of climate action progress across Queensland.

The *Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy 2017-2030* requires each Queensland Government agency to undertake a detailed climate risk assessment. DAF has completed a climate risk assessment report identifying priority physical and transition climate risks and recommending several climate risk management actions. The recommended actions seek to:

- a. increase climate risk awareness across all DAF business groups and sites,
- b. address identified vulnerabilities to our staff, assets, infrastructure, and processes supporting disaster management, and
- c. embed climate risk management into our governance, planning and risk frameworks.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Certification

Management certificate

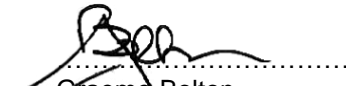
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 62(1) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* (the Act) section 38 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* and other prescribed requirements. In accordance with Section 62(1)(b) of the Act we certify that in our opinion:

- a) The prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping the accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- b) The financial statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 and of the financial position of the department at the end of that year; and

The Director-General, as the Accountable Officer of the department, acknowledges responsibility under s.7 and s.11 of the *Financial and Performance and Management Standard 2019* for the establishment and maintenance, in all material respects, of an appropriate and effective system of internal controls and risk management processes with respect to financial reporting throughout the reporting period.



.....
Ella Zaman CPA
Chief Finance Officer
Date: 28 August 2024



.....
Graeme Bolton
Director-General
Date: 28 August 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Accountable Officer of Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position and statement of assets and liabilities by major departmental services as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of comprehensive income by major departmental services for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information, and the management certificate.

In my opinion, the financial report:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the department's financial position as at 30 June 2024, and its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complies with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

I am independent of the department in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key audit matters

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. I addressed these matters 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.

Valuation of land with restricted uses (\$66.6 million)

Refer to note C4 and D1 in the financial report.

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>The department's land assets were measured at fair value using the market approach which involved reference to publicly available data on recent sales of similar land in nearby localities and subsequent indexation of these valuations as at 30 June 2024.</p> <p>The department's reserve land (restricted for use) comprises 38.79 per cent of the department's land holdings. Sales of land with these restrictions are rare. The fair value measurements for this type of land involved significant judgement due to limited availability of recent sales data for land with similar restrictions on use.</p> <p>Significant judgement was also required to determine the appropriate index.</p>	<p>My procedures included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing the adequacy of management's review of the valuation process and results • assessing the competence, capability and objectivity of management's independent expert used to develop the indexation rates • obtaining an understanding of the valuation methodology used with reference to common industry practice • evaluating the reasonableness of the following for a sample of land parcels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ market values before restrictions, through comparison with recent sales of similar land ○ adjustments for restrictions, by reviewing the basis for calculating the discount, and assessing the reasonableness and reliability of the basis applied • assessing management's evaluation of the specific appraisal valuation results provided by independent valuation specialist • assessing the reasonableness of the indexation rates applied, with reference to external information and factors • reviewing the relevant disclosures in the financial statements.

Buildings valuation (\$229.85 million) and depreciation expense (\$10.88 million)

Refer to note C4 and D1 in the financial report.

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>The department's buildings were measured at fair value at balance date using the current replacement cost method that comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gross replacement cost, less • accumulated depreciation. <p>The department derived the gross replacement cost of its buildings at balance date using unit prices that required significant judgements for:</p>	<p>My procedures included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing the adequacy of management's review of the valuation process and results • assessing the competence, capability and objectivity of the experts used by the department to develop the models • obtaining an understanding of the methodology used, and assessing its appropriateness with reference to common industry practices

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying the components of buildings with separately identifiable replacement costs (known as unit rate categories) • developing a unit rate for each of these components, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ estimating the current cost for a modern substitute (including locality factors and oncosts), expressed as a rate per unit (e.g. \$/square metre) ○ identifying whether the existing building contains obsolescence or less utility compared to the modern substitute and, if so, estimating the adjustment to the unit rate required to reflect this difference • indexing unit rates for any subsequent increases in input costs. <p>The measurement of accumulated depreciation involved significant judgements for forecasting the remaining useful lives of assets.</p> <p>The significant judgements required for gross replacement cost and useful lives are also significant for calculating annual depreciation expense.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing the appropriateness of the building components used for measuring gross replacement cost with reference to common industry practices • on a sample basis, evaluating the relevance, completeness and accuracy of source data used to derive the unit rate of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ modern substitute (including locality factors and oncosts) ○ adjustment for excess quality or obsolescence • evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the indices used by comparing to other relevant external indices • evaluating useful life estimates for reasonableness by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reviewing management’s annual assessment of useful lives ○ ensuring that no component still in use has reached or exceeded its useful life ○ reviewing for assets with an inconsistent relationship between condition and remaining useful life • where changes in useful lives were identified, evaluating whether the effective dates of the changes applied for depreciation expense were supported by appropriate evidence.

Responsibilities of the accountable officer for the financial report

The Accountable Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Accountable Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Accountable Officer is also responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to abolish the department or to otherwise cease operations.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

My objectives 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.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar6.pdf

This description forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Statement

In accordance with s.40 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*, for the year ended 30 June 2024:

- a) I received all the information and explanations I required.
- b) I consider that, the prescribed requirements in relation to the establishment and keeping of accounts were complied with in all material respects.

Prescribed requirements scope

The prescribed requirements for the establishment and keeping of accounts are contained in the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, any other Act and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019. The applicable requirements include those for keeping financial records that correctly record and explain the department's transactions and account balances to enable the preparation of a true and fair financial report.



Lisa Fraser
as delegate of the Auditor-General

30 August 2024
Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

Appendix 1: Performance statements

Table A1 Performance statements (2023–24)

Service standards	Notes	2023–24 Target/est.	2023–24 Actual
SERVICE AREA: ENABLING AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY GROWTH			
Service: Agri-business and Policy			
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Percentage of primary producers adopting drought and climate resilient practices as a result of DAF support	1	20%	38.9%
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Average cost per hour to conduct regulatory policy and reform activities		\$86	\$87
Service: Rural Economic Development			
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Proportion of stakeholders who considered that Rural Economic Development services positively influence their operations	2	70%	85%
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Average cost of regional agricultural advocacy activities	3	\$450	\$389
Service: Agri-Science Queensland			
<i>Effectiveness measures</i>			
Assessed impact of completed agricultural research, development and extension projects and/or programs (benefit cost ratio)		>4.0	4.18
Level of funding partner satisfaction that research outcomes contribute to industry productivity growth	4	90%	80%
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Percentage return on research, development and extension investment through royalty returns	5	5%	8.16%

Table A1 cont. Performance statements (2023–24)

Service standards	Notes	2023–24 Target/est.	2023–24 Actual
SERVICE AREA: QUEENSLAND BIOSECURITY SERVICES			
<i>Effectiveness measures</i>			
Proportion of significant biosecurity responses that deliver the planned outcomes to safeguard economic loss		95%	100%
Level of satisfaction with biosecurity partnership performance		>3.0	3.39
<i>Effectiveness measures</i>			
Cost of significant biosecurity responses per agricultural production unit		≥1:450	1:509
Cost of core biosecurity services per agricultural production unit		≥1:250	1:257
SERVICE AREA: FISHERIES AND FORESTRY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT			
Service: Fisheries			
<i>Effectiveness measures</i>			
Percentage of key Queensland fish stocks assessed that are considered to have no sustainability concerns		85%	93%
Percentage of units inspected that are compliant with fisheries laws		90%	88.4%
<i>Effectiveness measures</i>			
Average cost of inspections		\$900	\$841.62
Average number of inspections per full-time equivalent	6	220	221
Service: Forestry			
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Percentage of findings from the previous third-party audit confirmed as satisfactorily addressed in order to maintain certification to the Australian Standard for Sustainable Forest Management (AS4708:2013)		100%	100%
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Average expense necessary to authorise the removal of a cubic metre of forest product:	7		
a) native forest timber (expenses/m ³)		\$47.20	\$60.77
b) quarry material (expenses/m ³)		\$0.66	\$0.69

Notes

1. The variance between the 2023–24 Target/estimate and the 2023–24 Actual reflects further uptake, adoption and participation in DCAP programs in 2023–24, particularly in the DCAP Farm Business Resilience Program Projects.
2. The variance between the 2023–24 Target/estimate and the 2023–24 Actual is due to an increased number of stakeholders surveyed and an increase in positive responses against survey questions.
3. The variance between the 2023–24 Target/estimate and the 2023–24 Actual is due to some regional agricultural advocacy activities undertaken during the year being less complex and therefore requiring less time to complete.

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4. The variance between the 2023–24 Target/estimate and the 2023–24 Actual is due to a lower-than-average response rate to the survey of funding partners compared to previous years. The survey is sent to funding partners surveying their satisfaction with the quality, relevance and timeliness of processes used by Agri-Science Queensland and the outcomes delivered by individual projects.
5. The variance between the 2023–24 Target/estimate and the 2023–24 Actual is due to an increased market share of the department-bred strawberry, mango and mandarin varieties, and good seasonal growing conditions for sorghum.
6. This Service Standard has been discontinued as it is no longer considered to be a reliable measure of service delivery efficiency for the Fisheries Service due to fluctuations in the workforce throughout the reporting periods.
7. This Service Standard has been discontinued and replaced by a new Service Standard for 2024–25 with revised methodology that better reflects the average expense for the removal of a cubic metre of forest product. The variance between the 2023–24 Target/estimate and the 2023–24 Actual is due to the Forestry Service prioritising funding of additional support functions including ecology, safety and resource management, cultural heritage and native title to reduce risk associated with field operations. This has resulted in additional FTEs costed to frontline delivery.

Appendix 2: Related entities

The entities in Table A2, together with the department, form the ministerial portfolio for the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities.

The entities in Table A3 are administered for the Minister for Education, Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister for Racing.

Table A2 Related entities

Name	Type of entity	Functions	Legislation under which the entity was established	Annual reporting arrangement
Darling Downs – Moreton Rabbit Board	Statutory body	Take reasonable steps to ensure the board's operational area is kept free from rabbits	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	Annual report tabled in parliament
Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority	Statutory body	Administer approved financial assistance schemes that foster a more productive and sustainable rural and regional sector in Queensland	<i>Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994</i>	Annual report tabled in parliament
Safe Food Production Queensland	Statutory body	Regulate, under food safety schemes, the production of primary produce to ensure it is safe for human and animal consumption	<i>Food Production (Safety) Act 2000</i>	Annual report tabled in parliament
Veterinary Surgeons Board of Queensland	Statutory body	Registration of veterinary surgeons, provisions in response to misconduct, and the control of veterinary science practice	<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i>	The transactions of the entity are included in the department's financial statements

Table A3 Additional entities administered

Name	Type of entity	Functions	Legislation under which the entity was established	Annual reporting arrangement
Queensland Racing Appeals Panel	Statutory authority	Hears and decides applications for review of racing decisions of a steward and any other function given to the panel under the Act.	<i>Racing Integrity Act 2016</i>	Annual performance report to the Minister tabled in parliament The transactions of the entity are included in the department's financial statements
Queensland Racing Integrity Commission	Statutory body	Oversees the integrity and welfare standards of racing animals and participants in Queensland	<i>Racing Integrity Act 2016</i>	Annual report tabled in parliament

Appendix 3: Compliance checklist

Table A4 Compliance checklist 2023–24

Summary of requirement		Basis for requirement	Annual report reference
Letter of compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A letter of compliance from the accountable officer or statutory body to the relevant minister/s 	ARRs—section 7	1
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table of contents Glossary 	ARRs—section 9.1	iii – iv 121
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public availability 	ARRs—section 9.2	Inside front cover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpreter service statement 	<i>Queensland Government language services policy</i> ARRs—section 9.3	Inside front cover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copyright notice 	<i>Copyright Act 1968</i> ARRs—section 9.4	Inside front cover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information licensing 	<i>Queensland Government enterprise architecture—information licensing</i> ARRs—section 9.5	Inside front cover
General information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductory information 	ARRs—section 10	2 – 4, 10
Non-financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government’s objectives for the community and whole-of-government plans/specific initiatives 	ARRs—section 11.1	11 – 16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency objectives and performance indicators 	ARRs—section 11.2	17 – 29
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency service areas and service standards 	ARRs—section 11.3	6, 113 – 115
Financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of financial performance 	ARRs—section 12.1	32 – 38
Governance—management and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational structure 	ARRs—section 13.1	39
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive management 	ARRs—section 13.2	40 – 42
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government bodies (statutory bodies and other entities) 	ARRs—section 13.3	10, 116
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector ethics 	<i>Public Sector Ethics Act 1994</i> ARRs—section 13.4	44
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights 	<i>Human Rights Act 2019</i> ARRs—section 13.5	44 – 45
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland public service values 	ARRs—section 13.6	5

Table A4 cont. Compliance checklist 2023–24

Summary of requirement	Basis for requirement	Annual report reference	
Governance—risk management and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk management 	ARRs—section 14.1	46 – 47
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit committee 	ARRs—section 14.2	47 – 48
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal audit 	ARRs—section 14.3	48 – 49
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External scrutiny 	ARRs—section 14.4	49
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information systems and recordkeeping 	ARRs—section 14.5	50 – 51
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information security attestation 	ARRs—section 14.6	51
Governance—human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic workforce planning and performance 	ARRs—section 15.1	52 – 56
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment 	Directive no. 04/18: Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment ARRs—section 15.2	56
Open data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statement advising publication of information 	ARRs—section 16	51
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultancies 	ARRs—section 31.1	https://data.qld.gov.au
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas travel 	ARRs—section 31.2	https://data.qld.gov.au
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland language services policy 	ARRs—section 31.3	https://data.qld.gov.au
Financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certification of financial statements 	FAA—section 62 FPMS—sections 38, 39 and 46 ARRs—section 17.1	108
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent auditor's report 	FAA—section 62 FPMS—section 46 ARRs—section 17.2	109 – 112

FAA—*Financial Accountability Act 2009*

FPMS—Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019

ARRs—Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies

Acronyms and abbreviations

AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AFMF	Australian Fisheries Management Forum
AgTech	agricultural technology
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
ARRs	Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
BCM	business continuity management
BCP	Business and Corporate Partnership
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
CPI	consumer price index
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCAP	Drought and Climate Adaptation Program
DESI	Department of Environment, Science and Innovation
DLB	DAF Leadership Board
eDRMS	electronic document and records management system
ERA	environmentally relevant activity
ESG	environmental, social, governance
FAA	<i>Financial Accountability Act 2009</i>
FASTA	Fresh and Secure Trade Alliance
FBRP	Farm Business Resilience Program
FBT	fringe benefits tax
FIFA	Federation Internationale de Football Association
FMM	Forestry Ministers' Meeting
FPMS	Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019
FSMIS	Forest Sales and Marketing Information System
FTE	Forest Sales and Marketing Information System
GBR	Great Barrier Reef
GDP	gross domestic product
GST	goods and services tax
GVP	gross value of production
ICT	information and communication technology
IFP	Indigenous fishing permit

Acronyms and abbreviations cont.	
IGAB	Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreements
INFP	Indigenous Native Food Program
ISMS	Information Security Management System
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITP	Information and Technology Partners
KMP	key management personnel
KPI	key performance indicator
MOHRI	Minimum Obligatory Human Resource Information
MyLO	My Learning Online
NAIDOC	National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee
NCS	national cost sharing
NFAEP	National Fire Ants Eradication Program. Previously referred to as National Red Imported Fire Ants Eradication Program (NRIFAEP)
NRIFAEP	National Red Imported Fire Ants Eradication Program. Now referred to as National Fire Ants Eradication Program (NFAEP).
PALM	Pacific Australia Labour Mobility
Panama disease TR4	Panama disease Tropical Race 4
PPE	Property, plant and equipment
QAO	Queensland Audit Office
QATC	Queensland Agricultural Training Colleges
QBFP	Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol
QGIF	Queensland Government Insurance Fund
QLD	Queensland
QRIC	Queensland Racing Integrity Commission
QRIDA	Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority
QSA	Queensland State Archives
QT	Queensland Treasury
QTC	Queensland Treasury Corporation
RD&E	research, development and extension
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SVS	State Valuation Service
WDBF	wild dog barrier fence
WHS	work, health and safety; also workplace, health and safety
WIRFN	Women in Recreational Fishing Network Queensland

Glossary

Administrative Arrangements Order	a document that specifies the subject matter and legislation dealt with by particular government departments
aquaculture	the rearing of aquatic animals or cultivation of aquatic plants for food
cold chain management	the process of keeping products at the right temperature from production to use
coral bleaching	the whitening of coral resulting from loss of symbiotic algae or degradation of the algae's photosynthetic pigment
COVID-19	the coronavirus that originated in China in 2019 and was declared a global pandemic
fish aggregating devices	human-made structures anchored offshore that attract fish, making them easier to catch
forest product	any state-owned material derived from a forest (e.g. timber, seeds, foliage)
gillnet	long rectangular panels of netting with diamond-shaped mesh that are held vertically in the water column and anchored to the ocean floor at each end. Fish swim into the net and are entangled by the gills, fins and spines
gross value of production (GVP)	the value of final goods and services produced in a given period
huanglongbing disease	a bacterial disease that spreads through the tree canopy, causing decline and then death
marine heat waves	prolonged extreme oceanic warm weather events that can have devastating effects on marine ecosystems
open data	data in its rawest form, made available free of charge
Open Data portal	a collection of agency-owned datasets that allows the public to find, access and re-use raw data from the Queensland Government
oyster spat	when oysters reproduce, they spawn tiny larvae that freely swim around the water column. Once they permanently attach to a surface they are known as oyster spat
Panama disease Tropical Race 4 (TR4)	a destructive fungal disease of banana plants (of which there are four strains) that invades the vascular tissue (xylem) through the roots, causing discolouration and wilting; TR4 varies from other strains in that onset is generally quicker and the disease is generally more aggressive
red imported fire ants	small, coppery brown ants (species name <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>), originally from South America, that inflict a painful, fiery sting and could severely damage the environment, Queensland's outdoor lifestyle and the agriculture and tourism industries
varroa mite	either of the two mites <i>Varroa destructor</i> or <i>V. jacobsoni</i> , which are external parasites of bees; <i>V. jacobsoni</i> was detected in Townsville in 2016 and is the focus of a nationally cost-shared eradication program

