

Appendixes including essential disclosures

Appendix 1: Administered legislation

The public business of the State of Queensland is divided among its ministers. Each ministerial portfolio carries particular responsibilities, including the administration of relevant legislation. At 30 June 2020, DAF administered the following legislation for the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries.

Table A1 Legislation administered by DAF

Legislation	Notes
<i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994</i>	
<i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966</i>	
<i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>	
<i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>	
<i>Biological Control Act 1987</i>	
<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	
<i>Brands Act 1915</i>	
<i>Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988</i>	
<i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986 (part 5B)</i>	
<i>Exhibited Animals Act 2015</i>	
<i>Farm Business Debt Mediation Act 2017</i>	
<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	Except for fish habitat areas, which are administered with the Minister for Environment and the Great Barrier Reef, Minister for Science and Minister for the Arts, and with the Minister for Employment and Small Business and Minister for Training and Skills Development to the extent that it is relevant to the Quandamooka Aboriginal People
<i>Food Production (Safety) Act 2000</i>	
<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Jointly administered with the Minister for Environment and the Great Barrier Reef, Minister for Science and Minister for the Arts, and with the Minister for Employment and Small Business and Minister for Training and Skills Development to the extent that it is relevant to the Quandamooka Aboriginal People
<i>Racing Integrity Act 2016</i>	Administered on behalf of the Minister for Local Government, Minister for Racing and Minister for Multicultural Affairs
<i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (part 4, division 2)</i>	
<i>Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994</i>	
<i>Sugar Industry Act 1999</i>	
<i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i>	
<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i>	

Note: Since the commencement of Administrative Arrangements Order (no. 1) 2019 of 20 September 2019, DAF is no longer an Administrative Unit for the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

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.

The entity in Table A3 is administered for the Minister for Local Government, Minister for Racing and Minister for Multicultural Affairs.

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 entity administered

Name	Type of entity	Functions	Legislation under which the entity was established	Annual reporting arrangement
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: Performance statements

Table A4 Performance statements (2019–20)

	Notes	2019–20 target/ estimate	2019–20 actual result
Service area: Agriculture¹			
Service: Agribusiness and policy			
Service standards			
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Proportion of stakeholders who have a high level of satisfaction with agriculture policy and planning, consultation and engagement processes	2	70%	--
<i>Efficiency measures</i>			
Average cost per hour to conduct regulatory policy and reform activities	3	\$77	\$75
Investment in the management of the Drought Relief Assistance Scheme program as a proportion of the total claims paid under the scheme	4	10%	4.56%
Service: Rural economic development			
Service standards			
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Percentage of primary producers in Reef catchments who adopt improved management practices after participation in DAF extension programss	5	40%	75%
<i>Efficiency measure</i>			
Average cost of regional agricultural advocacy activities	6	\$780	\$460
Service: Agri-Science Queensland			
Service standards			
<i>Effectiveness measures</i>			
Assessed impact of completed agricultural research, development and extension projects and/or programs (benefit–cost ratio)	7	≥3.5	3.26
Level of funding partner satisfaction that research outcomes contribute to industry productivity growth	8	90%	100%
<i>Efficiency measure</i>			
Percentage return on research, development and extension investment through royalty returns	9	3.5%	6.22%
Service area: Biosecurity Queensland			
Service standards			
<i>Effectiveness measures</i>			
Proportion of significant biosecurity responses that deliver the planned outcomes to safeguard economic loss	10	80%	100%
Level of satisfaction with biosecurity partnership performance	11	≥3.0	3.54
<i>Efficiency measures</i>			
Cost of significant biosecurity responses per agricultural production unit	12	≥1:450	1:603
Cost of core biosecurity services per agricultural production unit	13	≥1:250	1:302

(continued)

Table A4 continued

	Notes	2019–20 target/ estimate	2019–20 actual result
Service area: Fisheries and Forestry			
Service: Fisheries			
Service standards			
<i>Effectiveness measures</i>			
Percentage of key Queensland fish stocks assessed that are considered to have no sustainability concerns	14	85%	85%
Percentage of units inspected that are compliant with fisheries laws		90%	89%
<i>Efficiency measures</i>			
Average cost of inspections	15	\$520	\$604
Average number of inspections per FTE	16	250	203
Service: Forestry			
Service standards			
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>			
Percentage of findings from the previous third-party audit confirmed as satisfactorily addressed in order to maintain certification to the <i>Australian standard: sustainable forest management (AS4708:2013)</i>	17	100%	100%
<i>Efficiency measure</i>			
Average expense necessary to authorise the removal of a cubic metre of forest product:	18		
(a) native forest timber (expenses/m ³)		\$36.00	\$36.53
(b) quarry material (expenses/m ³)		\$0.66	\$0.52

Notes

- Following a review of the Agriculture service area, there has been a change in the services delivered by the service area. The previous 'Strategic policy and planning' service has been discontinued. A new service—'Agribusiness and policy'—has been created. The focus of the 'Rural economic development' service has changed to reflect an increased emphasis on rural and regional Queensland.
- This measure covers a range of dimensions of stakeholder satisfaction including quality, satisfaction with the tools and methods of engagement, and the level of opportunity to contribute to policy direction to determine overall stakeholder satisfaction. Both quantitative and qualitative responses are sought. The stakeholder satisfaction survey was not undertaken this year due to the impacts of COVID-19 and the fact that key stakeholders were overwhelmed responding to the pandemic. A different measurement strategy will be used in 2020–21, with surveys to be undertaken after any significant engagement activity or event.
- This service standard previously aligned to the 'Strategic policy and planning' service, which has now been discontinued. It now aligns to the 'Agribusiness and policy' service. The cost for this efficiency measure is based on employee expenses for staff responsible for regulatory policy and reform.
- This service standard previously aligned to the 'Rural economic development' service. It now aligns to the 'Agribusiness and policy' service. The calculation methodology for this measure is the cost of claims paid to eligible producers divided by administration costs. Administration costs include salary, IT and phone costs of temporary staff and percentage of salary and IT costs of permanent staff based on time spent processing claims. Also included are audit costs and Information and Technology Partners' maintenance of the Drought and Disaster Assistance Management System database. The annual percentage was lower than the target of 10%, as there was a very dramatic increase in DRAS expenditure that was not matched by a similar increase in administration expenses. The greater the volume of claims received, the lower the unit cost of processing each claim becomes. The percentage for quarter 4 (April to June 2020) was 4.84% higher than for quarter 3 (January to March 2020), when an extremely heavy volume of DRAS claims were processed.
- This measure reports adoption of improved practices that can have a positive impact on resource condition and production during the surveyed period. The 2019–20 actual result is based on evaluations conducted for three large projects in the sugarcane and grazing sectors. The better than expected result is attributed to a higher degree of targeting extension support towards engaged producers, i.e. more intensive efforts focused on a smaller number of producers, who are in some cases direct project collaborators. Historically these extension programs have had more resources directed at broader awareness activities, and broader targeting of the entire community.

(continued)

Table A4 continued

6. The cost for this efficiency measure is based on the total number of and operational cost for delivering eligible activities. Advocacy activities can vary from relatively short and simple to very complex in nature. The average cost of advocacy for the year is \$460. From January to June 2020, most activities were simple and short in nature. There was also a decline in advocacy activities as staff were responding to COVID-19 activities that are not considered as part of advocacy.
7. This measure provides an estimate of benefits for the industry and the broader community associated with efficient food and fibre production generated by the use of DAF's agriscientific research outputs relative to the cost of the overall investment. Annually a sample of completed projects will be independently assessed using the methodology outlined in the Council of Rural Research and Development Corporation's *Impact assessment guidelines* and the results will be aggregated to report on this measure. The department aims to achieve at least a 3.5:1 benefit–cost ratio on investment.
8. This measure of funding partner satisfaction covers a range of dimensions that consider both the quality, relevance and timeliness of processes used by Agri-Science Queensland (ASQ) and the outcomes delivered by individual projects. Both quantitative and qualitative feedback is sought to gauge overall satisfaction and improve the service.
9. The Queensland Government investment in R&D through ASQ is calculated annually. The percentage relates to the royalty and licensing income earned by ASQ as a direct result of the government's investment in agricultural R&D. This excludes partnership payments to the university sector and Sugar Research Australia where intellectual property is not allocated to DAF, as well as research facility transition costs. The variance between the 2019–20 target/estimate and the 2019–20 actual result is due to increased market share of DAF-bred strawberry, mango, plum and mandarin varieties and increased royalties relating to DAF-developed vaccines.
10. The measure provides an assessment of the initial effectiveness of biosecurity decision-making and responses. Significant biosecurity responses include national cost-share, other deed agreed and state responses that have a cost–benefit analysis undertaken as part of the funding approval process. A response to a biosecurity incident is considered to have met the expected rate of return if eradication or containment has been achieved within the specified terms and period within the response agreement. Where a further agreement and terms are agreed, this is reported as a new response. The target recognises the potential for renegotiation of deliverables against funding level agreements. The target/estimate of 80% is a minimum expectation; however, DAF consistently strives for 100%. Biosecurity failures reduce the financial sustainability of agribusinesses, which can lead to economic and job losses. Trading partners are demanding higher product assurance and certification that Queensland product is free of pests and diseases. Effective biosecurity responses and swift return to trade following eradication leads to trading partner confidence and ongoing investment in agriculture.
11. This measure assesses the effectiveness of the intended partnership arrangements. Five key dimensions of satisfaction (mutual trust, clarity of purpose, collaboration, role clarity, and empowerment of responsibility), as well as overall satisfaction with the partnership arrangements, are measured. The scale is 1–5, low to high.
12. This measure is calculated and expressed as a ratio of the 5-year average of the gross value of production (GVP) over the expenditure on the significant incident responses delivered in a given year. The GVP is the value of primary industry commodities produced to the farm gate. Expenditure on biosecurity incident responses can vary significantly between years depending on factors such as the number, size and location of incursions detected during the year. The 2019–20 actual result is based on the available GVP for 5 years from 2014–15 to 2018–19. These are the latest official figures. Performance exceeded the 2019–20 target/estimate as the cost of managing incidents was less than anticipated when compared to the value of production protected. A minimum target is used to ensure, and permit assessment of, value for money in response actions.
13. This measure is calculated and expressed as a ratio of the 5-year average of the GVP over the base-funded expenditure for core biosecurity services. Core biosecurity services include animal and plant biosecurity, invasive plants and animals, policy and corporate support services. A ratio is used to demonstrate the link between the value of the industry/sector safeguarded/protected and the investment in biosecurity services. The 2019–20 actual result is based on the available GVP for 5 years from 2014–15 to 2018–19. These are the latest official figures.
14. Under the nationally consistent system for stock status assessment, an assessment of all Queensland species of importance is completed over 24 months. A different group of species/stocks will be assessed each year and there will be a reassessment of any stocks of concern.
15. Cost of inspections is determined by the number of inspections undertaken by authorised officers of the QBFP and the annual cost of the QBFP. The QBFP conducts both fisheries inspections for DAF and boating safety inspections on behalf of other agencies such as the Department of Transport and Main Roads. The increase in the average cost of inspections for the year is a result of the COVID-19 response, with less inspections than business-as-usual being conducted. The increase is also a result of moving to an intelligence-based compliance program resulting in officers dedicating more time to intelligence gathering and more complex investigations rather than on-water inspections.
16. This measure is the number of inspections undertaken by authorised officers of the QBFP. The 2019–20 actual result is lower than the 2019–20 target/estimate due to the move to an intelligence-based compliance program resulting in officers dedicating more time to intelligence gathering and more complex investigations rather than on-water inspection.
17. Certification to the Australian standard is voluntary and pursued as a value-adding credential for state-owned timber. This certification enables purchasers of state-owned timber to promote and label their products as sourced from responsibly managed forests. This chain-of-custody process helps DAF customers to access increasingly discerning markets requiring legally sourced and environmentally credentialed timber products. It also provides the Queensland community with confidence that certified forest areas have been determined to meet high standards of sustainable management through independent review. The department endeavours to satisfactorily address all significant audit findings within a 12-month period to maintain certification.
18. This measure is the cost of authorising and subsequent administration of the sales permits only and it does not include forest or quarry operational costs, which are the responsibility of the permit holder. The volume of material removed is recorded by measure or load dockets and electronic data transfers submitted by sales permit holders. The target is set well in advance of the coming year using best available projections at the time. Sales quantities and budgeted expenditure become more certain as the year progresses and may result in a variation from the target.

Appendix 4: Human rights

Actions taken to further the objects of the *Human Rights Act 2019*

In July 2019, the department established the internal Human Rights Act Implementation Steering Committee to manage DAF's alignment to the *Human Rights Act 2019*. The steering committee is chaired by the department's Deputy Director-General, Corporate. A dedicated human rights project coordinator was appointed to manage the department's implementation phase of the Act.

Through the department's steering committee, DAF has undertaken numerous activities to promote, implement and embed human rights. These include:

- introducing mandatory introductory online training, delivering face-to-face training to over 300 staff and developing 2 internal training videos related to human rights applicable to DAF's work
- making information accessible to staff through 4 new intranet pages, profiling 15 human rights news stories, distributing posters within the Brisbane and regional offices and disseminating a large number of all-staff emails to raise awareness of the Act and draw staff attention to the requirement to act and make decisions compatibly with human rights
- providing support and information sessions to statutory authorities to assist them to be equipped with the information needed to prepare for the commencement of the Act
- embedding the consideration of human rights into business-as-usual processes by developing a human rights compatibility guide, updating internal briefing note templates, amending strategic and operational reporting templates and integrating human rights into DAF's complaints management framework.

Throughout the COVID-19 response, DAF has played an important role in the government's efforts to protect and support Queenslanders. The department is mindful of its obligation to operate compatibly with the Act, taking actions and making decisions that are consistent with requirements of the Act. To ensure employees and stakeholders have been kept informed of any pandemic-related service interruptions and impacts, DAF stood up its State Control Centre and assembled the Agriculture Coordination Group to manage the department's response and recovery activities, both internally and externally.

Actions and decisions taken during COVID-19 by the department to protect, respect and promote human rights included:

- working with industry and producers to develop responsive solutions that maintained both the public health and production needs of our communities, such as
 - working with agriculture, commercial fishing and processing businesses to safely manage workers required for seasonal work, keeping Queensland's food supplies secure
 - introducing a funding package, the Emergency Animal Welfare COVID-19 Exhibited Animal Assistance Program, to support licensed exhibitors with the continued care and management of authorised animals
 - ensuring beekeepers had flexible access to emergency sugar supplies to reduce frequency of contact
- engaging a provider to conduct health screening for workers travelling into western Queensland local government areas to stop the spread of COVID-19 into vulnerable communities and suspending services that were not considered essential or were unable to be undertaken in compliance with social distancing requirements in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to protect vulnerable people
- supporting staff to work from home, based on the Chief Health Officer's directions
- ensuring vulnerable staff were supported and treated equally, and in way that protected their right to privacy when accommodating school closures and caring responsibilities, plus establishing new and innovative ways of supporting workers to remain productive, maintain key services and stay safe.

Human rights complaints received

Since the commencement of the *Human Rights Act 2019* on 1 January 2020, the department has received six external customer complaints that were assessed as human rights complaints.

All six complaints related to property rights, specifically activity relating to the provision of services by the department on or near a person's property. The complaints had not been identified as human rights complaints by the customers, and each customer was satisfied with the department's actions. Outcomes included providing further explanation, implementation of service improvements and departmental apologies as appropriate.

Progress towards full compatibility with the *Human Rights Act 2019*

DAF has made significant progress to review its legislation, policies, procedures and practices for compatibility with the Act.

DAF administers 39 pieces of legislation, comprising 19 Acts and 20 pieces of subordinate legislation and other statutory instruments. All sections of DAF-administered legislation have been reviewed to determine which sections engage human rights. A department-wide review of its extensive list of policies and procedures is largely completed, with 96% reviewed for compatibility with the Act.

Appendix 5: Cross-government commitments

The following intergovernmental agreements influenced the way DAF delivered its services.

Reef 2050 Plan

The *Reef 2050 long-term sustainability plan* (Reef 2050 Plan) provides the framework for the actions of the Australian and Queensland governments to protect and manage the Great Barrier Reef. DAF contributed to 38 of the 51 actions in the Reef 2050 Plan including initiatives now completed under the *Sustainable fisheries strategy 2017–2027*. The *Charter fishing action plan 2018–2021* was released in August 2018. DAF has continued efforts under the strategy and the aligned *Reef 2050 water quality improvement plan 2017–2022*. DAF works directly with producers to improve their practices with the aim of improving Reef water quality and works with fishers to implement ecologically sustainable fishing policy.

Intergovernmental Agreement on Implementing Water Reform in the Murray–Darling Basin

The Queensland Murray–Darling Basin Regional Economic Diversification Program was established as part of the structural adjustment program resulting from the Basin Plan 2012. It is designed to stimulate economic activity and jobs in areas affected by reductions in irrigation water allocations that have occurred as part of the Basin Plan. DAF administers the High Value Horticulture Value Chains project, which extends through to 2021, developing new high-value export-oriented horticulture value chains in the region to maximise economic return from the available irrigation water.

Accreditation of aquaculture discharge adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Queensland law is accredited under the federal Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Aquaculture) Regulations 2000. Based on this agreement, separate permission from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority is not required to operate any land-based aquaculture facility that discharges aquaculture waste to a waterway leading to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Intergovernmental Agreement

Schedule E of the agreement recognises Australia's international responsibilities for the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area under the World Heritage Convention, Offshore Constitutional Settlement arrangements, the intergovernmental agreement, and associated Australian and Queensland government legislative provisions. A ministerial forum ensures both governments apply the guiding principles established in the intergovernmental agreement to fishing and collection of fisheries resources in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

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 in the Queensland East Coast.

Regulation of agricultural chemicals and veterinary medicines

The department commenced implementation of initiatives associated with the national reform agenda to achieve a harmonised framework for the regulation of agricultural chemicals and veterinary medicines (agvet chemicals). To date, the department's initiatives include harmonising the policy approaches to recordkeeping, training and licensing requirements, to apply to all users of agvet chemicals in Queensland. These national policies were agreed to by members of the Agriculture Ministers' Forum in 2017 and 2018. DAF's work on the other agreed reform initiatives, and its participation in the national Harmonised Agvet Chemicals Control of Use Task Group, continues.

Appendix 6: Compliance checklist

Table A5 Compliance checklist (2019–20)

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	i–ii 148
	<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 10.1	2–3, 14–16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machinery-of-government changes 	ARRs—sections 10.2, 31 and 32	Not applicable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency role and main functions 	ARRs—section 10.2	14
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating environment 	ARRs—section 10.3	4–5, 16, 18
Non-financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government’s objectives for the community 	ARRs—section 11.1	4, 17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other whole-of-government plans/specific initiatives 	ARRs—section 11.2	17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency objectives and performance indicators 	ARRs—section 11.3	14, 22–49
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency service areas and service standards 	ARRs—section 11.4	15, 137–139
Financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of financial performance 	ARRs—section 12.1	6–13
Governance—management and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational structure 	ARRs—section 13.1	19
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive management 	ARRs—section 13.2	20–21
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government bodies (statutory bodies and other entities) 	ARRs—section 13.3	15, 136
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector ethics 	<i>Public Sector Ethics Act 1994</i> ARRs—section 13.4	54
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights 	<i>Human Rights Act 2019</i> ARRs—section 13.5	54, 140–141
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland public service values 	ARRs—section 13.6	15

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Table A5 continued

Summary of requirement		Basis for requirement	Annual report reference
Governance—risk management and accountability	• Risk management	ARRs—section 14.1	55–56
	• Audit committee	ARRs—section 14.2	57
	• Internal audit	ARRs—section 14.3	58
	• External scrutiny	ARRs—section 14.4	59
	• Information systems and recordkeeping	ARRs—section 14.5	60–61
Governance—human resources	• Strategic workforce planning and performance	ARRs—section 15.1	62–65
	• Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment	<i>Directive no.04/18: early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment</i> ARRs—section 15.2	63
Open data	• Statement advising publication of information	ARRs—section 16	61
	• Consultancies	ARRs—section 33.1	data.qld.gov.au
	• Overseas travel	ARRs—section 33.2	data.qld.gov.au
	• <i>Queensland language services policy</i>	ARRs—section 33.3	data.qld.gov.au
Financial statements	• Certification of financial statements	FAA—section 62 FPMS—sections 38, 39 and 46 ARRs—section 17.1	129
	• Independent auditor’s report	FAA—section 62 FPMS—section 46 ARRs—section 17.2	130–134

FAA—*Financial Accountability Act 2009*

FPMS—*Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*

ARRs—*Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies*

Acronyms and abbreviations

AgMAC	Agricultural Ministerial Advisory Council
agvet chemicals	agricultural chemicals and veterinary medicines
ASQ	Agri-Science Queensland
BQMAC	Biosecurity Queensland Ministerial Advisory Council
CALS	Chemical Application Licensing System
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
D.A.V.E	Digital Audio Visual Environment
DCAP	Drought and Climate Adaptation Program
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DRAS	Drought Relief Assistance Scheme
DSDTI	Department of State Development, Tourism and Innovation
FAD	fish-aggregating device
FIFA	Federation Internationale de Football Association
GRASS	Grazing Resilience and Sustainable Solutions
GST	goods and services tax
GVP	gross value of production
ICT	information and communication technology
ISMS	Information Security Management System
IT	information technology
MDRG	Market Diversification and Resilience Grants
NAIDOC	National Aborigines and [Torres Strait] Islanders Day Observance Committee
NMG	National Management Group
PaRIS	Project and Reporting Information System

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Acronyms and abbreviations continued

QAO	Queensland Audit Office
QATC	Queensland Agricultural Training Colleges
QBFP	Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol
QRIC	Queensland Racing Integrity Commission
QRIDA	Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority
RANGER	Resources, Authorities, Notations, Geospatial, Entities and Reporting system
RAPAD	Remote Area Planning and Development Board
R&D	research and development
RD&E	research, development and extension
SCC	State Control Centre
UQ	The University of Queensland
WHS	workplace health and safety

Glossary

Administrative Arrangements Order	a document that specifies the subject matter and legislation dealt with by particular government departments
African swine fever	an infectious viral disease (currently not in Australia) of domestic and feral pigs that can result in a very high mortality rate in infected pigs and significantly impact pig production; it does not affect people or other animals and there is no available vaccine or treatment
aquaculture	the rearing of aquatic animals or cultivation of aquatic plants for food
browsing ants	small, slender, shiny black ants originating from the drier climates of southern Europe and the Mediterranean (species name <i>Lepisiota frauenfeldi</i>), whose single colony can support many queens, making them able to form super colonies, which can seriously impact surrounding native flora and fauna
category C assistance	assistance available to primary producers for severe impact events (with approval from the Prime Minister), including community recovery packages and clean-up and recovery grants
COVID-19	the coronavirus that originated in China in 2019 and was declared a global pandemic
cyber hygiene	steps taken by computer users to maintain the health of their computers and devices, and improve online security to prevent the theft, corruption or unavailability of their information
electric ants	tiny, golden brown ants (species name <i>Wasmannia punctata</i>) that congregate under rocks, leaf litter etc. and can give sharp stings that can cause prolonged pain, itchiness, pustules and even blindness in small animals
fall armyworm	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , a destructive pest initially detected in the Torres Strait in January 2020 before spreading to numerous Queensland sites (including Bamaga, Croydon, South Johnstone, Tolga, Lakeland, Mareeba, the Burdekin, Bowen, Richmond, Clermont, Emerald, Mackay, Biloela, Bundaberg, Dysart and Longreach); their larvae have been reported to feed on more than 350 plant species, and impact economically important cultivated grasses such as maize, rice, sorghum, sugarcane and wheat, as well as fruit, vegetable and cotton crops
food fraud	altering, misrepresenting, mislabelling, substituting or tampering with any food product (in the raw material, an ingredient, the final product or the food's packaging) at any point along the farm-to-table food supply chain
forest product	any material derived from a forest for commercial use (e.g. log timber, other timber, seed, foliage, wildflowers)
four tropical weeds	six weed species that are native to tropical America but have been introduced into North Queensland and are now targeted for eradication—Koster's curse (<i>Clidemia hirta</i>), limnocharis (<i>Limnocharis flava</i>), miconia (<i>Miconia calvescens</i> , <i>M. nervosa</i> , <i>M. racemosa</i>) and mikania vine (<i>Mikania micrantha</i>)
fruit flies	small flies that lay their eggs in developing fruit, causing serious damage to and restricting market access for a wide range of fruit and vegetable crops; some species are present in Australia (e.g. Queensland fruit fly) and some are exotic to the country (e.g. oriental fruit fly)

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Glossary continued

grazing	the use of land for the production of animals that are fed on native or introduced pastures or plants
gross value of production	the value of final goods and services produced in a given period
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 Queensland Government
Panama disease tropical race 4	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; tropical race 4 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
red witchweed	a parasitic weed that grows attached to the roots of a 'host plant' and robs it of water and nutrients, suppressing its growth; hosts includes commercially important grasses and summer cereals
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
white spot disease	a highly contagious disease affecting prawns and other crustaceans but presenting no risk to humans

