
AGRICULTURE
VICTORIA
SERVICES
Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd
Annual Report 2025–26
VICTORIA
State Government
Energy, Environment and Climate Action

Cover image: Spring arrives in a blaze of gold, with canola blooms stretching across the Victorian countryside
Credit: Agriculture Victoria

Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd (AVS)
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Directors

Mr Richard Jagger – Chair
(from 26 June 2026)

Ms Sandra (Sam) Andersen – Chair
(to 31 May 2026)

Ms Dianne Angus

Dr David Burns (from 1 June 2026)

Dr Amanda Caples (to 31 May 2026)

Mr Geoff Harry

Mr John Harvey (from 1 June 2026)

Dr Roya Khalil (from 1 June 2026)

Ms Jane Perrier

Chief Executive Officer

Ms Michelle Goldsmith

Company Secretary

Ms Alexandra Bellman
(4 April 2025 to 14 May 2026)

Ms Natasha Twigg
(14 May 2026 to present)

Auditors

Victorian Auditor-General's Office
Level 24, 35 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd acknowledges and respects Victorian Traditional Owners as the original custodians of Victoria's land and waters, their unique ability to care for Country and deep spiritual connection to it. We honour Elders past and present, whose knowledge and wisdom has ensured the continuation of culture and traditional practices.

We are committed to genuinely partner, and meaningfully engage, with Victoria's Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities to support the protection of Country, the maintenance of spiritual and cultural practices and their broader aspirations in the 21st century and beyond.

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Researchers assess cereal crop performance in the laboratory, supporting the development of more productive and resilient farming systems for Victoria

Responsible Body Declaration

Hon. Michaela Settle MP
Minister for Agriculture
Level 22, 50 Lonsdale Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Australia

Dear Minister

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd's Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2026.

Yours sincerely



Richard Jagger
Chair

Message from the Chair

It is my pleasure to present the Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd (AVS) Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026, my first as Chair of the AVS Board. During the year, it has been a privilege to work alongside the AVS Board, AVS staff and our research and industry collaborators to oversee a period of continued strong delivery and growing impact.

As the Board reflects on the year, we remain confident in the enduring value AVS delivers on behalf of the State of Victoria through the stewardship and commercialisation of agricultural research. Positioned at the intersection of government, science and industry, AVS plays a unique and increasingly important role in translating public investment into practical, high-impact outcomes for farmers, regional communities and the broader economy.

In a time of mounting global uncertainty, while agriculture is facing accelerating pressures from climate change, supply-chain disruption and geopolitical instability, innovation becomes even more crucial to Victorian agricultural productivity. Against this backdrop, AVS continues to convert world-class research into solutions that strengthen the resilience, sustainability and sovereign capability of Victoria's agriculture sector.

A key focus for the Board during the year has been the continued delivery of the *AVS Strategy 2024–2027: Grow*. Building on the foundations established in its first year, the Strategy now underpins a more pro-active and targeted approach to impact, complementing traditional commercialisation of research project outputs with forward thinking design and delivery of mission-led initiatives addressing Victoria's most pressing agricultural challenges. This approach demands closer alignment across the agricultural innovation ecosystem and stronger engagement with industry, research and policy partners to ensure our investments are directed to areas of highest priority and greatest potential impact.

Consistent with our strategy to accelerate long-term impact, AVS significantly increased its investment activity this year, deploying $3.2 million (2025: $2.2 million) and approving a further $9.4 million to be deployed over the next four years (2025: $7.6 million). This deliberate shift saw investment expenditure rise to nearly 50% of total spend as we strengthen our portfolio and diversify our future royalty pipeline.

As a result, the net operating result declined to $5.2 million (2025: $5.6 million). The net result of $4.4 million (2025: $5.8 million) also reflects the one-off impact of the wind-up of SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd.

The Board is encouraged by the continued strength of AVS's financial position and investment portfolio. AVS royalty revenue has remained strong, with net royalty revenue exceeding $7.2 million. This sustained royalty income continues to underpin AVS's capacity to reinvest in future technologies that address critical challenges such as climate resilience, sustainability, biosecurity and productivity. As the commercial life of AVS's HT barley trait patents comes to an end and associated revenue declines, efforts to build a strong pipeline of investible opportunities will be critical to underpin ongoing sustainability

This year also marks a period of transition for the Board, and I would like to acknowledge with sincere appreciation the contributions of our former Chair, Ms Sandra (Sam) Andersen, and outgoing Director, Dr Amanda Caples. Over a decade with AVS, Sam provided strong and principled leadership, bringing a dynamic investment perspective grounded in deep and practical experience across the agricultural sector. Sam was instrumental in strengthening AVS's commercial discipline and ensuring the organisation remained focused on delivering long-term value for Victoria's agriculture sector. Amanda's contribution to the Board has been equally impactful. As Victoria's Lead Scientist, she brought exceptional insight into the Victorian innovation system and the critical role of government in sustaining it. Her wise and considered counsel enriched Board deliberations and strengthened AVS's approach to translating research into real-world application and impact. Together, their leadership and guidance have played a significant role in shaping AVS's strategic direction, governance maturity and focus on impact, the benefits of which will be felt across AVS for many years to come. On behalf of the Board, I thank them both for their outstanding service and wish them every success in the next chapter of their careers.

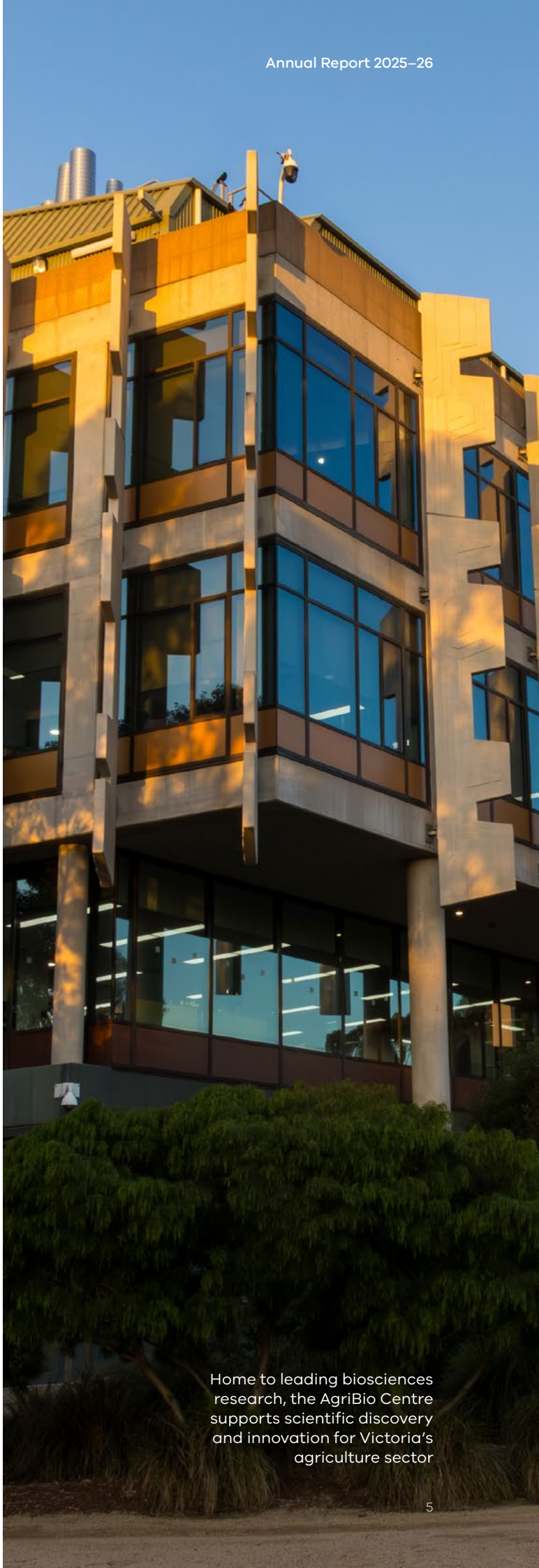
In their place, we are delighted to welcome Dr David Burns, Mr John Harvey and Dr Roya Khalil to the Board, who bring collective experience across policy, agribusiness, commercialisation and innovation, with significant relevance to AVS.

On behalf of the Board, I thank my fellow Directors for their ongoing commitment and stewardship throughout the year. I acknowledge the dedication and professionalism of the AVS Executive and staff, and the strong partnership with colleagues at Agriculture Science and Technology (AST), whose scientific excellence underpins the impact we collectively deliver.

As I take the helm at this exciting time, I look ahead with confidence in AVS's ability to build on the momentum achieved and continue to accelerate innovation that strengthens Victoria's agriculture sector for the benefit of current and future generations.



Richard Jagger
Chair



Home to leading biosciences research, the AgriBio Centre supports scientific discovery and innovation for Victoria's agriculture sector



Dairy cattle at the Ellinbank SmartFarm, supporting the development and adoption of innovative farming practices across Victoria's dairy sector

Message from the CEO

During the year, AVS continued to focus on amplifying the value of the Victorian Government's investment in agricultural research by accelerating the journey from discovery to on-farm application. Through our collaborations with AST and partners, we have worked to ensure that world-class science is translated into practical solutions that deliver measurable benefits for Victorian farmers, industry and communities.

The second year of delivering the *AVS Strategy 2024–2027: Grow* has been a period of strong momentum. AVS increased its overall investment commitments and expanded industry collaborations, strengthening our innovation pipeline. We made targeted new investments across priority areas including sustainable methods of pest control, high-value canola, and more digestible forages – projects that are building the foundations for long-term agricultural productivity, sustainability and resilience.

These new commitments are complemented by the continued strong performance of our existing 'in-market' portfolio, providing a stable financial platform that enables sustained and strategic reinvestment. Commercial uptake of these technologies, including widely adopted crop traits, continues to demonstrate the value that effective translation of research can deliver for farm productivity, profitability and industry confidence.

AVS has also continued to strengthen its internal capability and systems to ensure we remain well positioned to manage a growing and increasingly complex investment portfolio. During the year, we focussed on building specialist investment, commercialisation and portfolio management expertise that underpins our ability to deliver on AVS's ambitious vision.

Collaboration and co-design remain central to our approach. We recognise that pursuing innovation in isolation will not deliver the impact profile we are seeking. Accordingly, AVS is actively embracing deeper collaboration with industry, academic partners and policy colleagues to ensure research, commercialisation and investment is shaped by end-user needs and that returns are optimised across the innovation lifecycle.

Our investment focus reflects the need to support a more resilient and adaptive agricultural system. Priorities such as nitrogen-use efficiency, lower-carbon agricultural systems and climate-ready production technologies are essential to responding to changing global conditions, supporting productivity under a changing climate, and strengthening Victoria's sovereign capability in agricultural research and innovation.

We have also deepened our partnership with AST. Alongside directing capital into priority commercialisation endeavours, we have provided specialist support in innovation strategy and legal services including intellectual property management, helping to protect, position and progress innovations towards impact on farm.

Looking ahead, AVS will continue to scale the deployment of funds, deepen strategic partnerships, and connect collaborators with AST's advanced research infrastructure and expertise. By doing so, we aim to identify and progress innovations with the potential to drive transformational change across Victoria's agricultural sector.

I sincerely thank the brilliant AVS team for their dedication and performance throughout the year, and our partners at AST, industry and government for their ongoing collaboration and shared commitment to impact.



Michelle Goldsmith
Chief Executive Officer

AVS Highlights 2025–26

15
active investment projects through the year

34
patent families held in 33 countries

$7.2 million
royalty revenues



92%
of IP assets in active use

Over
$9.4 million
new investment approved for research and translation programs

45
commercial and technical service agreements executed

3
potentially transformational new investment projects added to our portfolio

80%
of projects involve an industry partner

$3.2 million
deployed to enable translation of ideas to on-farm solutions

13
Intellectual property protection disclosures accepted

About us

Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd (AVS) is responsible for protecting and commercialising technologies created by Agriculture Science and Technology (AST), a division of Agriculture Victoria, within the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA, or 'the Department').

A private company incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), AVS holds a significant intellectual property (IP) portfolio and seeks to create value on behalf of the State and other equity holders. AVS is self-funded and relies on investment income and service fees to support operations and ensure ongoing viability.

AVS seeks to invest in projects that deliver positive impacts for Victoria in areas including productivity, biosecurity, sustainability and climate change, and align with Victorian Government strategy and priorities.

Our strategy

The *AVS Strategy 2024–27: Grow* guides the focus of our efforts to ensure continued impact for Victorian agriculture in alignment with Victorian government priorities. Developed in consultation with stakeholders and introduced in July 2024, the strategy recognises the compelling rationale for Victoria to minimise environmental impacts associated with agriculture, develop and grow export markets, maintain food security and secure an improved quality of life for farmers. It responds to the significant global and regional challenges facing agriculture, including climate change, sustainability, geopolitical uncertainty, trade disruptions, changing customer demands and on-farm productivity.

We seek to amplify and grow the value generated by the Victorian government's investment in research, informed by the specific needs of Victorian farmers and industry, aligned with three major imperatives:

Grow a portfolio with the greatest impact for all

- invest in projects that focus on a triple bottom line (economic, social and environmental benefit)
- secure value-adding collaborators to accelerate innovations to market
- capture and protect valuable IP
- maximise commercial returns.

Grow initiatives that leverage the highest value for AST research

- enable validation of the most promising research and technology
- assist commercial partners to develop products based on validated technologies
- ensure active portfolio management for efficient allocation of investment and effort.

Grow sustainable foundations so we have capacity for scale

- cultivate strong relationships with AST researchers and industry stakeholders
- actively seek to build collaborations
- secure a steady talent pipeline
- maintain financial sustainability
- operate within robust governance structures.

More information about our strategy is available at www.agvicservices.com.au

The AVS model – creating value in the agriculture sector

AVS plays an important and unique role in the ecosystem that underpins Victoria's globally competitive agricultural sector. Working in partnership with AST, we play an essential role in driving innovations and solutions that have a clear route to market and deliver significant benefit for Victorian farmers and the broader economy. We help translate the needs of farmers into targeted research, drive investment and partnerships, and enable new technologies and practices to move from concept to on-farm use.

AVS's value proposition lies in extending the impact and reach of world-class agricultural research and accelerating the time from research discovery to application in market. We do this by supporting the development, commercial readiness and uptake of innovations. We ensure that efforts respond to industry demands, address market gaps and align with government priorities.

AVS's corporate structure as an independent company, its alignment to government priorities and close links to industry and technology partners, position AVS as an integral part of Victoria's agricultural innovation ecosystem.

We achieve our aims using our:

- Customer, consumer and farmer insights
- Financial, commercialisation and investment expertise
- Connectivity and partnerships with government and industry.

How we work

- Strong relationships with AST researchers mean that we engage early in the value creation process
- We invest only where it is consistent with the role of government and aligns with industry needs as well as our stated impact goals
- We remain close to our investments, working with AST and influencing outcomes across project stages, from research strategy through to product delivery to market
- Our model is an efficient and effective way to build public assets
- We strive to deliver strong economic, environmental and societal impacts to Victoria.

AVS alignment with Victorian Government policy priorities

AVS contributes to the achievement of Victorian Government priorities by ensuring agricultural research is translated into practical outcomes that support productivity, sustainability and economic growth. Examples of the ways AVS delivers against key government strategies are outlined below

Economic Growth Statement Victoria: Open for Business (2024) and Regional Economic Growth Strategies

- Delivers economic, environmental and societal benefits for Victorian agriculture
- Supports business growth through research–industry partnerships
- Strengthens commercial pathways for emerging technologies
- Enables investment-ready innovation through trials and development at AgriBio and SmartFarms
- Improves productivity on farms through value added crops and enhanced livestock management
- Improves livestock health, welfare, fertility and production
- Supports development of mRNA technologies to improve crop productivity and quality



Strong, innovative, sustainable: A new strategy for Agriculture in Victoria (2020)

- Enables validation and uptake of advanced production systems
- Supports development and adoption of precision agriculture, digital tools and automation
- Evaluates fertiliser innovation opportunities to respond to changing fuel and fertiliser supply challenges



Victoria's Biosecurity Strategy (2023)

- Supports development and commercialisation of targeted biosecurity solutions
- Enables environmentally sustainable pest detection, monitoring and control technologies
- Supports technologies to reduce pest and disease losses



Victoria's Climate Change Strategy 2026–2030

- Accelerates commercialisation and scale-up of climate technologies
- Invests in methane reduction technologies and low-emissions livestock systems
- Invests in generation of climate resilient crop varieties
- Supports deployment of feed additives and carbon measurement tools
- Drives innovation to improve drought resilience, water efficiency and heat tolerance on farms

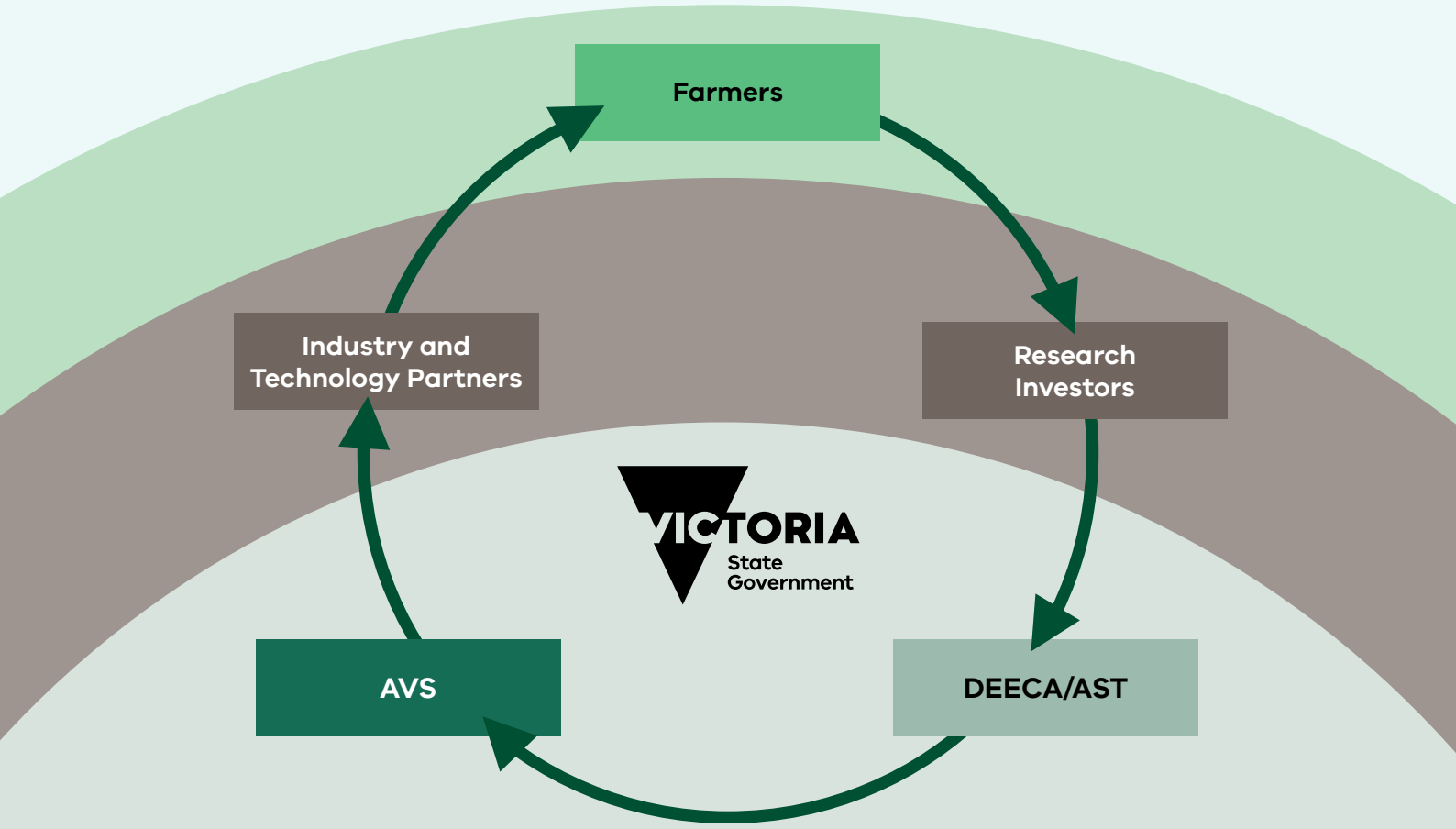




The Mildura SmartFarm provides a real-world environment for testing emerging technologies that support more productive, sustainable and resilient horticultural systems

Our value ecosystem

AVS, together with AST, drives the value chain that flows from the needs of farmers to targeted research, investment and partnership, to deliver innovations to farmers.



Shifting focus – Shaping research for impact as a mission-led investor

In line with a desire to escalate deployment of investment funding, AVS is exploring new ways to build a robust pipeline of impactful opportunities. In early 2026, AVS brought together its Board, senior leaders from across Agriculture Victoria and industry partners for a strategic review of priority areas of need, with an emphasis on the dairy sector. The discussion synthesised government, research and industry perspectives to focus on where AVS can deliver the greatest impact for Victorian agriculture.

The review highlighted AVS's growing role, at the interface of research, industry and government, to turn science into outcomes that matter on farms and across supply chains. Strong shared interest in lifting productivity, building resilience and strengthening biosecurity reinforces the importance of commercial pathways that support uptake and real-world impact.

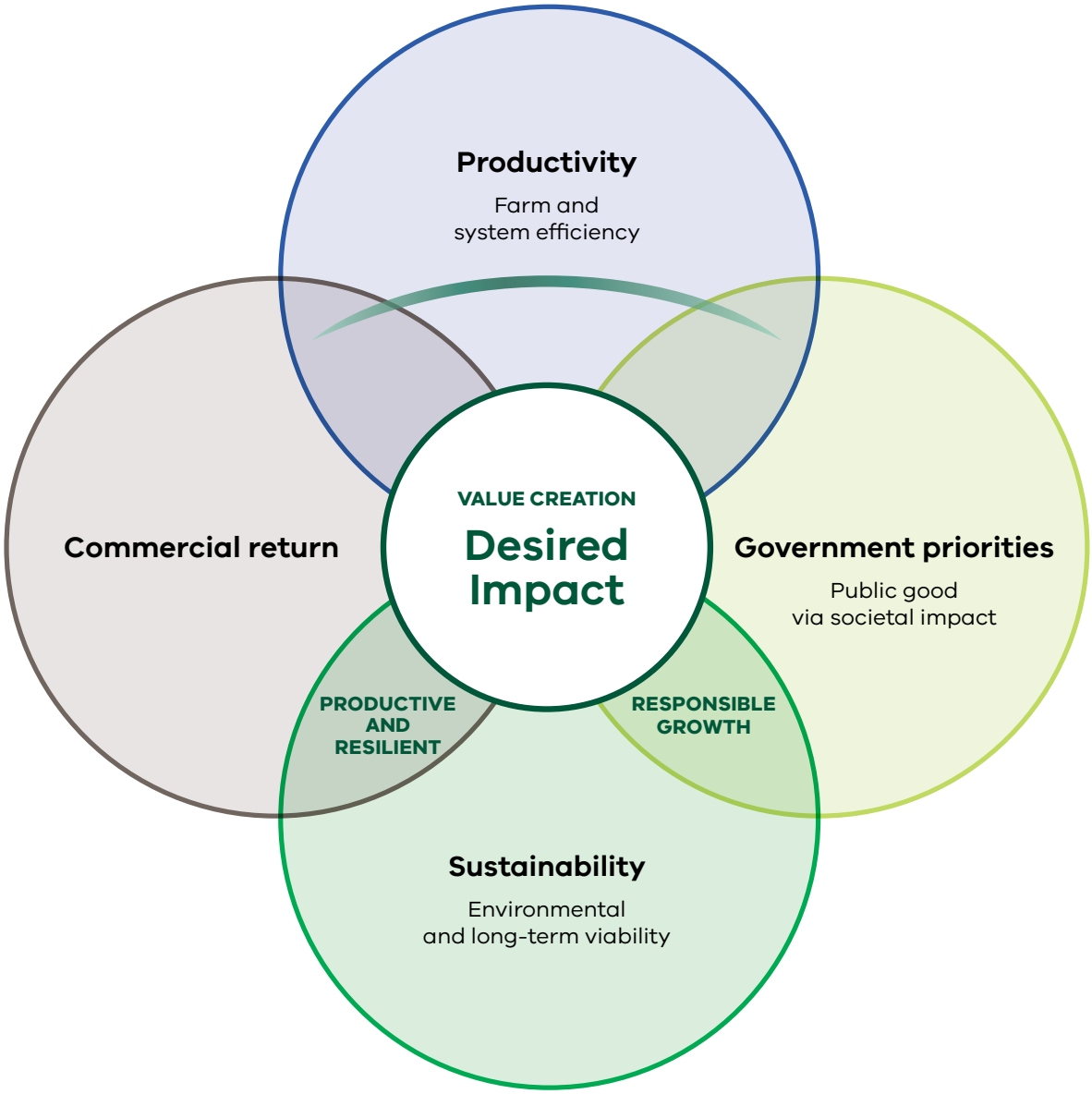


Plant breeding research underway in a controlled environment, accelerating the development of future crop varieties for Victorian agriculture

As the *Grow* strategy continues to mature, AVS is sharpening its focus through a mission-led approach to its investments. Working closely with Agriculture Victoria, AST and industry, AVS is shaping priority missions and driving the co-design of targeted research and translation programs where strategic investment can drive outcomes and impact in areas such as:

- Lower carbon impact grains
- Sustainable dairy products
- Climate resilient crops
- Sustainable pest control solutions
- Reducing nitrogen usage
- Low-cost genotyping and genomics.

This approach provides clear direction, strengthens collaboration across the system and helps focus effort on outcomes that deliver lasting economic, environmental and societal benefits for Victorian agriculture. It reinforces AVS's role as a partner that brings people together around shared priorities that serve both industry and the public good.



Our activities

Our impact

AVS seeks to grow a portfolio with the greatest impact for all. This extends our focus beyond that of a traditional investor or technology transfer office and draws on our unique position in the Victorian agricultural landscape to amplify the value generated by research.

Aligned with the *AVS Strategy 2024–2027: Grow*, impact drives AVS's activities and investment approach. In addition to economic benefit, AVS actively seeks to invest in technologies that will deliver positive environmental and societal outcomes. To support a consistent and transparent approach, AVS and AST jointly developed a shared triple-bottom-line impact framework, introduced in March 2025, to guide the assessment of impact across the agricultural innovation value chain.

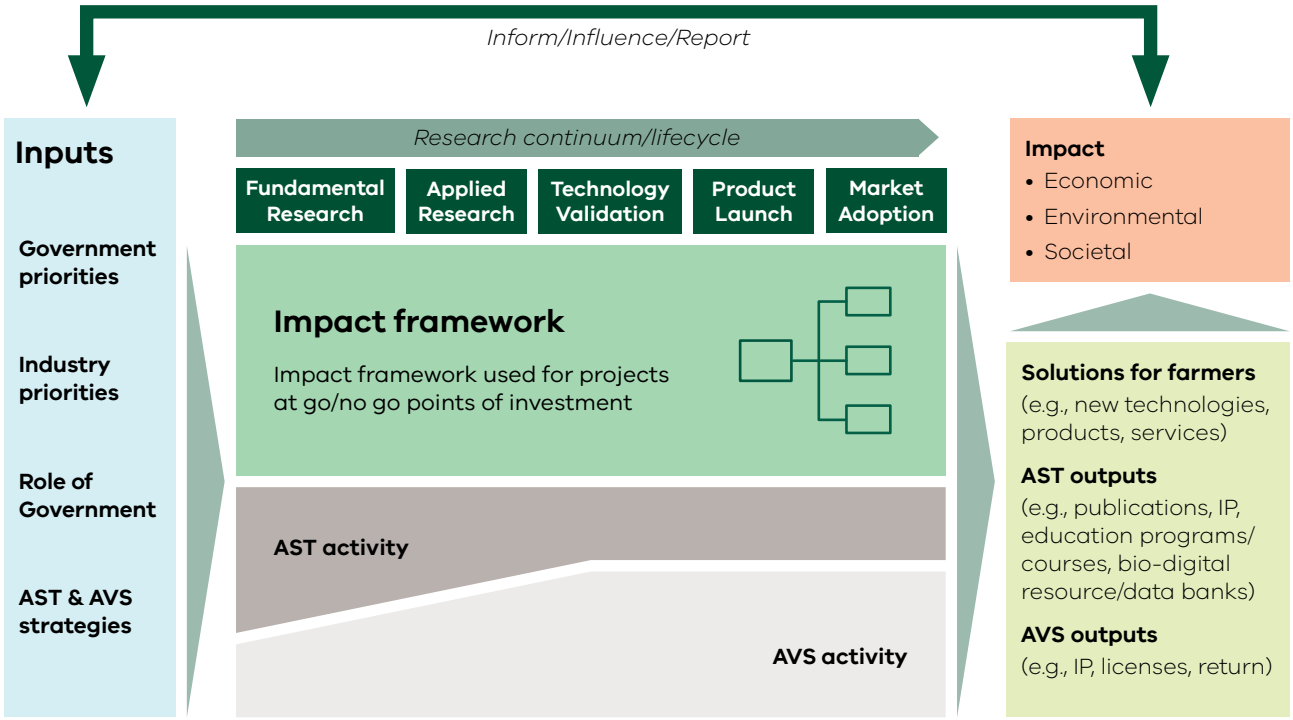
In making investment decisions, AVS considers the level of industry need, the unique role we can play, the strength of the underlying intellectual property, the feasibility of the solution, the pathway to market, alignment with our strategic priorities and potential to generate returns to support reinvestment.

AVS Impact framework application

Our impact framework informs how AVS prioritises, assesses and invests in research programs, enabling the organisation to focus on initiatives with the strongest potential to deliver positive outcomes across the economic, environmental and societal dimensions of the triple-bottom-line. In assessing impact, AVS considers a range of attributes that reflect real-world benefit. These include economic outcomes such as revenue generated or protected, improvements in quality and productivity, job creation and export potential; environmental outcomes such as ecosystem health, sustainability and reduced pollution; and societal outcomes including social licence, thriving communities and the level of uptake by users.

The framework is applied alongside a structured set of assessment criteria to ensure effort and investment are focused on delivering the greatest possible benefit and remain consistent with the role of government.

Impact Framework





"AVS provides an important bridge to drive impact at the interface between government priorities, research capability and impact-focused investment. By providing clear commercial and investment pathways, AVS has supported increased investment in AST projects with strong evidence of impact, helping move innovation beyond proof-of-concept into delivery. This approach helps ensure investment is focused on outcomes that deliver long-term value for Victorian industry, the community and the State."

Professor Simone Warner
Head, Agriculture Science and Technology

Reflections from the outgoing Chair

As my time with AVS concludes, I reflect on a period marked by strategic renewal, organisational change and a strengthened focus on delivering impact for Victoria's agricultural sector.

During this time, AVS has undergone significant transformation, most notably through the development and launch of the AVS *Grow* strategy in 2024. This work sharpened the organisation's strategic direction and positioned AVS to deliver greater value through its investments and partnerships.

Since joining the AVS Board in 2016, and especially during my six years as Chair, I enjoyed the opportunity to work alongside committed directors, talented executives and supportive stakeholders through a period of renewal and reinvigoration.

Throughout my tenure, the Board has fostered an approach that places impact at the centre of AVS's work, with commercialisation as a practical pathway to deliver outcomes for growers and farmers. The shared impact framework developed with AST in 2025 is now guiding the allocation of funding and effort across both organisations, and informing AST's research strategy and operating model.

In recent years, AVS has strengthened its role in deploying capital to support the translation of research into application. Investment is progressing promising technologies across the grains, dairy and horticulture sectors, contributing to Victoria's agricultural competitiveness.

I wish to acknowledge the contribution of my fellow directors, the executive team, AVS staff and colleagues across AST, Agriculture Victoria and the broader industry stakeholder community. The progress achieved reflects a shared commitment to constructive engagement, sound governance and a clear common purpose.

I leave with confidence in AVS' direction, its board and management team and its ability to continue translating innovation into practical outcomes for Victorian agriculture. Maintaining this clarity of purpose, disciplined investment approach and strong focus on outcomes will be critical as AVS grows into the next phase of its strategy.



Sam Andersen



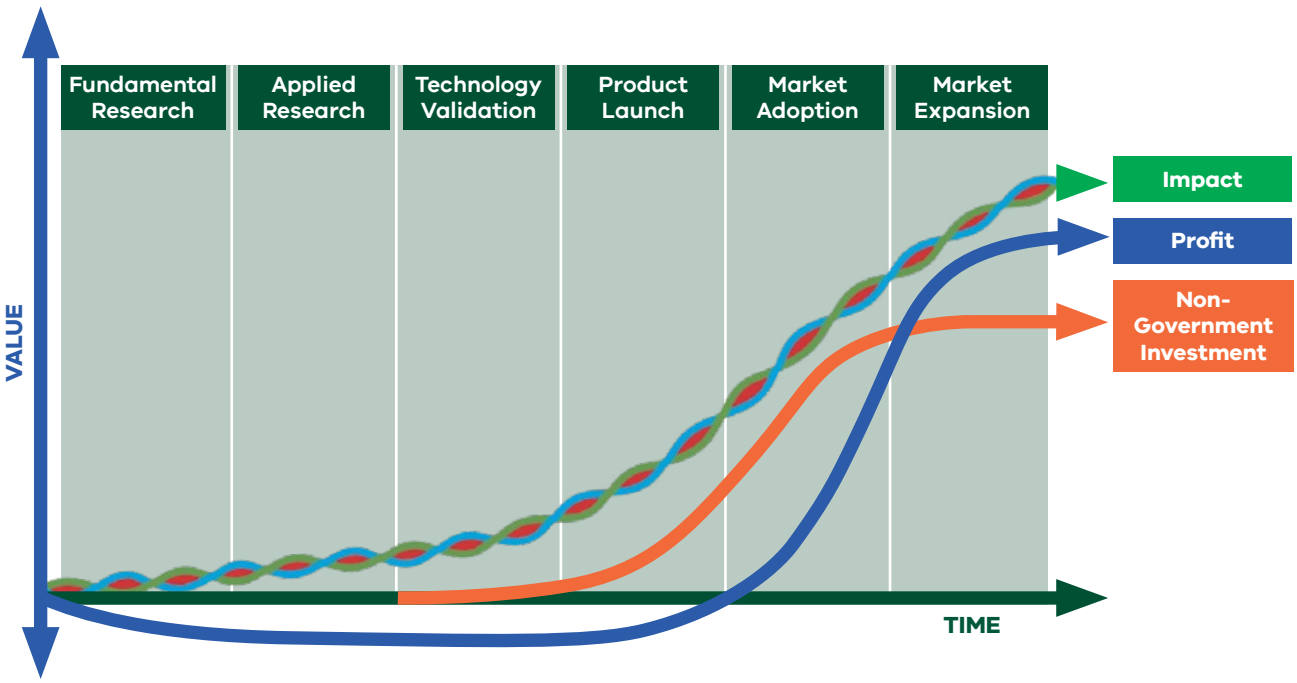
Across Victoria's agricultural heartland, productive landscapes support the people, industries and environments that shape the state's future

Technology investment

Over the year, AVS oversaw 15 active investment projects at various stages along the value chain (see Tables 1 and 2), including 3 new projects added to the portfolio:

- Four projects have generated products that are commercially available in the market
- Two projects have products in late stages of market testing
- Five projects are progressing through the applied research stage, continuing to refine solutions for the market
- Three projects have been discontinued as research outcomes have not supported commercial viability
- In addition, one project has been discontinued to re-focus research efforts in a new project.

The AVS value chain for individual innovations



1

We deploy capital early in the investment cycle. This allows us to actively shape the research agenda to ensure that it is valuable to industry and will be underpinned by a solid route to market and impact

2

We seek to leverage funding from partners and investors to progress and accelerate development and commercialisation and realise greater value and impact

3

We seek a commercial return so that we can continue to invest in innovative products and services for the benefit of Victoria's agricultural industry

4

We target investments that generate a positive economic, environmental and societal impact, with a focus on scalability and exponential returns as the initiative matures.

Image: The AVS value chain for individual innovations

Table 1: Investment projects with products in the market

Project	Description	Impact in market
Herbicide-Tolerant (HT) Barley	Delivery of imidazolinone (a class of broad-spectrum, systemic herbicides) tolerant barley with benefits in grain quality, malting qualities, excellent yield potential, improved options for grass weed control and increased flexibility in managing crop rotations.	Ten AVS HT barley varieties have been made available to the market. For the 2024–25 harvest season, the gross value benefit to Victorian farmers is estimated at $388 million, with available data suggesting improved per-hectare yields. HT varieties account for around half of Australia's total barley production. AVS is continuing to support research into novel barley traits such as increased resilience to climate change.
HT Lentils	Delivery of high-yielding lentil varieties with disease resistance and imidazolinone-tolerance. The varieties provide increased options for integrated weed management and increased cropping margins.	AVS HT lentil varieties account for approximately 30% of lentil production in Australia. Five AVS derived HT lentil varieties are currently available for planting (PBA Hurricane XT, PBA Hallmark XT, PBA Highland XT, PBA Kelpie XT and ALB Terrier). Two new varieties (ALB Dane and ALB Burdett) were released in Spring 2025. (see case study page 22).
Primary Oilseeds	Delivery of elite *Brassica napus* (canola) varieties through three genetic trait pipelines: conventional canola varieties, triazine (selective herbicide) tolerant canola varieties, and imidazolinone tolerant canola parental lines.	AVS investment into Primary Oilseeds was pivotal in the early development of open pollinated and hybrid-derived canola varieties with blackleg resistance and yield. Since 2007, 32 varieties have entered the market. AVS is pivoting to research into new canola varieties that aim to deliver enhanced oil, meal and yield characteristics, and increased resilience to climate change (see case study on page 25).
AVS HOLL Canola	Delivery of High Oleic, Low Linolenic Acid (HOLL) *Brassica napus* (canola) hybrids with tolerance to key herbicides. Oil produced from HOLL canola offers improved shelf-life, stability at high temperatures and increased value to the food industry and consumers with a lower saturated and 'trans' fats content.	Ten HOLL canola derived varieties have been developed, with the first entering the market in 2008. The innovation represented a significant transformation for the industry, opening premium markets for Australian growers. The original germplasm is now superseded and the current varieties in market will be the last for this project. AVS is pivoting to research into new canola varieties that aim to deliver enhanced oil and yield characteristics, and increased resilience to climate change.

Project	Description	Impact in market
SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd (SSA) **(AVS wholly owned subsidiary)**	**The PastureSmarts® digital app, designed to help dairy farmers measure and manage pasture growth directly in their paddocks, so they can make the best use of available feed.**	Refinement of the commercial product is continuing in parallel with market testing in a number of Australian states. In response to evolving market conditions, including increased competition since the project's inception, AVS, on behalf of the technology's co-owners conducted a public request for proposals from parties interested in taking the technology to market. AVS is now negotiating licensing arrangements with commercial partners who are well placed to accelerate product development, strengthen commercial outcomes, and ensure the technology delivers sustained value to industry. Having achieved successful development and sustained industry benefit from the technology, SSA will be wound up and formally deregistered in early 2026–27.
SmartLure Australia Pty Ltd (SLA) **(AVS wholly owned subsidiary)** (incorporates Almond SmartLure project)	Pheromone-based biolure trapping system targeting *Carpophilus truncatus* to reduce insect damage in almond and other nut crops, with demonstrated high specificity.	This project is currently in a dual stage of development, with one product approaching market and others still in progress. The monitoring trap is progressing as planned toward retail availability. Meanwhile, an attract-and-kill product is being refined through trials in Australia and the US to support regulatory approval and improve effectiveness, aiming for commercial readiness by 2028. A next-generation version of the monitoring trap is also in development. A new, wholly-owned AVS subsidiary was incorporated in May 2026 to progress and scale the commercial product portfolio.



Rows of newly emerged lentils demonstrate the precision and planning that underpin successful pulse production in Victoria

Case Study

Building a globally competitive Australian lentil industry

Lentils have grown from a minor contributor to Australia's crop production, around 1,200 tonnes nationally 30 years ago, to a major Australian agricultural commodity, with production exceeding 1.6 million tonnes in 2023–24 and a market value of more than $1.2 billion annually.

Building on the foundational work of Agriculture Victoria and The Lentil Company in the 90s[1], the National Lentil Breeding Program, a collaboration between the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC) and AST, has been central to this transformation. The breeding program has delivered high-performing, disease-resistant and climate-resilient varieties for domestic and export markets. AVS investment in the development of a herbicide-tolerance (HT) trait adapted from barley enabled the incorporation of herbicide tolerance into the lentil breeding program, expanding weed-management options and strengthening farming-system resilience. AVS-derived HT varieties now account for approximately 30% of national lentil production, while the underlying HT trait is present in varieties over in over 90% of lentils produced by Australian growers in 2026[2], reinforcing Victoria's role as a global leader in lentil innovation and production.

The challenge

Three decades ago, lentils were a minor crop in Australian farming systems, constrained by limited yield stability, disease pressure, narrow varietal choice and a lack of genetics suited to local conditions[3] [4]. Global demand for lentils and other pulses was growing, but Australian growers lacked access to varieties capable of reliably competing with established exporters such as Canada. Without sustained investment and clear pathways to market, the sector risked remaining niche and not realising its commercial and export potential.[5]

The solution

AST, in collaboration with GRDC and national initiatives such as Pulse Breeding Australia, made long-term investments in lentil breeding, pre-breeding and agronomic research. The aim was to develop high-performing, Australian-adapted varieties with better yield, disease resistance, climate resilience and suitability for export markets[6].

The National Lentil Breeding Program, co-funded by AST and GRDC, with AVS support to realise impact through commercialisation, helped revitalise lentil breeding capacity when commercial investment alone could not meet industry need. These public investments were foundational in creating the germplasm, partnerships and commercial pathways that enabled the industry to scale.

AVS investment allowed proven herbicide-tolerance traits developed in barley to be translated into lentils, enabling growers to use lentils more confidently in herbicide-based cropping systems. The resulting varieties improved weed control options and strengthened farming system resilience. AVS was pivotal in turning publicly funded research into commercial outcomes by establishing novel evaluation and licensing pathways for lentil varieties with seed companies including PB Seeds and Seednet. These critical industry partnerships accelerated variety multiplication, distribution and market adoption, while protecting public IP and reinvesting returns into future research.

1 The History and Pedigree of Australian Lentil Cultivars, 26 September 2024. Available at: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/leg3.70006; Proceedings of the Lentil Focus National Conference 2002, edited by Dr Jan Bert Brouwer
2 PB Seeds estimates August 2026
3 GRDC,. Accessed at: https://grdc.com.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/626312/lentil-crop-improvement-plan-grdc-20250908.pdf
4 PB Seeds History. Available at https://www.agschilling.com.au/associates/pb-seeds/
5 The History and Pedigree of Australian Lentil Cultivars, 26 September 2024 Available at: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/leg3.70006
6 Pulses. Available at https://grainsaustralia.com.au/grains/pulses



Lentils developed through decades of research and innovation continue to deliver value for growers, regional communities and Australia's export economy

The outcome

With the lentil industry now well established, breeding programs are being transitioned to industry players. This reflects the maturity of the sector and the commercial pathways established through earlier public investment by AST, AVS and partners.

Australia is now one of the world's leading lentil exporters, supplying key international markets. Recent ABARES forecasts and industry data point to near-record production, driven by expanded plantings and the adoption of improved varieties from Agriculture Victoria-led research[7]. In 2023–24, lentil production reached more than 1.6 million tonnes, valued at over $1.2 billion and is forecast to surpass 2 million tonnes in 2025–26[8].

The impact

Economic

Long-term public investment in lentil breeding and commercialisation has sustained productivity gains and built a globally competitive export industry. Australian lentil production has increased from around 130,000 tonnes in the early 2000s to a forecast of approximately 2 million tonnes in 2025–26[9]. Export values have grown from around $220 million in 2015–16 to more than $1.4 billion forecast for FY26, with around 90% of production exported to international markets.

Environmental

Lentils support more sustainable farming systems through biological nitrogen fixation, more diverse crop rotations and reduced reliance on synthetic nitrogen inputs compared with continuous cereal systems.

Societal

Reliable, high-quality lentil production supports farm resilience, regional employment and Australia's role as a trusted supplier of affordable plant-based protein to global food systems.

7 ABARES, *Agricultural Commodities Report* and crop outlooks. Accessed at: https://daff.ent.sirsidynix.net.au/client/en_AU/search/asset/1036921/0/00_AgCommodities202506_v1.1.0.pdf

8 ABARES, *Australian Crop Report June 2024*. Accessed at: https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/agricultural-outlook/australian-crop-report/june-2024

9 ABARES tips record lentil crop as pulse forecasts lift. Accessed at: https://www.graincentral.com/news/abares-tips-record-lentil-crop-as-pulse-forecasts-lift/



Canola production in Australia continues to benefit from decades of research, delivering improved varieties, stronger yields and greater resilience for growers

Case Study

Primary oil seeds – delivering lasting value from research to market

Canola is a cornerstone of Australian farming systems, valued for its role in crop rotations, weed management and access to domestic and export oil markets. As the industry matured, growers increasingly needed varieties that delivered improved yield, stronger disease resistance and better performance under Australian conditions, particularly in response to blackleg disease and herbicide constraints.

When AVS first invested in the Primary Oilseeds program, these outcomes were not guaranteed. Canola breeding requires long development timelines, sustained field testing and significant commercial risk. Without targeted support, much of the early-stage public research occurring in Victoria risked stalling before it could deliver tangible benefits to growers.

AVS's role

AVS invested in Primary Oilseeds to bridge the gap between public research and commercial delivery. Working with AST and industry partners, AVS supported the development, validation and release of elite *Brassica napus* (canola) germplasm through three key genetic pipelines:

- Conventional (non herbicide tolerant) canola
- Triazine tolerant (TT / ATR) canola
- Imidazolinone tolerant (Clearfield®) parental lines

This investment enabled promising research outcomes to progress through commercial breeding programs and field validation, and ultimately into seed supply chains through licensed commercial partners.

Two further AVS investment programs went on to produce Juncea Canola (canola-quality *Brassica juncea*) with Viterra Inc., and HOLL Canola (High Oleic Low Linolenic) canola germplasm with Cargill Inc., from which 1st-Generation HOLL and Juncea Canola cultivars were launched in Australia.

Impact

Since 2007, 32 canola varieties developed through or as a result of the Primary Oilseeds program have entered the Australian market. Many of these varieties offered improvements in yield potential, disease resistance and agronomic reliability compared with earlier options available to growers.

AVS's involvement was pivotal in supporting Australian commercial breeders to develop blackleg resistant open pollinated and hybrid varieties, expanding herbicide tolerant options, and sustaining breeding pipelines that delivered multiple commercial releases over time. The final variety developed under the program, ATR Bonito, marked the conclusion of new releases, with the underlying asset now fully amortised and nearing the end of its commercial life.

A lasting legacy

The Primary Oilseeds investment illustrates the value of patient, long term investment in agricultural innovation. Over more than two decades, it supported the growth of Australia's $5.4B canola industry, provided growers with locally adapted and resilient varieties, and laid the foundations for commercial breeding programs that continued to deliver value beyond individual releases.

As the investment winds down, its legacy remains embedded in the varieties adopted by growers and the systems established to translate research into market ready outcomes.

Investing to accelerate impact

To ensure a robust pipeline of impactful agricultural innovation, AVS significantly expanded its investment portfolio during the year. The Board approved $9.4 million of new investment towards four projects focused on priority challenges in the areas of biosecurity, climate resilience and enhanced productivity, to benefit the grains, horticulture and dairy sector. These investments are designed to accelerate the translation of research into practical solutions that deliver enduring benefit for Victorian farmers and strengthen the sector's capacity to respond to emerging risks. This expanded portfolio supports long-term impact by targeting innovations aligned with industry need and government priorities, while also generating returns that underpin AVS's financial sustainability and capacity for continued reinvestment. Through this approach, AVS reinforces a virtuous cycle of innovation, adoption and impact across Victoria's agricultural system.

Table 2: Investment projects in research stage

Project	Description	Stage
HV Canola **(New AVS Investment)**	High value canola traits targeting improved productivity and/or market differentiation for Australian growers.	Early-stage development of germplasm incorporating priority high-value traits is underway, with material progressing through technical validation to inform future commercial opportunities. The project aims to enable the development of canola lines that produce oil with improved functionality and meal with enhanced nutritional benefits. In parallel, the project will explore the potential for a similar approach to be applied to generate traits that deliver varieties of canola and other grains with lower carbon-intensity production.
Queensland fruit fly biolure **(New Investment)**	Commercialisation of a novel attract-and-kill program for Queensland fruit fly, using AST lure technology to reduce the impact of fruit fly on horticultural production.	Research and development activities have demonstrated proof of concept of the lure under controlled and field conditions. Promising approaches are now being refined to achieve best in class performance, improve grower usability and determine the appropriate pathway to market that supports scalability and future commercialisation and licensing pathways in Australia and overseas.
Genome-edited forages and wheat **(Promising assets transferred to Gene-edited forages project)**	Forages and wheat with enhanced digestibility and metabolisable energy, with potential benefits to dairy and meat productivity	This project developed a gene-editing platform for forages and wheat. To date, it has been used to develop more digestible ryegrass. This project was closed in 2026 and the technology transferred to a new investment project to progress the pre-commercial validation of the forage assets.
Gene-edited (GE) forages	Field validation of gene-edited ryegrass and tall fescue for increased animal production through greater digestibility	This project will progress a high-digestibility trait developed using the gene editing platform developed under the GE forages and wheat investment to a licensing-ready stage. Field trials at AST's Hamilton and Ellinbank Smart Farms will provide critical pre-commercial validation, de-risking the trait and demonstrating its on-farm performance.

Project	Description	Stage
Microbiomes	Beneficial microbes with biopesticide, biofertilising and biostimulant applications to increase productivity in high value broadacre or horticultural crops	A collection of novel microbes has been isolated from medicinal cannabis, wheat and Australian wild relatives of soybeans. Variable field trial results in wheat and barley for biostimulation (completed) and ryegrass (ongoing) have resulted in a narrowing of focus for this project. The top candidates for Nitrogen-fixation will undergo a rigorous validation of mode of action, prior to any progression to further evaluation.
Phytogene Pty Ltd **(AVS wholly owned subsidiary)**	Increasing yield in crops through genetic approaches to drought tolerance and increased metabolisable energy and digestibility	LXR® wheat, which has potential to provide drought tolerance benefits, is undergoing further seed bulking prior to progressing to commercial field trials in Argentina in 2027.
Optimal haploid value Russian wheat aphid resistant wheat **(Discontinued)**	Wheat with resistance to Russian wheat aphid, a major pest of wheat worldwide that causes high economic losses through yield reduction	Germplasm was made available to interested Australian commercial wheat breeding companies for pre-commercial technical and field evaluation. Following a reassessment of market and environmental conditions, which indicated that Russian wheat aphid poses a lower threat than initially anticipated, the project will not be progressed further. The germplasm, tools and methodologies developed through this work remain valuable and can be applied to trait discovery and germplasm development in future breeding initiatives.
Optimal haploid value blackleg-resistant canola **(Discontinued)**	Canola germplasm with blackleg disease resistance, the most common and serious disease affecting canola globally.	Germplasm was made available to interested Australian commercial canola breeding companies for pre-commercial technical and field evaluation. Following market feedback indicating stronger demand for alternative canola traits, AVS will not progress the project further. The germplasm, tools and methodologies developed through this work remain valuable and can be applied to trait discovery and germplasm development in future breeding initiatives.
Medicinal Cannabis Genetics (CannBio®) **(Discontinued)**	Bespoke medicinal cannabis strains for a range of medicinal products and applications	AVS and AST continue to facilitate provision of technical and advisory services, as well as sponsored research for the medicinal cannabis industry in Australia but have discontinued further development of medicinal cannabis strains.

Case Study

Enhanced digestibility forages – lifting pasture performance to unlock whole-farm gains

Australia's dairy and grazing industries depend on productive pasture systems, yet gains in pasture performance have slowed under rising cost, environmental and sustainability pressures. Through a joint approach, AST and AVS, together with Dairy Australia and the Geoffrey Gardiner Foundation under the Victorian Dairy Innovation Agreement (VDIA)[10], are advancing next generation forage innovation to help farmers increase production outputs from the same land and feed base inputs. By improving forage digestibility using an advanced gene-editing approach, this investment targets long-term productivity, profitability and sustainability across pasture-based farming systems.

The challenge

Feed remains one of the largest costs in pasture-based production systems, often accounting for around half of total farm expenditure. Improving how efficiently livestock convert pasture into milk and meat represents one of the most significant opportunities to lift whole-farm profitability, productivity and resilience.

While conventional forage breeding programs have delivered important gains in yield and persistence, there have been fewer breakthroughs in forage quality and digestibility. Even modest improvements in digestibility can have a meaningful impact across whole-farm systems by increasing usable energy animals extract from forage, reducing reliance on supplementary feed and improving production efficiency.

Unlocking these gains requires investment early in the innovation pipeline, where development pathways are longer and technical risk is higher, but the potential industry-wide benefits are substantial.

The solution

Working together, AST, AVS and the VDIA are progressing a new generation of forage innovation that targets forage quality, not just production. AST has led the VDIA-funded science behind gene-edited[11] forage varieties designed to improve digestibility, enabling animals to extract more usable energy from the same pasture base. AVS is investing in the commercialisation pathway needed to translate this innovation into industry impact.

Using precise gene-editing techniques[12], this work modifies lignin formation in ryegrass, making forage easier for livestock to digest. Early studies indicate digestibility improvements of around 2–5%, modest changes that can translate into significant whole-farm benefits when applied across pasture-based production systems.

Research consistently demonstrates strong links between forage digestibility, animal performance and farm profitability. Improved digestibility can enhance feed efficiency, reduce reliance on supplementary feed and support increased milk and meat production from existing pasture resources. International studies also suggest that improved feed utilisation may reduce methane emissions intensity per unit of production, delivering productivity and environmental benefits together.

AVS's role

AVS invests early to help move promising forage research out of the lab and towards real-world use on farms. By sharing development risk and actively managing publicly owned intellectual property, AVS helps bridge the gap where long timelines and technical complexity can limit private investment. This early support accelerates the path to commercialisation while creating long-term value through future seed licensing

10 VDIA is a partnership between Agriculture Victoria, Dairy Australia and the Geoffrey Gardiner Foundation that funds and manages dairy innovation programs

11 Gene editing is overseen by the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR) and is not regulated as a genetically modified organism (GMO) under Australian gene technology legislation

12 SDN-1 is a gene-editing technique that creates targeted DNA breaks at a specific sequence without introducing any foreign or external DNA



Forage research combines field-based evaluation with cutting-edge genetic technologies to accelerate the development of improved pasture species

and adoption. As these technologies mature, returns are reinvested into the next generation of agricultural innovation, strengthening impact for farmers and securing AVS's capacity to invest for the long term.

The impact

Economic

Improved forage digestibility can lower feed costs and boost livestock productivity by enabling animals to extract more energy from the same pasture base. Even modest gains create substantial value at scale, with a ~3% improvement estimated to deliver $350–$400 per hectare per year, or around $150,000 annually for an average dairy farm, strengthening profitability and resilience across pasture-based systems. At a national scale, this has the potential to deliver between ~$0.5 and ~$1 billion in annual value across the Australian dairy industry.

Environmental

More efficient feed utilisation can reduce emissions intensity per unit of milk or meat produced, while supporting more sustainable production systems. Improving productivity from existing pasture resources also supports sustainable intensification without the need for additional land use.

Societal

More resilient and productive farm businesses contribute to stronger regional communities and support the long-term competitiveness of Australia's pasture-based livestock industries.

Supporting industry collaborations and commercialisation

Commercial partnerships are central to strengthening Victoria's agricultural innovation system and accelerating the translation of research into real-world outcomes. AVS provides a strong commercial interface between AST and industry, bringing expertise in negotiating agreements and managing risk to support effective collaboration.

During the year, AVS finalised 12 commercial licence agreements to commercialise intellectual property and executed 33 technical service agreements with industry partners. Through these partnerships, AVS enables technical collaboration and access to AST's world-class facilities, supporting the development and deployment of innovations. This helps ensure new technologies reach farms and value chains where they can deliver the greatest benefit.

These agreements reflect the breadth of AST's applied research and technical capabilities, encompassing:

- Genomic prediction services and testing of elite lines for quality traits for Australian and international grain breeding companies and research organisations
- Crop hygiene services for Australian and New Zealand horticultural organisations
- Methane emission measurements and analysis of a range of diets and feed supplements for dairy cattle
- Disease screening of broadacre crops and crop health surveys
- Forage grass endophyte inoculation and diagnostics, including strain viability and alkaloid testing
- Pulse and grain quality analysis
- Tissue culture services in medicinal plants.



"At Dairy Australia, we know strong partnerships are essential to ensuring research delivers real value for dairy farmers. Through collaborations such as DairyFeedbase and DairyBio, AVS has helped connect applied research with on-farm practice, supporting the development and delivery of practical tools and insights for the dairy industry. Their ability to bring together research, commercial delivery and industry engagement has helped strengthen pathways to adoption and accelerate outcomes that support farm performance, resilience and the long-term sustainability of Australia's dairy industry."

Dr Matthew Shaffer
CEO, Dairy Australia

Intellectual property

AVS seeks to capture and protect valuable IP generated by AST that has a clear pathway to creating economic, environmental and societal impact. The role of AVS in facilitating IP protection was critical to DEECA achieving its 2025–26 departmental performance measure relating to the identification and assessment of agriculture research innovations.

AVS' IP portfolio is regularly subject to rigorous review in consultation with AST and third parties, to ensure that it remains robust, commercially focussed and cost-effective, and aligns to the AVS *Grow* strategy. This process ensures that a high proportion of the portfolio is in active use for research and/or industry benefit delivering meaningful impact for Victorian agriculture.

Image: Geographic representation of our IP portfolio



Our portfolio

Patents

AVS holds 34 patent families in 33 countries. The vast majority (92%) of the IP portfolio is currently in use for research, industry or commercial benefit.

The AVS IP portfolio represents innovations including:

- Genetic improvement of plant and animal species important to Victoria, including technologies and enabling technologies for accelerated precision breeding of crops and livestock
- Pest and disease management, including fungal and bacterial endophytes, entomopathogenic fungi and bioactive compounds
- Novel molecular technologies for the discovery and analysis of beneficial microbes that can increase productivity and health of plants and animals
- Novel bacterial strains with bioprotection, biostimulation and biofertiliser properties, which contribute beneficial features such as improved environmental stress tolerance, improved resistance to pests or diseases, nitrogen fixation and phosphate solubilisation

Reflecting our commitment to responsible portfolio management and as a result of regular portfolio review, the number of patent families held decreased during 2025–26, avoiding unnecessary costs.

Table 3: AVS IP portfolio

	2026	2025	2024	2023
Patent families	34	44	51	72

Emerging technology and innovation disclosures

During the reporting period, AVS had 13 intellectual property disclosures accepted, representing a diverse and robust pipeline of research across crop improvement, livestock productivity, biosecurity and advanced sensing technologies. These include new plant varieties, gene-editing applications, disease solutions, digital tools. Collectively, AVS's portfolio of innovation disclosures support practical applications across animal health, crop and forage quality, emissions reduction and disease management.

Governance

Board of Directors

Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd is a private company incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Government of Victoria beneficially owns 100% of AVS's issued capital, which is held by the Secretary of DEECA in the capacity of officeholder and an agent of the Crown.

AVS is governed by a skills based Board appointed by the Secretary of DEECA as Shareholder, on the recommendation of the Victorian Minister for Agriculture, in accordance with Victorian Government guidelines. The directors of AVS are responsible for the governance of AVS, including setting its direction, establishing goals and monitoring performance. The Board of Directors is supported by a designated Company Secretary whose role includes assisting the Board on governance matters.



Richard Jagger (Chair)
BSc (Hons), Ad Cert Food Tech, M Intl Bus, GAICD

Richard Jagger joined the AVS Board in 2021 and was appointed Chair on 26 June 2026. Richard is a member of the AVS Audit and Risk Management Committee and the Chair of the AVS subsidiary SmartSense Agtech that was incorporated in April 2024.

Richard has extensive experience in developing and commercialising new technologies in the agriculture sector. He is a Director of the Victorian Cleantech Cluster and is a Global Council Member of the World Agricultural Forum.

Richard was previously the CEO and Managing Director of Bio-Gene Technology, an ASX listed ag-tech company focused on developing a product platform based on a new class of naturally derived insecticides.

Prior to that, he was the Managing Director of Sinochem Australia, a division of the largest agrochemical company in China, and worked with Monsanto Company for over 20 years.

Richard has written two novels based on new technology adoption, holds degrees in Science and International Business and is a graduate and member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



Sam Andersen (Former Chair)
LLB, CPA, FAICD, F Finsia

Sam Andersen joined the AVS board in 2016 and was Chair of the Company from 1 July 2020 to 31 May 2026, when her term ended.

Sam has held senior executive positions at the ANZ Bank, Commonwealth Bank and National Australia Bank. She has also been Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer at ASX-listed IT companies leading transformation initiatives, as well as Managing Director of a listed allied health services company. She currently serves as a director for a number of government, public unlisted corporations and member-owned organisations.

Sam is Chair of the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation Limited and the Audit and Risk Management Committee of Victoria Police, a director of VicRoads (Registration & Licensing & Custom Plates Concessions) Group of Entities and Secure Electronic Registry Services Pty Ltd.



Dianne Angus
BSc (Ed), BSc (Hons), M.Biotech, GDipIPLaw (Registered Patent and Trade Mark Attorney)

Dianne Angus joined the AVS Board in November 2023.

Ms Angus has extensive non-executive director and senior executive roles across the biotechnology, pharmaceutical, agritech, medical device and healthcare industries. Her career is marked by a passion to build competitive and differentiated product portfolios, from investment in innovative research through to technology commercialisation and market adoption for novel products. She has created many global industry partnerships, managed joint ventures, undertaken numerous commercialisation transactions and financing to accelerate asset development to build company valuation.

Ms Angus has held directorship roles in ASX and NASDAQ-listed companies and is currently Non-Executive Director of Neuren Pharmaceuticals (ASX:NEU) serving as a member of the Audit and Risk and Remuneration committees. She is a Non-Executive Director of Cyclopharm Limited (ASX:CYC) and serves as a member of the Audit and Risk, Nominations and Remuneration committees. Dianne is also a member of the Deakin University Council and its Finance & Business Affairs Committee. She holds a Master of Biotechnology, Bachelor of Science (Hons), and a Graduate Diploma of Intellectual Property (IP) Law. She is a registered patent and trademark attorney and is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



Dr Amanda Caples
BSc (Hons), PhD, GAICD

Amanda Caples joined the Board of AVS in November 2016 and completed her term on 31 May 2026.

Amanda is Victoria's Lead Scientist, a role that aligns and connects Victoria's science, technology and innovation capability with business needs and with government's economic development activities.

Amanda is Chair of mRNA Victoria's Scientific Advisory Group and Chair of the Victorian Quantum Technology Network.

Amanda has led the development of industry and science and innovation policy in Victoria since joining the Victorian Public Service in 2002 as the inaugural Director of Biotechnology. During this time, she has delivered major policy reforms, a range of programs and global partnerships, and landmark initiatives including the Victorian Comprehensive Cancer Centre.

Amanda is experienced in clinical trials, regulatory affairs, business development and licensing through prior roles with international pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies.



Geoff Harry
B Econ FCA, FCPA, GAICD

Geoff Harry joined the AVS Board in November 2023 and prior to that was an independent member of the AVS Audit and Risk Management Committee since January 2018. As a Board member, Geoff continues his role as Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

Geoff was a partner at PwC in Melbourne for 25 years, specialising in delivery of a broad range of risk and assurance services to a diverse group of clients in both the government and private sectors. He retired from that role in 2006. Since then, he has held various senior executive positions including as Chief Risk and Assurance Officer at Fortescue Group and Jemena and as Chief Financial Officer at Goulburn Murray Water.

Geoff holds several Board and Audit and Risk Committee appointments, for most of which he is Chair. These roles include the Department of Government Services, Chisholm Institute, and several large local government authorities in Melbourne. Geoff has chaired the Audit and Risk Committees at the Department of Premier & Cabinet, City of Melbourne and at Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC).

Geoff is a Chartered Accountant and Graduate Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



Jane Perrier
BA, LLB, MBA, GAICD, FIPTA

Jane Perrier joined the AVS Board in July 2021 and is a member of the AVS Audit and Risk Management Committee.

Jane is an impact focused leader who champions good governance, informed risk management and innovation to help organisations deliver meaningful outcomes. Her career encompasses over 30 years' experience in regulated sectors including ICT, agriculture, emergency and professional services. She is currently the chair of SmartLure Australia Pty Ltd, a Member of the Southern Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust and a member of the Trust's finance, risk and audit committee.

Jane has previously served as a non-executive director and company secretary of Crime Stoppers Victoria and is a former advisor to the Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police on the board of The Victoria Blue Ribbon Foundation. She is the former General Counsel, Intellectual Property and Special Counsel Technology, Innovation & IP at Telstra, and co-founded an IP strategy advisory start-up with an ASX listed company.

Jane holds degrees in Arts, Law and Business Administration. She is a graduate and member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, and fellow of the Institute of Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys of Australia.



Dr David Burns
BSc (Hons), EMPA, PhD

David Burns joined the Board of AVS in June 2026. David is Executive Director, Agriculture Policy and Programs at Agriculture Victoria within the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action. In this role, he leads the design and delivery of policy and programs that support a productive, resilient and sustainable agriculture sector across Victoria.

David oversees a diverse portfolio spanning policy, program design and implementation, with a strong focus on responding to emerging challenges such as climate variability and industry transition. He works closely with government and industry partners to ensure initiatives are practical, targeted and deliver real outcomes for farmers and regional communities.

He is an experienced public sector leader, known for building effective teams and partnerships, and for driving policy and program delivery that connects strategic priorities with tangible impact across Victoria's agriculture sector.



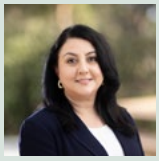
John Harvey
BRurSc, GAICD

John Harvey joined the Board of AVS in June 2026. John is an experienced agribusiness leader with a strong track record in driving innovation and growth across Australia's agricultural sector. He is known for his strategic approach and ability to deliver practical outcomes for farmers, industry and research partners.

John has served as Managing Director of AgriFutures Australia and the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC), where he led investment in research, development and extension to improve productivity, sustainability and resilience across a range of industries.

He brings deep expertise in agricultural production systems and natural resource management, along with extensive experience working across industry, government and research to support the development and adoption of innovation in Australian agriculture.

Emerging grain heads signal the promise of a productive harvest ahead



Dr Roya Khalil
BE (Hons), MBA, PhD (Chemical Engineering), MAICD

Roya Khalil joined the Board of AVS in June 2026 and is a member of the AVS Audit and Risk Management Committee. Dr Khalil is a senior R&D and innovation leader with over 20 years of executive experience across agribusiness, food, dairy, chemicals, packaging and advanced manufacturing. She is currently Director of Research and Development, Quality and Stewardship at Incitec Pivot Fertilisers, where she leads a multidisciplinary team developing technologies that advance productivity, sustainability and soil health for Australian agriculture. Her career spans senior roles at Bega Cheese, Coca-Cola Amatil/SPC Ardmona, IXOM, Orora Packaging and Plantic Technologies. Roya holds five granted patents in bioplastics, fertiliser inhibitor technologies and organo-mineral recycled nutrient technologies.

Dr Khalil is recognised for bridging science and industry, translating research into commercially viable, real-world solutions across the agri-food and manufacturing sectors. She maintains deep links to the research community as a Partner Investigator with the Smart Fertiliser Decisions Hub at the University of Melbourne, Industry collaborator with La Trobe University, Adelaide University, Industry Advisor to the ARC Research Hub for Nutrients in the Circular Economy, and Advisory Board Member of the Australian Graduate School of Engineering at UNSW. She is also a Global Council Member of the World Agricultural Forum.

Board committees

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Board is assisted in its duties through the Audit and Risk Management Committee, which: reviews and reports independently to the board on the annual report and financial matters; assists in review of internal control environment including operations, reliability and integrity of reporting systems; ensures compliance with applicable laws and regulations; oversees fraud and control policies; determines the scope of the internal audit function and ensures coordination with external auditors; and oversees the effective operation of the risk management framework. The Committee regularly reviews policies, procedures and guidelines and has adopted the Victorian Government Risk Management Framework.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee is appointed by the Board and comprises four Directors. It was assisted by Scyne Advisory Pty Ltd, who acts as the Company's internal auditor.

Financial Management Compliance Attestation Statement:

Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd is a Declared Body under Section 53A of the *Financial Management Act 1994* and as such it is not bound by the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance. However, the Company has resolved to align with the Standing Directions on a voluntary basis. The following attestation is made in the context of this voluntary compliance.

I, Michelle Goldsmith, on behalf of Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, certify that Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd has no material deficiencies with the applicable Standing Directions 2018 under the Financial Management Act and Instructions.



Ms Michelle Goldsmith
Chief Executive Officer
Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd
28 August 2026

Our people

AVS delivers on its purpose with a dedicated team who have deep experience across agriculture, research commercialisation, IP, investment management and public sector governance. We conduct our activities consistent with the values and behaviours expected by the community and those outlined in the Victorian Public Sector Values and Code of Conduct.

Overseen by the CEO, activity is led by the executive team, with functional areas spanning corporate services, commercialisation strategy and investment. During 2025/26, the Commercialisation function was realigned and expanded to strengthen capability across organisational portfolios and priorities, and a broader workforce realignment consultation process was commenced. The Leadership Team have diverse backgrounds in commercialisation, venture building and investment, science, law, finance, business and strategy, making them well placed to translate high-potential research into real-world outcomes. The team works collaboratively to support AVS's culture of innovation, impact and accountability, and to ensure alignment with government and industry priorities.

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Our team



Employment principles

AVS operates in line with the employment principles set out in the Public Administration Act 2004 (Vic) and the standards of the Victorian Public Sector Commission, supporting a professional, capable and high-performing public sector.

Occupational health and safety

AVS is committed to minimising or eliminating as far as practicable risks to the safety and wellbeing of employees, contractors and any other person performing work for, or on premises controlled by AVS. This commitment is supported by a Board approved Safety and Wellbeing Management system which incorporates a continuous improvement approach, a structured risk management framework, and a range of policies, procedures and guidelines.

During the reporting period, AVS continued to strengthen its approach to health, safety and wellbeing through regular workplace reviews to identify and address potential risks. We recognise the importance of both psychosocial and physical safety and continue to embed proactive approaches to managing these risks.

This year, AVS completed a psychosocial safety audit, which found we provide a sound and continually improving psychosocial safety environment for our people. This reflects a range of established practices, including regular workforce consultation and engagement surveys, ongoing psychosocial risk monitoring through HR metrics and reporting, targeted training and leadership capability initiatives, and active oversight by the Executive and Board. Together, these measures support a safe, supportive, and high-performing working environment where our people can perform at their best.





Financial summary

Overview

This section provides a 5-year financial summary and review of the consolidated 2025–26 financial year. Full financial performance details for the 2025–26 year are shown in the accompanying audited consolidated annual financial report.

Table 4: Five-year financial summary

Five-year financial summary	2025–26 $000	2024–25 $000	2023–24 $000	2022–23 $000	2021–22 $000
Total revenue and income from transactions	25,452	23,615	24,744	24,190	24,083
Total expenses from transactions	(20,272)	(17,995)	(19,865)	(21,765)	(21,671)
Net operating result from transactions	**5,180**	**5,620**	**4,879**	**2,425**	**2,412**
Gain / (loss) on balance sheet items	(758)	185	816	1,466	(2,751)
Net result for the period	**4,422**	**5,805**	**5,695**	**3,891**	**(339)**
Net cash flows from operating activities	7,791	826	13,250	2,985	(3,164)
Total assets	75,624	68,383	66,006	54,886	48,508
Total liabilities	(20,918)	(18,148)	(21,526)	(16,101)	(13,614)
Net assets	**54,706**	**50,236**	**44,480**	**38,785**	**34,894**

Financial Performance Highlights

AVS achieved a strong financial result in 2025–26, with performance reflecting the company's strategic focus on maximising value delivered to Victoria and building future revenue-generating opportunities.

Key factors impacting financial results

Net result for the period

In 2025–26, AVS achieved a net result of $4.4 million.

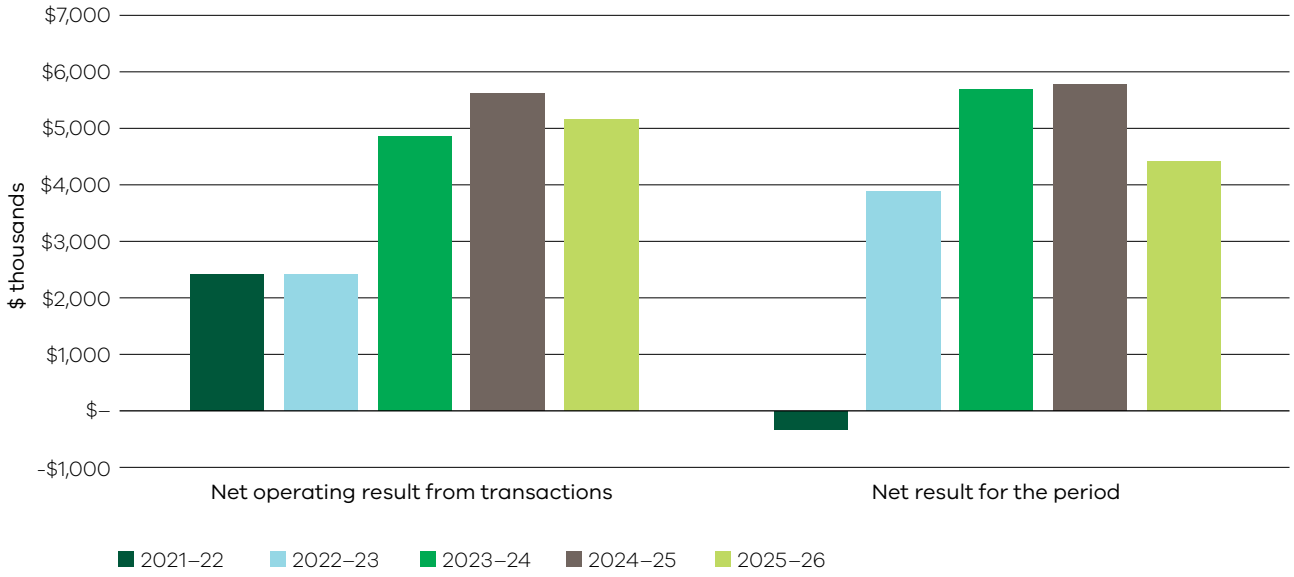
While the result was lower than the outcome achieved in FY2024–25 ($5.8 million), the reduction primarily reflects increased investment expenditure and continued execution of the Board's strategy to build a diversified portfolio of future revenue-generating assets, together with lower royalty income from maturing assets. The reduction also reflected a decrease in the market value of the VFMC Balanced Fund, which resulted in an unrealised loss being recognised at year end, compared with a positive revaluation outcome in the prior year.

Net assets

AVS net asset value has experienced significant growth in recent years, principally due to sustained profitability, continued royalty income generation and the ongoing returns from the VFMC investment portfolio.

Over the past five years, net assets have increased from $34.9 million to $54.7 million, demonstrating the strength of the Company's balance sheet and its capacity to continue investing in future growth opportunities.

Figure 1: Net operating and net result 5-year summary



Revenue and income from transactions

The five-year income summary reflected in the following table includes income from transactions including royalty revenue, other income and supply of services.

Figure 2: Total revenue and income by category 5-year summary



Royalty revenue is the gross royalty revenue earned from the commercialisation of AST IP assets and prior to any distributions paid to IP co-owners and partners (including AST). Royalty revenue of $11.1 million in 2025–26 is a decrease of $1.0 million over 2024–25 ($12.1 million). The reduction was primarily attributable to lower royalties from Herbicide Tolerant (HT) lentil varieties, which entered the decline phase of their product lifecycle earlier than anticipated. Royalty returns were also impacted by increased market competition from competing HT lentil varieties.

AVS net royalty revenue is retained by AVS following distributions paid to IP co-owners and partners (including AST). Net royalty revenue of $7.2 million in 2025–26 is an increase of $0.1 million over 2024–25 as further described below.

Table 5: Net royalty revenue components

		2025–26	2024–25	Variance	
Net royalty revenue	**Details**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**%**
Royalty revenue	Gross royalty revenue prior to distributions	11,076	12,073	(996)	(8.3)
Royalty expenses	Distribution to IP partners (including AST)	3,873	4,986	1,113	22.3
AVS Net royalty revenue		**7,203**	**7,087**	**117**	**1.7**

Other income includes interest received on cash, distributions from VFMC Balanced Fund and proceeds from the disposal of fixed assets. Other income increased to $4.8 million in 2025–26, representing an increase of $0.4 million (9.1%) compared to 2024–25 (2025: $4.4 million). This growth is primarily driven by higher distributions from the VFMC Balanced Fund, which increased by $0.5 million from the prior year.

Supply of services revenue represents fees received for industry contracted research revenue (AVS as agent for AST), the provision of services to AST and the recoupment of AST expenses such as patent and other costs arising from AVS agency services. Supply of services revenue of $9.6 million in 2025–26 is an increase of $2.4 million (33.7%) over 2024–25 (2025: $7.2 million). The increase reflects continued success in leveraging external industry funding to support AST research priorities, increasing the value delivered to AST and its stakeholders.

The supply of services revenue and the relationship with contracted agency research expenses are summarised below.

Table 6: Supply of services components

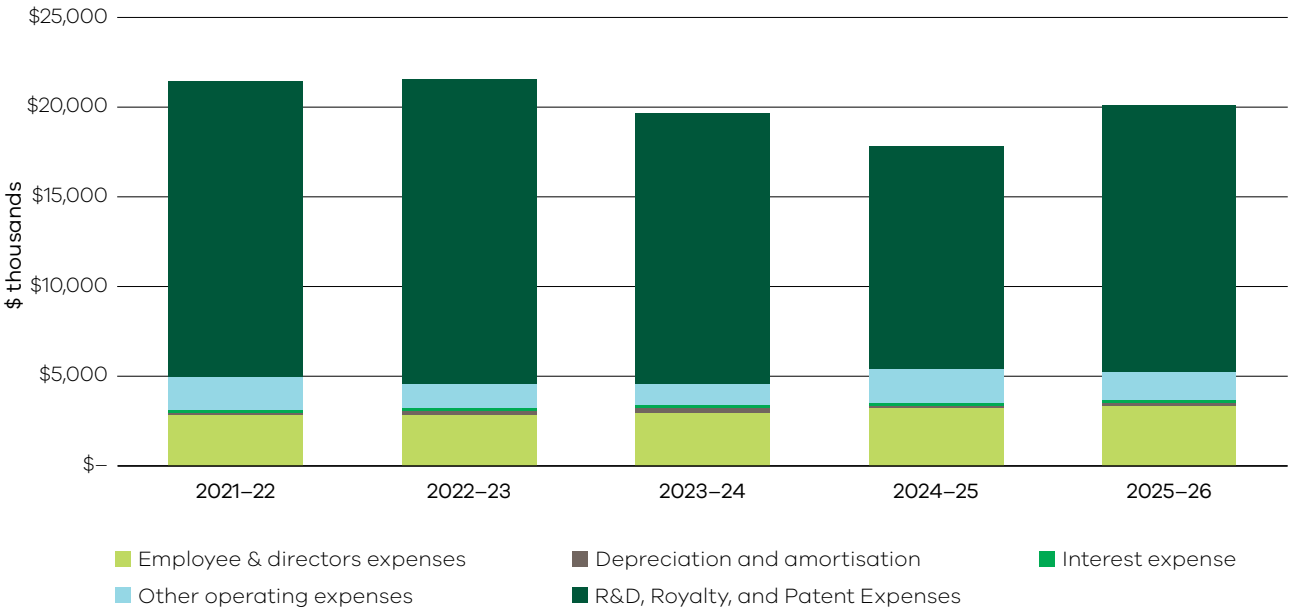
		2025–26	2024–25	Variance	
Supply of services	**Details**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**%**
Contracted agency research revenue	Matches with Contracted agency research expenses	7,091	4,806	2,285	32.2
Recoverable expenses	Patent, legal and project recoveries	520	382	139	36.5
AVS Agency fees	Agency revenue for supply of services	2,007	2,007	-	-
Total Supply of services		**9,618**	**7,195**	**2,424**	**33.7**

Expenses from transactions

Total expenses from transactions were $20.3 million in 2025–26, an increase of $2.3 million (12.7%) in 2025–26 compared with the prior year. This increase is primarily attributable to higher industry-contracted R&D expenditure by AVS on behalf of AST and increased investment expenditure in line with AVS's long term strategy to deliver impact and underpin the Company's long-term financial sustainability.

The increase was partially offset by lower royalty distributions to IP co-owners and partners resulting from reduced royalty income generated by mature varieties.

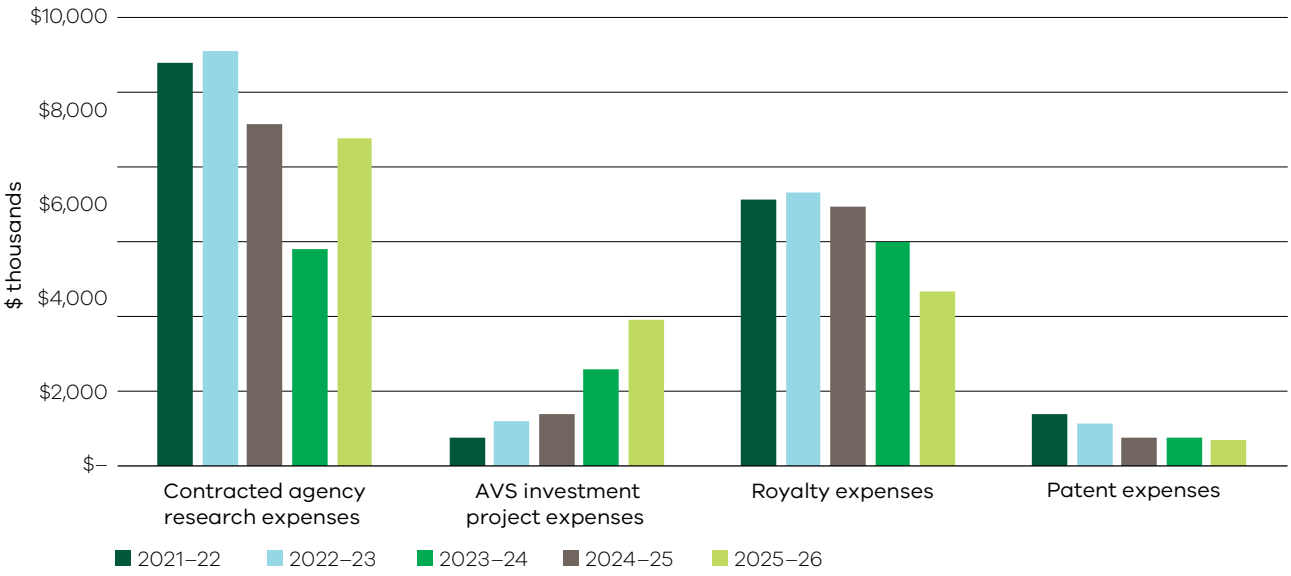
Figure 3: Total expenses from transactions 5-year summary



Research and development, royalty and patent expenses

R&D, royalty and patent expenses are the largest expense line items in the Comprehensive Operating Statement. The graph below shows the R&D, royalty and patent expenses over the last 5 years.

Figure 4: R&D, royalty and patent expenses 5-year summary



Contracted agency research expenses comprise industry contracted research where AVS acts as agent for AST, the 2025–26 expenses of $7.1 million was an increase of $2.3 million, or 47.9% above 2024–25 (2025: $4.8 million), consistent with efforts to increase leveraged funding into AST.

AVS investment project expenses represent expenditure incurred to progress commercial development and market uptake of AST research innovations. The 2025–26 research expenses of $3.4 million are an increase of $1.2 million or 54.5% above 2024–25 (2025: $2.2 million). The increase reflects AVS's continued investment in commercialisation activities to generate long-term industry and economic benefits. A significant proportion of this investment was directed to the SmartLures portfolio and the High Value Canola project, which together accounted for $2.3 million of expenditure during the year. These projects are expected to deliver substantial future benefits through improved pest management solutions for the almond industry and enhanced value from canola oil and meal products.

Royalty expenses comprise the distribution of the royalty revenue share to AVS IP co-owners and partners, including AST. In 2025–26, $3.9 million was distributed, a decrease of $1.1 million or 22% compared to 2024–25 (2025: $5.0 million) resulting from reduced royalty income generated by mature varieties.

Patent expenses represent IP registration and protection costs of IP assets. The 2025–26 expense of $0.6 million was consistent with the previous year's spending of $0.6 million. This reflects our ongoing strategy to rationalise and prioritise the IP portfolio, ensuring that our resources are focused on protecting the most critical IP assets.



Dairy cows grazing forage pastures at the Ellinbank SmartFarm, where research is helping shape the future of sustainable livestock production

Legislative framework

Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)

AVS is a proprietary company limited by shares and is incorporated under the Corporations Act. The Act governs the preparation of the Company's financial report, directors' report and auditor's report, and establishes the legal and governance framework under which AVS operates.

Public Administration Act 2004 (Vic) (PAA)

AVS is classified as a public entity under the Public Administration Act and, by Order in Council dated 25 June 2013, became subject to divisions 2 and 3 of part 5 of the Act and the governance principles contained therein. The Act establishes the Victorian public sector values, employment principles and governance standards that guide AVS's operations, decision-making and conduct.

Financial Management Act 1994 (Vic) (FMA)

AVS is a Declared Body under section 53A of the Financial Management Act. The Act provides the framework for financial accountability and reporting to Government, including the tabling of AVS's annual report in the Parliament of Victoria. While not bound by the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance, AVS has resolved to apply these directions on a voluntary basis.

Audit Act 1994 (Vic)

The Audit Act establishes the role of the Victorian Auditor-General in providing independent assurance over the financial statements of public sector entities. AVS is subject to audit by the Auditor-General of Victoria, with audit services currently delivered under contract.

Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014 (Vic) (PDP Act)

AVS is subject to the Privacy and Data Protection Act, which sets out Information Privacy Principles governing the collection, use and handling of personal information. AVS maintains policies and practices to support compliance with these obligations.

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012 (Vic) (PID Act)

The Public Interest Disclosures Act supports the reporting of improper conduct within the public sector. AVS is committed to promoting integrity, transparency and accountability and supports the making of disclosures in accordance with the Act.

AVS is not a receiving body for public interest disclosures; disclosures relating to AVS or its employees may be made directly to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC). AVS Public Interest Disclosures Policy and Procedures are available on the AVS website at: www.agvicservices.com.au

Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Vic)

AVS operates in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Vic) and is committed to providing and maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for employees, contractors and visitors. This includes implementing systems to identify, manage and mitigate risks to physical and psychosocial health and safety.

Table 7: Disclosures under the Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012

Disclosures	2025–26	2024–25
	number	number
Number of disclosures made by an individual to IBAC	Nil	Nil

Directors' Report

The directors of Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd (AVS) present their report together with the consolidated annual financial report of AVS and its subsidiary companies, Phytogene Pty Ltd and SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd (SSA), for the year ended 30 June 2026 and the independent auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The directors of AVS at any time during the financial year were:

Director	Positions Held	Appointment Term
Mr Richard Jagger	Chairperson	Appointed Chair 26 June 2026 1 July 2021 to 31 May 2027
Ms Sam Andersen	Chairperson	1 November 2016 to 31 May 2026 (term ended)
Ms Dianne Angus	Board Member	1 November 2023 to 31 May 2027
Dr Amanda Caples	Board Member	1 November 2016 to 31 May 2026 (term ended)
Mr Geoff Harry	Board Member and Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) Chair	1 November 2023 to 31 May 2029
Ms Jane Perrier	Board Member	1 July 2021 to 31 May 2027
Dr David Burns	Board Member	1 June 2026 to 31 May 2029 (new)
Mr John Harvey	Board Member	1 June 2026 to 31 May 2029 (new)
Dr Roya Khalil	Board Member	1 June 2026 to 31 May 2029 (new)

Directors' details (including qualifications, experience and membership of Board sub-committees) are provided on pages 33–37.

Company Secretary

The company secretary of AVS at any time during the financial year was:

Name	Appointment Term
Ms Alex Bellman	4 April 2025 to 14 May 2026
Ms Natasha Twigg	14 May 2026 to present

Directors' Meetings

The number of directors' meetings held during the financial year (including meetings of Board sub-committees) and the attendance record at those meetings was:

Director	Board Meetings		Audit & Risk Management Committee	
	Attended	Held in term	Attended	Held in term
Ms Sam Andersen	5	5	N/A	N/A
Ms Dianne Angus	6	6	4	4
Dr Amanda Caples	5	5	N/A	N/A
Mr Geoff Harry	6	6	4	4
Mr Richard Jagger	6	6	4	4
Ms Jane Perrier	6	6	4	4
Dr David Burns	1	1	N/A	N/A
Mr John Harvey	1	1	N/A	N/A
Dr Roya Khalil	1	1	N/A	N/A

Principal Activities

During the year the continuing principal activities of AVS were:

- investment in AST technologies and research outputs to enhance and accelerate impact for Victorian farmers.
- the provision of IP commercialisation, collaboration and agency management services to Agriculture Science and Technology branch of DEECA (AST)
- the provision of Intellectual Property (IP) strategy and management services to AST.

There was no significant change in the nature of the principal activities of AVS during the financial year.

Financial Performance

The net operating result for the consolidated entity for the financial year was $5.2 million (2025: $5.6 million). The net result (after other economic flows) was a profit of $4.4 million (2025: $5.8 million).

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

The AVS Board has made the decision to deregister its subsidiary company, SSA, as the PastureSmarts technology is in the process of being licensed to third parties who will continue to develop the technology and ensure continued provision of the technology to users. This is considered to most efficiently deliver sustained benefit to Victorian farmers.

AVS also incorporated a new entity, SmartLure Australia Pty Ltd, on 27 May 2026 to progress the commercialisation of its biological lures and pesticides portfolio.

Dividends and Distributions

No dividend was declared or paid during the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

At its June 2026 meeting, the AVS Board approved the reversal of the previously recognised provision for an efficiency savings payment, as no request for payment had been received or is expected to be received. Consequently, the provision was reversed and no further provision has been recognised by the Group.

Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Group continued to progress the voluntary deregistration of SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd in accordance with the Board-approved wind-up plan.

Key actions included:

- finalisation of contractual arrangements
- realisation or transfer of any remaining assets
- preparation for voluntary deregistration with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC).

The Group expects SSA to meet the criteria for voluntary deregistration, including the requirement that total assets are less than $1,000, prior to lodgement of the deregistration application.

The directors do not expect this event to have a material impact on the company's operations or financial position in future financial years.

Likely Developments

The consolidated entity expects to continue to provide its principal activities during the next financial year.

Impact of Legislation and Other External Requirements

In addition to the Corporations Act, AVS is required to comply with additional legislation detailed in the Annual Report. This legislative framework reflects AVS's status as a wholly owned entity of the State of Victoria.

Environmental Legislation

The operations of AVS and its controlled entities are not affected by any particular or significant environmental regulation pursuant to any laws of the Commonwealth of Australia or of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

At the time of reporting, the AVS group does not meet the thresholds for mandatory reporting under Australian Accounting Standard AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*, and the Standard has not yet been adopted across the broader Victorian public sector. Accordingly, no climate-related financial disclosures are included in the Group's annual financial report.

Directors' Interests

No director holds an interest in any shares of any company in the group. The sole beneficial shareholder of AVS is the State of Victoria.

Indemnification and Insurance of Officers and Auditors

AVS has not, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer or auditor of AVS against a liability incurred.

AVS maintains Directors' and Officers' Liability insurance and all premiums have been paid for the financial year.

Non Audit Services

The Victorian Auditor-General's Office, as external auditor of the group, has not performed any services for AVS or its subsidiary companies other than the audit of the annual financial reports of all group companies.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied to a Court under Section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of AVS, or to intervene in any proceedings to which AVS is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of AVS for all or part of those proceedings.

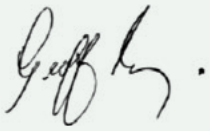
Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's Independence Declaration for the year ended 30 June 2026 is attached to the consolidated annual financial report.

This Directors' Report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Mr Richard Jagger
Director
28 August 2026



Mr Geoff Harry
Director
28 August 2026

Directors' Declaration

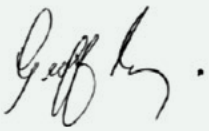
In the opinion of the directors of Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd (the Company):

1. The consolidated annual financial report and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   a. Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date.
   b. Complying with the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Standards Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
3. At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the consolidated annual financial report to be misleading or inaccurate.

We authorise the attached annual financial report for issue on 28 August 2026.



Mr Richard Jagger
Director
28 August 2026



Mr Geoff Harry
Director
28 August 2026

Auditor-General's Statement of Independence

VAGO
Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Auditor-General's Independence Declaration

To the Directors, Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd

The Auditor-General's independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. The Auditor-General, an independent officer of parliament, is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which his powers and responsibilities are to be exercised.

Under the *Audit Act 1994*, the Auditor-General is the auditor of each public body and for the purposes of conducting an audit has access to all documents and property and may report to parliament matters which the Auditor-General considers appropriate.

Independence Declaration

As auditor for Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit.
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

TMcPJ

MELBOURNE
4 September 2026

Timothy Maxfield
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Level 31 / 35 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000
T 03 8601 7000 enquiries@audit.vic.gov.au www.audit.vic.gov.au

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

To the Directors of Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd and its controlled entities

Opinion	I have audited the consolidated financial report of Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd (the company) and its controlled entities (together the consolidated entity), which comprises the: • consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2026 • consolidated comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended • consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended • consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended • notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information • directors' declaration. In my opinion, the financial report is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: • giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the company and the consolidated entity as at 30 June 2026 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended • complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
Basis for opinion	I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of my report. My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. My staff and I are independent of the company and the consolidated entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and 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 Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Level 31 / 35 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000
T 03 8601 7000 enquiries@audit.vic.gov.au www.audit.vic.gov.au

Directors' responsibilities for the financial report	The Directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001*, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the company and the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report	As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report. As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also: • identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control • obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company and the consolidated entity's internal control • evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors

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

- conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company and the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company and the consolidated entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the company and the consolidated entity to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the company and the consolidated entity. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

I also provide the Directors with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



MELBOURNE
4 September 2026

Timothy Maxfield
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Annual financial report 2025–26

Annual Financial Report 2025–26

Consolidated Comprehensive Operating Statement

Year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated 2026 $000	Consolidated 2025 $000
Revenue and Income From Transactions			
Revenue From Services and Royalties	2.1	20,694	19,268
Other Income	2.1	4,758	4,347
Total Revenue and Income From Transactions		**25,452**	**23,615**
Expenses From Transactions			
Employment Expenses	3.2 & 7.3.3	3,356	3,221
Research & Development, Royalty & Patent Expenses	3.4	14,957	12,607
Other Operating Expenses	3.5	1,730	1,920
Depreciation & Amortisation		209	214
Interest Expense		20	33
Total Expenses From Transactions		**20,272**	**17,995**
Net Result From Transactions (Net Operating Result)		**5,180**	**5,620**
Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result			
Net Loss on Non-Financial Instruments	7.1	(8)	-
Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments	7.1	(541)	435
Losses From Other Economic Flows	7.1	(5)	-
Impairment of intangible asset In Progress	7.1	(204)	(250)
Total Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result		**(758)**	**185**
Net Result		**4,422**	**5,805**

The accompanying notes form part of the annual financial report

Annual Financial Report 2025–26 continued

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated 2026 $000	Consolidated 2025 $000
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Deposits	5.1	32,687	28,916
Receivables	2.3	5,917	5,416
Investments and other financial assets	5.2	35,508	33,071
Total Financial Assets		**74,112**	**67,403**
Non-Financial Assets			
Plant, Equipment & Motor Vehicles		7	23
Right of Use Assets		238	316
Leasehold Improvements		239	273
Intangible Asset	4.1	1,008	351
Other Non-Financial Assets		20	18
Total Non-Financial Assets		**1,512**	**981**
Total Assets		**75,624**	**68,384**
Liabilities			
Payables	3.6	20,107	17,173
Provisions for Dividend/Distribution Payable		-	48
Lease Liability		362	480
Employee Benefits	3.3	449	447
Total Liabilities		**20,918**	**18,148**
Net Assets		**54,706**	**50,236**
Equity			
Accumulated Surplus		49,706	45,236
Contributed Capital		5,000	5,000
Net Worth		**54,706**	**50,236**

The accompanying notes form part of the annual financial report

Annual Financial Report 2025–26 continued

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated 2026 $000	Consolidated 2025 $000
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from Customers		25,415	19,988
Other Income Received		1,509	1,647
Total Receipts		**26,924**	**21,635**
Payments			
Payments to Suppliers & Contractors		(14,124)	(16,598)
Payments to Employees		(4,079)	(3,669)
Goods & Services Tax Paid (Net)		(909)	(510)
Interest and Other Finance Costs		(21)	(32)
Total Payments		**(19,133)**	**(20,809)**
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities		**7,791**	**826**
Cash Flows used in Investing Activities			
Receipts from Disposal of Non-Financial Assets		22	-
Payments for Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets		(51)	-
Payment for intangible asset development cost		(876)	(541)
Investment in Term Deposit > 3 months		(195)	(5,115)
Reinvestment of Distributions from Investments		(2,783)	(1,611)
Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities		**(3,883)**	**(7,267)**
Cash Flows used in Financing Activities			
Payments for Lease Commitments		(137)	(121)
Net Cash Flows used in Financing Activities		**(137)**	**(121)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents		**3,771**	**(6,562)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Start of the Financial Year		28,916	35,478
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Financial Year	**5.1**	**32,687**	**28,916**

The accompanying notes form part of the annual financial report

Annual Financial Report 2025–26 continued

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated Accumulated surplus $000	Consolidated Contribution by Owner $000	Consolidated Total $000
Balance 1 July 2024		**39,479**	**5,000**	**44,479**
Net Result for the Year		5,805	-	5,805
Less Provision for Dividend/Distribution Payable		(48)	-	(48)
Balance 30 June 2025		**45,236**	**5,000**	**50,236**
Balance 1 July 2025		**45,236**	**5,000**	**50,236**
Net Result for the Year		4,422	-	4,422
Cancellation of Provision for Dividend/ Distribution Payable		48	-	48
Balance 30 June 2026		**49,706**	**5,000**	**54,706**

The accompanying notes form part of the annual financial report

Notes to the Annual Financial Report

Year ended 30 June 2026

1 About This Report

Introduction

Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd (the Company, the Parent Company, AVS) is domiciled in Victoria, Australia and its registered office is 5 Ring Road, Bundoora, Victoria, 3083 Australia. The company is a private company incorporated under the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

In addition to the information provided in this consolidated annual financial report, further relevant information regarding the Group's operations is included in the body of the Annual Report, which does not form part of this annual financial report.

This consolidated annual financial report was authorised for publication by the directors of the Company on 28 August 2026.

1.1 Share Capital

The issued share capital of the parent entity of five million shares is wholly owned by the State of Victoria. The Secretary of the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) holds these shares in the capacity of officeholder. The Secretary, as Department Head, is an agent of the Crown in the right of the State of Victoria.

In accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1004 – *Contributions*, contributions by owners (that is, contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and do not form part of the income and expenses of the Group.

1.2 Reporting Entity and Basis of Preparation

This consolidated annual financial report comprises the financial statements of AVS and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Phytogene Pty Ltd and SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd (collectively, the Group)

SmartLure Australia Pty Ltd was incorporated on 27 May 2026 and had not commenced trading as at 30 June 2026. Its first annual financial report will be prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act for the year ending 30 June 2027.

The annual financial report is a Tier 2 general purpose annual financial report prepared in accordance with AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*, the Corporations Act, and applicable Financial Reporting Direction (FRD) 101 – *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

The Group adopted Tier 2 reporting from 1 July 2024, as it is not a 'significant entity' as defined in FRD 101.

This consolidated annual financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis using the historical cost convention and the accrual basis of accounting, except where otherwise stated. Under the accrual basis, assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

During the financial year, the Group initiated an orderly and voluntary wind-up of its wholly owned subsidiary, SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd (SSA). The Directors have assessed that the wind-up of SSA does not affect the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, as the Group's operations and assets remain under the control of the consolidated entity.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

The consolidated annual financial report incorporates the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of all entities controlled by the Group. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation.

A separate annual financial report for AVS as the parent entity is not required. However, the parent entity disclosures required by Corporations Regulations 2001 (Reg. 2M.3.01) are presented in Note 7.3.

The Group is an entity of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016, and in accordance with that Instrument, amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) unless otherwise indicated.

1.3 Reporting Currency

The currency used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements is Australian dollars ($) unless otherwise stated.

All foreign currency transactions in the reporting period are recognised based on exchange rates in effect at the dates of each transaction. Receivables and payables that are required to be settled in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are translated into Australian dollars at rates applicable on the last day of the reporting period.

Foreign currency translation differences are recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement as part of either Revenue and Income from Transactions or Expenses from Transactions.

1.4 Comprehensive Operating Statement

The Comprehensive Operating Statement comprises three components as follows

a. Net Result from Transactions

b. Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result

c. Other Economic Flows.

The sum of (a) and (b) represents the Group's net result and is equivalent to the profit or loss derived in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. Other Economic Flows represent changes arising from market re-measurements and include items such as:

- Revaluations and impairments of non-financial physical and intangible assets
- Re-measurements arising from defined benefit superannuation plan liabilities.

This classification is consistent with the whole-of-government reporting format and is allowed in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 – *Presentation of the Annual Financial Report*.

1.5 Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows assets and liabilities primarily classified as financial and non-financial items. Within these classifications items are presented in liquidity order.

The accompanying notes provide details of current and non-current elements of each asset and liability.

Current items are those expected to be recovered or settled within one year of the end of the reporting period and non-current items are those where recovery or settlement is expected to be more than one year after the end of the reporting period.

The only exception to this classification relates to the provision for employee benefits which is classified entirely as a current liability unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of entitlements beyond one year after the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

1.6 Cash Flow Statement

In the Cash Flow Statement cashflows are classified as operating, investing or financing in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 107 – *Statement of Cash Flows*.

1.7 Statement of Changes in Equity

The Statement of Changes in Equity presents reconciliations of balances at the start and end of the reporting period for all equity accounts. This information includes movements in balances arising from both owner equity transactions and the net impact of items reported in the Comprehensive Operating Statement on equity balances.

1.8 Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial information necessitates the exercise of judgements, estimates and assumptions. Significant measurements and disclosures have been made in the preparation of these financial statements and are disclosed in these notes where amounts affected by those judgements are disclosed.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other relevant factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed regularly and may result in revisions to measurements and disclosures. Such revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revisions.

Significant judgements made in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

a. Fair value assessments of Financial Assets and Liabilities

b. Fair value assessments of Non-Financial assets, including Intangible Assets

c. Estimation of the present value of future cash flows used in measuring Employee Benefit Provisions

d. Determination of depreciation and amortisation charges for Non-Financial Assets

e. Assessment of the recoverability and future use of transferred intangible assets held by the Group

f. Determination that intragroup transactions associated with the wind-up of SmartSense AgTech Pty Ltd, including the transfer of the PastureSmarts Technology asset, settlement of convertible note arrangements and other intercompany balances, are eliminated on consolidation and therefore do not give rise to gains or losses at the consolidated level.

1.9 Income Tax

The company and its subsidiary entities are exempt from income tax pursuant to Sections 24AO of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* and is therefore not required to adopt tax effect accounting.

1.10 Accounting for Goods & Services Tax

Revenues and income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amounts of goods and services tax (GST) except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of expenses.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amounts of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the ATO are included as an asset or liability in the balance sheet.

Cash flows disclosed in the Cash Flow Statement are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

1.11 Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Group continued to progress the voluntary deregistration of SSA in accordance with the wind-up plan, including preparation for request for deregistration of SSA to ASIC.

In addition, planning for SmartLure Australia Pty Ltd (SLA) continued. The establishment of SLA forms part of the Group's ongoing strategy to support the development and commercialisation of the *Carpophilus* SmartLure monitoring trap product from the SmartLure platform.

Other than the matters disclosed above, no other circumstances have arisen since the end of the reporting period that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Group's operations, results or state of affairs in future financial years.

2 Funding Delivery of Our Services

Introduction

The Group's activities include management and commercialisation of novel technologies arising from bioscience and agricultural research activities conducted by DEECA through Agriculture Science and Technology (AST). This includes oversight and management of a significant IP portfolio for the Government of Victoria and other stakeholders and leveraging of these assets to benefit the agriculture sector and the State's economy. Through these IP management and technology commercialisation services, the Group facilitates the widespread adoption and impact of scientific research outcomes thereby contributing significantly to the Victorian Government's economic and social development objectives.

This note provides information about:

a. the Group's primary sources of revenue and the basis upon which they are recognised in these financial statements

b. amounts owed to the Group at the end of the reporting period in relation to these sources of revenue and income.

2.1 Sources of Revenue & Income

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Revenue		
Supply of Services	9,618	7,195
Royalties	11,076	12,073
Total Revenue	**20,694**	**19,268**
Other Income		
Interest on Deposits with Financial Institutions	1,520	1,647
Investment Distributions	3,220	2,700
Net gain/(loss) arising from disposal of Fixed Asset	18	-
Total Other Income	**4,758**	**4,347**
Total Revenue and Other Income	**25,452**	**23,615**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

2.2 Measurement and Recognition of Revenues & Income

Revenue from supply of services and royalties are recognised in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 15 – *Revenue from Customers* as contracts with customers contain sufficiently specific performance obligations, which is a key requirement of AASB 15.

Revenue earned for supply of services and as royalties but not received at the end of the reporting period is recognised as a receivable in the Balance Sheet.

2.2.1 Revenue from Supply of Services

Revenue from the supply of services comprises revenue from contracts with customers entered into by the Group, and by the Group acting as agent, for the provision of IP management services and research and commercialisation services.

These revenues are recognised under AASB 15 – *Revenue from Customers* whereby revenue is recognised based on the terms of each contract, when control of the services has transferred to customers and can be reliably measured. For contract-related income, this typically occurs at a point in time, when specified contractual milestones are achieved or on the milestone dates stated in the contract, as this is when the Group satisfies the relevant performance obligation and has an enforceable right to payment.

Advance payments received from customers at the end of the reporting period are recognised as contract liabilities in the balance sheet until the performance obligations have been met by the Group, usually in the following reporting period.

2.2.2 Revenue from Royalties

Royalties are earned from the IP portfolio, the State and other IP equity holders. Royalties are recognised under AASB 15 – *Revenue from Customers* whereby revenue is recognised at the end of the agriculture growing and harvesting season to which each royalty earning activity relates and upon completion of annual license reports by licensees as required under license agreements.

Revenue earned but not received at the end of the reporting period is recognised as a receivable in the Balance Sheet.

2.2.3 Interest on Deposit with Financial Institutions

Interest on deposits with financial institutions is earned when the Group invests funds with its approved financial institutions in the normal course of business that are excess to daily cash flow needs. Interest earned on these deposits is recognised over time using the effective interest rate method, whereby interest earnings are allocated over the period of each deposit.

2.2.4 Investment Distributions

Investment distributions are earned by the Group from its investment in the Victorian Funds Management Corporation (VFMC) Balanced Fund (Fund). Details of this investment are provided in Note 5.2.

Distributions are recognised when the Group's right to receive distributions has been established, which is usually when the Trustee of the Fund declares distributions.

The nature of the investments in the Fund means that over time the value of the Fund may fluctuate depending upon market circumstances. These fluctuations are recognised by the Group when required and this means that realised and unrealised gains and losses may be recognised by the Group arising from its investment in the Fund. Such gains and losses are reported in the Comprehensive Operating Statement as Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

2.3 Receivables – Balance Sheet

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Contractual		
Sale of Services and Royalties	2,590	2,530
Accrued Interest Income	50	40
Accrued Investment Income	2,727	2,288
Other Receivables	175	16
Total Contractual Receivables	**5,542**	**4,874**
Statutory		
GST Input Tax Credits Recoverable	375	542
Total Statutory Receivables	**375**	**542**
Total Receivables	**5,917**	**5,416**

2.4 Measurement and Recognition of Receivables

2.4.1 Contractual Receivables

Contractual receivables mainly comprise amounts due from customers for services rendered or royalties earned and accrued income related to investments held by the Group. These balances are classified as financial instruments in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 9 – *Financial Instruments* and are initially recorded at transaction price, which equals fair value, as they do not contain a significant financing component. In subsequent reporting periods these balances are measured at fair value or amortised cost through profit or loss in line with AASB 9 requirements.

The average credit period for sales of services and for other receivables is 30 days. The Group does not hold any collateral as security for payment of these balances, nor credit enhancements relating to any of its financial assets. There are no material financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired.

No financial assets have had their terms renegotiated so as to prevent them from being classified as past due for payment or impaired.

2.4.2 Statutory Receivables

Statutory receivables are amounts due to the Group arising from its activities related to collection of statutory items such as taxes and charges. These balances are measured similarly to contractual receivables (except that impairment assessments are not required) but are not classified as financial instruments for measurement and recognition purposes.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

3. The Costs of Delivering Our Services

Introduction

This note provides information about the expenses incurred by the Group in delivering its services.

Note	Information
3.1	Expenses From Transactions
3.2	Employment Expenses – Comprehensive Operating Statement
3.3	Employee Benefits – Balance Sheet
3.4	Research & Development, Royalty & Patent Expenses
3.5	Other Operating Expenses
3.6	Payables – Balance Sheet
3.7	Measurement and Recognition of Payables
3.8	Movement in Amount Owed to DEECA

3.1 Expenses From Transactions

Item	Note	Consolidated 2026 $000	Consolidated 2025 $000
Employment Expenses	3.2	3,356	3,221
Research & Development, Royalty & Patent Expenses	3.4	14,957	12,607
Other Operating Expenses	3.5	1,730	1,920
Depreciation and Amortisation		209	214
Interest Expense		20	33
Total Expenses From Transactions		**20,272**	**17,995**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

3.2 Employment Expenses – Comprehensive Operating Statement

Employment expenses include all costs related to employment, including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements and WorkCover premiums in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 119 – *Employee Benefits*. Details are provided in the table below.

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Salaries & Wages, Annual Leave, Long Service Leave	2,628	2,618
Termination Benefits	185	127
Superannuation Contributions	419	354
Directors Fees	124	122
Total Employment Expenses	**3,356**	**3,221**

3.3 Employee Benefits – Balance Sheet

Accrued employee benefits for all employees up to the end of the reporting period are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet. These benefits include wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave entitlements and are recognised at remuneration rates current at the reporting date.

3.3.1 Provision Balances

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Current Provisions		
Annual Leave	222	197
Long Service Leave	144	166
Provisions for on-costs	26	30
Total Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	**392**	**393**
Non-Current Provisions		
Employee benefits	48	46
On-Costs	9	8
Total Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	**57**	**54**
Total Provisions for Employee Benefits	**449**	**447**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

3.3.2 Measurement and Recognition

Annual Leave Provision

The provision for annual leave is classified entirely as a current liability as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least one year after the end of the reporting period. The balance of the provision is not discounted.

Long Service Leave

Unconditional long service leave is classified as a current liability, even where the Group does not expect to settle the liability within one year as it will not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of these entitlements should an employee take leave within one year.

The components of the current liability are measured at either:

a. Undiscounted value – if the Group expects to wholly settle within one year.

b. Present Value – if the Group does not expect to wholly settle within one year.

Conditional long service leave is disclosed as a non-current liability. There is an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement until the employee has completed the requisite years of service. This non-current entitlement is measured at present value. Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value at the end of each reporting period is recognised as a transaction in the Comprehensive Operating Statement, except to the extent that a gain or loss arises due to changes in bond interest rates, in which case the gain or loss is recognised as an Other Economic Flow in the Comprehensive Operating Statement.

3.3.3 Employment On-Costs

Employment on-costs such as payroll tax, WorkCover premiums and superannuation contributions are not employee benefits and are disclosed separately as a component of the provision for employee benefits when the employment to which they relate has occurred.

3.3.4 Superannuation Contributions

The Group is required to contribute to defined contribution superannuation plans for all employees. The group has no employees who are members of defined benefit superannuation plans.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

3.4 Research & Development, Royalty & Patent Expenses

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Contracted Agency Research Expenses	7,290	4,837
Investment Commercialisation Project Expenses	3,227	2,165
Royalty Expenses	3,873	4,986
Patent Expenses	567	619
Total Research & Development, Royalty & Patent Expenses	**14,957**	**12,607**

3.4.1 Contracted Agency Research Expenses

Contracted agency research expenses include expenditure on research and development activities conducted by DEECA (through AST) that is funded by third parties (with the Group acting as agent). It is recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which it is incurred.

3.4.2 Investment Commercialisation Project Expenses

Investment commercialisation project expenditure comprises costs incurred in relation to Board-approved investment projects during the research phase, including employee time, resources and costs charged to the Group for any research activity undertaken by outsourced service providers. It is recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which it is incurred.

During the financial year, the Group incurred $3.23 million (2025: $2.16 million) of investment commercialisation project expenditure, which has been recognised as an expense and is included in the table above.

In addition, the Group approved funding of $2.5 million to support the Almond SmartLures project through its wholly owned subsidiary, SmartLure Australia Pty Ltd. As at 30 June 2026, this funding had not been transferred to wholly owned subsidiary SmartLure Australia Pty Ltd and no obligation existed that required recognition of the funds transfer in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, no expense/investment has been recognised in relation to this amount.

The approved funding is intended to be provided as an equity contribution to SLA and, when contributed, will be accounted for as an equity investment in the parent entity financial statements rather than investment commercialisation project expenditure. Further information on the equity investment in subsidiary is provided in Note 4.3 and Note 7.3.

At the end of the reporting period the Group had twelve active investment commercialisation projects under management. In accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 138 – *Intangible Assets*, these projects have been assessed and accounted for as follows:

- Five projects have been assessed as in research phase, with all expenditure incurred being recognised as expenses in the Comprehensive Operating Statement in the reporting periods in which it was incurred.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

- One project represents an equity investment in a subsidiary entity and the related costs have been recognised under investments in subsidiaries in the parent entity's Balance Sheet (noting the equity investment in SSA transitioned to a development project for AVS on 30 June 2026).
- Six projects have been assessed as being in development phase and expenditure on those projects has been capitalised as intangible assets in the Balance Sheet. During the financial year, the Almond SmartLure product, the flagship product of the SmartLures & Biopesticides project, met the criteria for recognition as being in the development phase. Consequently, the project transitioned from the research phase to the development phase and qualifying expenditure was capitalised from that date. Details of capitalised project expenditure and related amortisation are provided in Note 4.1.

3.4.3 Royalty Expenses

Royalty expenses are the distributions to IP equity holders representing their shares of royalties collected by the Group. These distributions are recognised as expenses in the reporting periods when the right to receive royalties occurs.

3.4.4 Patent Expenses

Patent expenses include the costs of protections, prosecution and annual renewal of IP assets and are recognised as expenses in the reporting periods in which they are incurred.

3.5 Other Operating Expenses

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Insurance Premiums	243	235
Managed ICT Services	226	117
Contractor Costs	224	609
Consulting Fees	183	386
Legal Services	177	79
Audit Services	123	96
Seminars / Conferences	92	34
Marketing / Exhibition	62	20
Recruitment Costs	58	6
Staff Training	53	42
Travel	50	63
Other	239	233
Total Other Operating Expenses	**1,730**	**1,920**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

3.6 Payables – Balance Sheet

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Contractual Payables		
Supplies & Services	416	3,699
Trade Payables Owed to DEECA	177	-
Unearned Income	98	113
Accrued Expenses	1,676	2,632
Accrued Expenses Owed to DEECA	17,527	10,575
Other	68	(13)
Total Contractual Liabilities	**19,962**	**17,006**
Statutory		
GST	51	92
Other Taxes	94	75
Total Statutory Liabilities	**145**	**167**
Total Payables	**20,107**	**17,173**

3.7 Measurement and Recognition of Payables

3.7.1 Contractual Payables

Contractual payables mainly comprise amounts payable to suppliers for goods and services provided to the Group in the normal course of business at the end of the reporting period. These balances are classified as financial instruments in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 9 – *Financial Instruments* and are measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs. In subsequent reporting periods these balances are measured at amortised cost.

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

Information on significant payables is provided below.

Amounts Payable to DEECA

This balance comprises trade payables and accrued expenses owing to DEECA. These represent amounts collected by the Group in its capacity as agent on behalf of DEECA in the normal course of business, including industry-funded research.

The amount owed to DEECA at 30 June 2026 was higher than the prior year, primarily due to the timing of invoicing and settlement processes associated with these arrangements.

The terms and conditions governing these amounts owed to DEECA vary depending on the specific agreements in place for the provision of services. The balance also includes amounts received in advance from DEECA in respect of IP management and commercial services still to be delivered at the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

Accrued Expenses

This balance represents accrued royalty expenses of $1.40 million (2025: $2.41 million) and other minor items. Accrued expenses represent expenses incurred by the Group prior to the end of the reporting period. These obligations will be paid in the subsequent reporting period after standard approval processes have been completed.

3.7.2 Statutory Payables

Statutory payables are amounts due by the Group arising from its activities related to collection of statutory taxes and charges. These balances are measured similarly to contractual receivables (except that impairment assessments are not required) but are not classified as financial instruments for measurement and disclosure purposes.

3.8 Movement in Accrued Expenses Owed to DEECA

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Opening Balance	**10,575**	**12,065**
Amounts Collected as Agent for DEECA	10,267	6,880
Amounts distributed for Agency Collections	(2,493)	(6,625)
Amount Paid to DEECA for Investment Research Projects	(150)	(1,364)
Movement in provision of services to DEECA	(672)	(381)
Closing Balance	**17,527**	**10,575**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

4 Key Assets Applied to Support Output Delivery

Introduction

This note provides information about the assets applied by the Group in fulfilling its objectives and conducting its activities. Where the assets included in this section are carried at fair value, additional information is disclosed in note 6 related to determination of those fair values.

Note	Information
4.1	Intangible Assets
4.2	Other Non-Financial Assets
4.3	Investments in Subsidiary Companies

4.1 Intangible Assets

4.1.1 Intangible Assets

The Group generates intangible assets as a result of development activity for various investment fund projects. Projects in the development phase and for which costs have been capitalised are shown in the table below.

Item	Gross Carrying Amount		Accumulated Amortisation		Accumulated Impairment Loss		Net Carrying Amount	
	2026 $000	2025 $000	2026 $000	2025 $000	2026 $000	2025 $000	2026 $000	2025 $000
Herbicide Tolerant (HT) Barley	131	131	(85)	(70)	-	-	46	61
Herbicide Tolerant (HT) Lentils	16	16	(16)	(16)	-	-	-	-
PastureSmarts Technology (In progress) (Note 4.1.2)	540	540	-	-	(454)	(250)	86	290
Almond SmartLure (In progress) (Note 4.1.2)	876	-	-	-	-	-	876	-
Total	**1,563**	**687**	**(101)**	**(86)**	**(454)**	**(250)**	**1,008**	**351**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

Recognition and Measurement of Intangible Assets

The development costs of these projects are capitalised by the Group where the benefits arising are expected to be realised over future reporting periods and the estimated development costs exceed $50,000 over the life of each project.

The Group annually assesses all investment fund projects to determine whether any such projects in the research phase should be progressed to the development phase and hence require recognition as intangible assets. The key judgements in making these assessments are summarised below.

Expenditures on investment fund projects are defined as intangible assets in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 138 – *Intangible Assets*. Intangible assets arising from development activity are recognised when all of the following characteristics for investment fund projects are met:

a. The technical feasibility of completing the project has been demonstrated so that the resulting output is likely to be available for use or sale.

b. There is an intention to complete the project and the resulting output can be used or sold.

c. The ability to use or sell the output of the project.

d. The project will generate probable future economic benefits.

e. The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development phase of the project.

f. The expenditure attributed to the project during its development phase can be reliably measured.

An intangible asset for a development project is initially recognised at cost when the above criteria are met and an assessment is made as to the expected future life of the project.

In subsequent reporting periods intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Annual amortisation charges are based on the expected future lives of each project whereby each project is amortised on a straight line basis.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are assessed annually for any signs of impairment on an individual project basis. If these assessments indicate that projects may be impaired, an impairment charge is reflected in the Comprehensive Operating Statement under the Economic Flows Included in Net Result section.

If there are indications in later reporting periods that there has been a reversal in earlier impairment assessments, the carrying amount of the impacted project is increased to reflect the current circumstances. Such impairment reversals are limited to the carrying amount of the project net of amortisation charges, as if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior reporting periods.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

Movements in Carrying Amount

		Project			
	Total $000	HT Barley $000	HT Lentils $000	PastureSmarts Technology (in progress) $000	Almond SmartLure (in progress) $000
2026					
Opening Balance	**351**	**61**	**-**	**290**	**-**
Addition	876	-	-	-	876
Amortisation Charges for the year	(15)	(15)	-	-	-
Provision for impairment loss	(204)	-	-	(204)	-
Closing Balance	**1,008**	**46**	**-**	**86**	**876**
2025					
Opening Balance	**625**	**81**	**4**	**540**	**-**
Amortisation Charges	(24)	(20)	(4)	-	-
Provision for impairment loss	(250)	-	-	(250)	-
Closing Balance	**351**	**61**	**-**	**290**	**-**

Estimated Future Economic Lives of Investment Projects

The estimated useful lives of the investment projects underpinning intangible assets of the Group are shown below:

Project	Full Useful Lives Years		Remaining Useful Lives Years	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
HT Barley	15	15	3	4
HT Lentils	13	13	0	0

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

4.1.2 Intangible Asset in Progress

Intangible assets in progress comprise development expenditure capitalised in relation to the Group's technology commercialisation activities. As at 30 June 2026, the balance relates to the PastureSmarts Technology and the Almond SmartLure, which are being developed for future commercialisation and are not yet market ready.

The subsidiary company (SSA) incurred development costs in prior financial years in relation to the development of a pasture management web application. These costs related to the design, construction, and testing of the application, and were recognised as intangible assets work in progress.

During the financial year, the Group transferred PastureSmarts Technology from SSA to the parent entity as part of the planned wind-up of SSA.

During the financial year, expenditure relating to the Almond SmartLure was recognised as an intangible asset under development following the satisfaction of the development-phase recognition criteria under AASB 138. As at 30 June 2026, the asset remained under development and was not yet available for use. Accordingly, no amortisation has been recognised in respect of this asset.

Impairment of Intangible Assets in progress

The Group reassessed the recoverable amount of the PastureSmarts Technology following the transition to a licensing-based commercialisation model. Under the revised strategy, future economic benefits are expected to be derived principally from licensing arrangements rather than direct commercialisation activities.

The recoverable amount of the PastureSmarts Technology asset was determined using a value-in-use methodology based on forecast future cash flows expected to be generated from prospective licensing arrangements and related commercialisation activities. Key assumptions included expected licensing revenue, timing of commercialisation activities through other parties, forecast costs and appropriate risk adjustments.

Based on this assessment, the recoverable amount of the asset at 30 June 2026 was estimated to be $85,864. As this amount was lower than the carrying value of $289,987, an impairment loss of $204,123 was recognised during the financial year, reducing the carrying value of the asset to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss has been recognised within Other Economic Flows included in the Net Result and is disclosed in Note 7.1.

The valuation remains sensitive to assumptions regarding future licensing agreements, market adoption, the timing of future cash flows and other commercialisation outcomes. Management will continue to monitor the performance and commercialisation of the technology and reassess its recoverable amount in future reporting periods.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

4.2 Other Non-Financial Assets

All depreciable non-financial assets with finite lives are depreciated or amortised over their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis. Estimated useful lives for all asset classes are shown in the table below.

Asset	Consolidated	
	2026 Years	2025 Years
Plant & Equipment	2 – 5	2 – 5
Motor Vehicles	4	4
Right-of-Use Assets	10	10
Leasehold Improvements	10	10
Intangible Assets	13 – 19	13 – 19

There have been no changes in the estimated useful lives of any non-financial assets during the reporting period.

4.3 Investments in Subsidiary Companies

4.3.1 Ownership

The parent company has two wholly owned subsidiary entities as shown in the table below.

Entity	Holding	
	2026 %	2025 %
Phytogene Pty Ltd	100	100
SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd	100	100

Notes 1.3 and 7.2 provide relevant information about the basis of consolidation of the entities in the group.

4.3.2 Parent Entity – Carrying Values

The carrying values of these investments in the parent entity balance sheet are shown in the table below.

Entity	Carrying Value	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Phytogene Pty Ltd	53	53
SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd	1	1,701
Total Carrying Value	**54**	**1,754**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

Phytogene Pty Ltd

Phytogene Pty Ltd was incorporated on 30 November 2001 with the aim of further developing technologies related to delayed plant senescence that were developed through research activities undertaken by DEECA.

SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd (SSA)

SSA was incorporated on 24 April 2024 and commenced trading on 1 July 2024, with the aim of commercialising the PastureSmarts technology.

During the financial year, the Directors resolved to wind up SSA. As part of the wind-up process, three convertible note arrangements with a total carrying value of $1.7 million were settled through a combination of cash payment and equity adjustment in accordance with a Deed of Redemption and Release.

As at 30 June 2026, SSA remains a controlled entity of the Group and continues to be consolidated. Deregistration is expected to occur subsequent to reporting date upon completion of the wind-up process.

No gain or loss has arisen at the consolidated level in respect of the wind-up, as the transactions form part of an intragroup restructuring.

4.3.3 Movements in Carrying Value

	Phytogene		SSA	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Opening Balance	**53**	**53**	**1,701**	**1,701**
Settlement of convertible note liability	-	-	(431)	-
Provision for impairment loss	-	-	(1,269)	-
Closing Balance	**53**	**53**	**1**	**1,701**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

5 Financing Our Operations

Introduction

This section includes information about the sources of finance that the Group applies to its operations and how those sources of finance are managed.

5.1 Cash and Deposits

5.1.1 Carrying Values

Cash and deposits comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits at call and other highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less which are held to meet short-term cash requirements rather than for investment purposes. These balances are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to low risk of changes in value.

For Cash Flow Statement purposes, cash and cash equivalents are shown in the table below.

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Cash at Bank and On Hand	32,570	28,804
Deposits with Financial Institutions – At Call	117	112
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Cashflow Statement	**32,687**	**28,916**

5.2 Investments – Financial Assets

The Group invests funds excess to daily cash flow requirements in financial institutions to help build resources that can be used to fund investment projects in the future. Key elements in the decision-making process for investment decisions are security and potential to supplement the Group's financial performance.

These investments are financial instruments and are disclosed as financial assets in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 132 – *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

Currently these funds are invested in the VFMC Balanced Fund. The Company's Board reviews the performance of the investment regularly to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the Group.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

5.2.1 Carrying Values

Details of the investment are shown in the table below.

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Current investments		
TCV Term Deposit > three months	5,311	5,115
Total current investments	**5,311**	**5,115**
Non-current investments		
Non-Current Investments – VFMC	30,197	27,955
Total Non-Current Investments	**30,197**	**27,955**
Movements in Non-Current Investment Carrying Value		
Opening Balance	**27,955**	**25,910**
Gain/(Loss) for the Reporting Period	(541)	435
Fund Distributions in the Reporting Period	2,783	1,610
Closing Balance	**30,197**	**27,955**

5.2.2 Measurement & Recognition of Investments

This investment is recognised at fair value and the net gains/losses from holding the investment are recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement in the Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result section in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 9 – *Financial Instruments*.

The VFMC investment is classified as a non-current asset, reflecting the Group's intention to retain this asset beyond the current reporting period.

5.2.3 Funding Allocations – Investment Projects

The AVS Group Board approved three-year *AVS Strategy 2024–2027: Grow* sets out the Group's approach to contributing to the continued success of our agricultural sector for the benefit of Victoria - embracing an agenda underpinned by the need to Grow. Underpinning the Strategy is a business plan that will accelerate project investments.

The Group's investment in the VFMC Balanced Fund will provide the necessary platform for funding of new and existing investment projects. Provisional allocations have been approved by the Board to support ongoing research and development costs associated with existing investments. The provisional allocations reflect a point in time and are based on the information available to management as at the reporting date. Over the next five years the Board has a stated aim of investing around $31 million in new and existing investment projects, of which $6.98 million has been committed to specific projects at 30 June 2026 (refer to Note 7.2 on commitments).

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

6. Fair Value Determinations for Financial Instruments and Non-Financial Assets and Contingencies

Introduction

The Group makes judgements and estimates associated with recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. This section provides information related to the judgements and estimates necessary for recognition of financial instruments, fair value determinations and matters of a contingent nature.

This section provides information on the matters noted in the table below.

Note	Information
6.1	Financial Instruments
6.2	Fair Value Determinations
6.3	Contingencies

6.1 Financial Instruments

The Group holds financial instruments that are classified as financial assets and liabilities under Australian Accounting Standard AASB 9 – *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. These assets and liabilities are disclosed as financial assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet. Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that create financial assets for one entity and financial liabilities or equity instruments for another entity.

Due to the nature of the Group's activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statute rather than through contracts (for example, collection and payment of taxes such as GST and FBT). Such assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments pursuant to Australian Accounting Standard AASB 132 – *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

6.1.1 Measurement and Recognition

Financial Assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, including any directly attributable transaction costs and in subsequent reporting periods are measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 9 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) in subsequent reporting periods, if the assets are not designated as "fair value through net result" and that they meet both of the following criteria:

a. The assets are held by the Group to collect contractual cash flows

b. The contractual terms of the assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, including any directly attributable transaction costs and in subsequent reporting periods are measured at fair value through Profit and Loss in line with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 9 – *Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement*.

The Effective Interest Rate Method requires that any fees or charges related to financial instruments be included in the measurement of those assets and liabilities and that such fees and charges be amortised over the expected lives of the instruments.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

6.1.2 Derecognition

Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised when:

a. The rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired

b. The Group retains the right to receive the cash flows from the assets, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without delay to a third party under a "pass through" agreement

c. The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the assets to and has either:

- Transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of the assets to another party
- Has not transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets but has transferred control of the assets to another party.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations under the liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expire.

When recognised financial liabilities are replaced by other liabilities from the same third party on substantially different terms, or the terms of recognised liabilities are substantially modified, such exchanges or modifications result in derecognition of the liabilities and recognition of new liabilities. The differences in the respective carrying amounts are recognised as "other economic flows" in the Comprehensive Operating Statement.

6.1.3 Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities of the Group are shown in the table below.

Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
• Cash and Deposits with Financial Institutions	• Contract Payables
• Investment in VFMC Managed Fund	• Supplies and Services
• Contract Receivables	• Amounts Payable to DEECA
• Sale of Services & Royalties	• Unearned Income
• Accrued Distributions from VFMC Balanced Fund	• Provisions (excluding those related to Employee Benefits)
• Amounts Owed by DEECA	• Accrued Expenses
• Other Receivables	• Other Payables
	• Lease Liabilities

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

6.1.4 Financial Asset and Liability Disclosures

2026	Carrying Amount	Net Gain or (Loss)	Total Interest Income or (Expense)
	$000	$000	$000
Financial Assets			
Cash and Deposits with Financial Institutions	32,687	-	1,520
Investment in VFMC	30,197	(541)	3,220
Contractual Receivables			
Total Contractual Receivables	5,542	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**68,426**	**(541)**	**4,740**
Financial Liabilities			
Contractual Payables			
Total Contractual Payables	19,962	-	-
Lease Liabilities			
Leases – Right-of-Use Assets	362	-	(20)
Total Financial Liabilities	**20,324**	**-**	**(20)**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

2025	Carrying Amount	Net Gain or (Loss)	Total Interest Income or (Expense)
	$000	$000	$000
Financial Assets			
Cash and Deposits with Financial Institutions	34,031	-	1,647
Investment in VFMC	27,955	435	2,700
Contractual Receivables			
Total Contractual Receivables	4,874	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**66,860**	**435**	**4,322**
Financial Liabilities			
Contractual Payables			
Total Contractual Payables	17,006	-	-
Lease Liabilities			
Leases – Right-of-Use Assets	480	-	(32)
Total Financial Liabilities	**17,486**	**-**	**(32)**

6.2 Fair Value Determinations

The Group applies the requirements of Australian Accounting Standard AASB 13 – *Fair Value Measurement* in the measurement and recognition of its assets and liabilities. AASB 13 defines fair value, provides a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value assessments. This section explains the Group's approach to the determining fair value of its assets and liabilities and includes required disclosures about its fair value assessments that are not provided elsewhere in this consolidated annual financial report.

Fair value is a market based assessment, not an entity specific measurement. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The objective of fair value measurement is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. The revisions to AASB 13 that are effective for the current reporting period regarding determination of fair value have no impact due to the nature of the assets held by the Group.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

6.2.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

In determining fair value, several pricing and valuation techniques are used. To ensure consistency and comparability in the financial statements, these inputs are categorised into three levels, commonly known as the fair value hierarchy, and are explained in the table below.

Level	Description
1	Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities
2	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to fair value measurement is unobservable

The Group determines whether at the end of each reporting period there have been changes in the characteristics of its assets and liabilities which may have resulted in movements between these levels of the hierarchy for fair value determination purposes.

There were no movements between hierarchy levels for assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period (2025: No changes).

6.2.2 Fair Value Determinations – Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Group holds a range of financial instruments where the carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair value due either to their short term nature or because of the expectation they will be realised in full by the end of the next reporting period. These instruments are listed in Note 6.1.3.

The fair values of all financial assets and liabilities have been determined based on Level One inputs as described in Note 6.1 with the exception of the investment in the VFMC Balanced fund which has been determined based on Level Two inputs. This investment is not quoted in an active market but the Group considers that the valuation techniques and inputs applied in determining fair value are appropriately based on the net asset value of the Fund as calculated by VFMC.

6.2.3 Fair Value Determination – Non-Financial Assets

Non-Financial assets of the Group include Plant & Equipment, Motor Vehicles, Right-of-Use Assets, Leasehold Improvements and Intangible Assets. These assets are not periodically revalued as depreciated cost is considered to represent fair value.

6.3 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are potential assets and liabilities that require future events to occur before they meet relevant recognition and measurement criteria for assets and liabilities and hence are not recognised in the balance sheet at the end of the reporting period. These items are disclosed and if quantifiable are measured at estimated value without the application of usual measurement criteria.

The Group has provided a Bank Guarantee of $35,000 to Plenary Research Pty Ltd (the landlord of its leased office premises) under a lease agreement which secures the landlord against loss, damage or default.

There are no other contingent assets or liabilities at the end of the reporting period (2025: Nil).

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

7. Other Disclosures

This section includes disclosures on various material matters in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and DTF guidance.

7.1 Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result

The Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result section of the Comprehensive Operating Statement includes transactions that do not result from interactions with external entities, but which result in changes to the carrying values of assets and liabilities.

Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result may include:

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

b. Revaluation of financial instruments

c. Reversal of asset impairment charges

d. Impairment of intangible asset.

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments		
Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments	(541)	435
Net FX Loss arising from foreign transaction	(8)	-
Other Losses from Other Economic flows		
Net Gain/(Loss) Arising from Revaluation of Long Service leave Liability	(5)	-
Impairment of intangible asset in progress	(204)	(250)
Total Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result	**(758)**	**185**

7.2 Commitments for Expenditure

Commitments for future operating expenditure and capital commitments arising from executed contracts where no goods or services have been supplied at the end of the reporting period. These commitments are disclosed at their nominal values and are inclusive of GST. Where considered appropriate and relevant, the net present values of commitments for individually significant projects are also disclosed. When the related goods and services under these contracts are provided to the Group these commitments convert to liabilities and are recognised in the balance sheet as liabilities.

Commitments for Capital Expenditure

There were no commitments for capital expenditure at the end of the reporting period (2025: Nil).

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

Operating Expenditure Commitments

Details of expenditure commitments are shown in the table below.

Item	Expected Timing of Payment		
	Less Than 1 Year $000	1 – 5 Years $000	Total Years $000
2026			
Research Expenditure Commitments	5,269	2,406	7,675
Less GST Recoverable	(479)	(219)	(698)
Total Commitments (Exclusive of GST)	**4,790**	**2,187**	**6,977**
2025			
Research Expenditure Commitments	3,288	5,020	8,308
Less GST Recoverable	(299)	(456)	(755)
Total Commitments (Exclusive of GST)	**2,989**	**4,564**	**7,553**

Research expenditure commitments relate to research activities of DEECA where the Group acquires an interest in future outcomes arising from new technological commercialisations. The total commitments relate entirely to the parent entity.

7.3 Parent Entity Information

The Group is not required to prepare annual financial reports for the parent entity. The following information is provided in regard to the parent entity activity for the reporting period.

7.3.1 Accounting Policies

The parent entity (AVS) adopts the same accounting policies as the Group. The significant accounting policies are explained throughout these notes to the financial statements.

7.3.2 Investment in Subsidiary Companies

The parent company's investment in its two wholly owned subsidiary companies are recognised at fair value. Details of these investments are included in Note 4.3.

7.3.3 Ex-gratia payment

Ex-gratia expenses are payments made by the entity that are not required under a contractual or legal obligation, including payments made without the entity receiving goods or services in return.

During the financial year, the parent company made ex-gratia payments totalling $43,000 (2025: $107,298). The payments were made to employees in connection with the termination of employment and represented discretionary amounts paid in excess of contractual or statutory entitlements. These amounts are included within termination benefits expense disclosed in Note 3.2.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

7.3.4 Parent Entity Balance Sheet

	2026 $000	2025 $000
Financial Assets		
Cash and Deposits	32,507	33,412
Receivables	5,911	5,354
Investments	35,508	27,956
Other Financial Assets	54	1,754
Total Financial Assets	**73,980**	**68,476**
Non-Financial Assets		
Plant & Equipment and Motor Vehicles	7	23
Intangible Assets	1,008	61
Leasehold Improvements	238	273
Right-of-Use Assets	239	316
Other Non-Financial Assets	20	18
Total Non-Financial Assets	**1,512**	**691**
Total Assets	**75,492**	**69,167**
Liabilities		
Payables	20,097	17,145
Provision for Dividend/Distribution Payable	-	48
Leases	362	480
Employee Benefits Provisions	449	447
Total Liabilities	**20,908**	**18,120**
Net Assets	**54,584**	**51,047**
Equity		
Accumulated Surplus	49,584	46,047
Contributed Capital	5,000	5,000
Net Worth	**54,584**	**51,047**

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

7.3.5 Parent Entity Comprehensive Operating Statement

	2026 $000	2025 $000
Net Result From Transactions (Net Operating Result)	5,516	6,326
Other Economic Flows Included in Net Result	(2,027)	434
Net Result	**3,489**	**6,760**

7.3.6 Share Capital

The issued share capital of the parent entity is 5 million fully paid ordinary shares of $1 each (2025: $5 million).

7.3.7 Contingent Assets and Liabilities of the Parent Entity

The parent entity has provided a Bank Guarantee of $35,000 to Plenary Research Pty Ltd (the landlord of its leased offices premises at AgriBio) under a lease agreement which secures the landlord against loss, damage or default.

There are no contingent assets or liabilities at the end of the reporting period (2025: Nil).

7.4 Significant Commercial Transactions with the State of Victoria

Whilst the entities in the Group are all entities incorporated under the Corporations Act, they are all beneficially owned by the State of Victoria. As there are significant transactions between the entities and the State, in the interests of transparency this note provides disclosures about the nature of those transactions.

In the reporting period DEECA was the major supplier and recipient of services to/from the Group. These services were provided on normal commercial terms. The value of transactions between the Group and the State for the reporting year are shown in the table below.

Item	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Group Revenues		
Received from DEECA	2,027	-
Group Expenses		
Payments to DEECA	3,066	5,038
Group Receivables		
Receivable from DEECA	-	-
Group Payables		
Payable to DEECA	17,704	10,575

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

7.5 Responsible Persons

7.5.1 Responsible Minister

The person who held the position of Responsible Minister is the Minister for Agriculture, the Hon. Ros Spence for the period 1 July 2025 to 15 April 2026, and the Hon Michaela Settle for the period 15 April 2026 to 30 June 2026.

7.5.2 Remuneration of Responsible Minister

No remuneration is paid by the Group to the Responsible Minister.

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

7.5.3 Responsible Persons

The persons who held the position of director and the Accountable Officer (Chief Executive Officer) of the Group during the reporting period are shown below.

Name	Role	Period
Ms S. Andersen	AVS Chair	1 July 2025 to 31 May 2026
Ms D. Angus	AVS Director	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026
Dr A. Caples	AVS Director	1 July 2025 to 31 May 2026
Mr G. Harry	AVS Director	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026
Mr R. Jagger	AVS Chair and SSA Director	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026
Ms J. Perrier	AVS Director	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026
Mr John Harvey	AVS Director	1 June 2026 to 30 June 2026
Dr Roya Khalil	AVS Director	1 June 2026 to 30 June 2026
Dr David Burns	AVS Director	1 June 2026 to 30 June 2026
A/Prof M. Hayden	Phytogene Director	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026
Ms M. Goldsmith	AVS CEO and SSA Director and Phytogene Director	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026

7.5.4 Remuneration of Responsible Persons

No remuneration is paid by the Group to Board members employed by the Victorian Public Service. Remuneration received by the Board members is reported in Note 7.7.4.

Remuneration received or receivable by the Accountable Officer in connection with management of the Group in the reporting period was in the range $390,000 to $400,000 (2025: $380,000 to $390,000).

No Board member or the Accountable Officer, since the end of the previous financial year, received or became entitled to receive a benefit other than benefits disclosed in the annual financial report.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

7.6 Remuneration of Executives

Information about total remuneration paid by the Group to executive officers in the reporting period (other than to directors and the accountable officer) is shown in the table below.

Remuneration comprises employee benefits in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the Group, or on behalf of the Group, in exchange for services rendered in carrying out their appointed roles.

Name	Total Remuneration	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Total Remuneration[a]	788	756
Total Number of Executives	4	3
Total Annualised Employee Equivalents[b]	2.8	3.0

(a) The total number of executive officers also meet the definition of Key Management Personnel of the entity under Accounting Standard AASB 124 – *Related Party Transactions* and are also reported under Note 7.7.4.

(b) Annualised Employee Equivalents is based on the time fraction worked over the reporting period, noting that one new executive commenced in November 2025 and one in May 2026.

7.7 Related Parties

This Note provides information about related party transactions as defined in Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 – *Related Party Transactions*.

7.7.1 Basis of Related Party Transactions

The Group engages in various transactions with related parties. While some of these are conducted on an "arm's length" basis whereby standard commercial terms and conditions apply, others are not. For example, the parent entity has provided services and staffing support to the subsidiary without charge to assist with its operations. These arrangements reflect the nature of the relationship and strategic support within the Group.

Unless otherwise stated, no related party transactions incorporate special terms and conditions, and no guarantees have been given or received during the reporting period. Outstanding balances between related parties are usually settled in cash.

7.7.2 Subsidiary Entities

As stated elsewhere in this consolidated annual financial report, the parent entity (AVS) has three wholly owned subsidiary entities as described in these notes to the financial statements. The subsidiary entities are Phytogene Pty Ltd, SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd and SmartLure Australia Pty Ltd (incorporated in 27/05/2026) and their financial results have been consolidated into the Group's annual financial report.

7.7.3 Key Management Personnel

The Key Management Personnel of the Group are the directors and the accountable officer of the company and its subsidiaries. These are disclosed in Note 7.5. Four executive officers of the Group are also considered to be Key Management Personnel.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

7.7.4 Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Categories of Remuneration	Total Remuneration	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
Total Remuneration	**1,318**	**1,253**

Notes on Above Table

a. Additional information in relation to remuneration paid to directors and the accountable officer is provided in Note 7.5 above

b. Additional information in relation to remuneration paid to executive officers is provided in Note 7.6 above

c. The Group did not pay remuneration to the directors of subsidiary entities.

For directors of subsidiary companies who are full time employees of the Group, no additional remuneration (over and above their remuneration as executives of the Group) was paid to them related to their roles as directors.

7.7.5 Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel and Other Related Entities

a. The Group's employment processes are based on the requirements of the *Public Administration Act 2004* and Codes of Conduct and Standards issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission.

b. The Group's procurement processes are based on the requirements of the Victorian Government Procurement Board.

c. During the financial year, the Group engaged Davies Collison Cave (DCC) to provide IP and attorney services. Total expenditure incurred was $22,972 (GST inclusive) during the reporting period. DCC was the employer of Director Jane Perrier until 7 July 2025.

The services were procured on terms and conditions consistent with those applying to arm's length transactions. There were no outstanding balances with Davies Collison Cave at 30 June 2026.

Other than the transaction disclosed above, there were no material related party transactions in the Group that involved key management personnel, their close family members or their personal business interests during the reporting period. No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised for impairment of receivables from related parties.

No director of any Group company, since the end of the previous reporting period, received or became entitled to receive a benefit other than benefits disclosed in the consolidated annual financial report, of the fixed salary of a full time employee of a company or a related corporation by reason of a contract made by the company or a related corporation with the director or with an entity of which that person is a member, or with a company in which that person has a substantial financial interest.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

7.8 Remuneration of Auditors

Name	Consolidated	
	2026 $000	2025 $000
External Audit		
Auditor-General of Victoria		
Audit of the Consolidated Annual Financial Report	57	54
Internal Audit		
Scyne Advisory	66	-
HLB Mann Judd	-	42
Total Remuneration of Auditors	**123**	**96**

There were no payments by the Group to the Auditor-General of Victoria for non-audit services.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

8. Glossary of Technical Terms – Consolidated Annual Financial Report

The following is a list of the significant technical terms used to explain information in this consolidated annual financial report and the standard meanings of each term.

Amortisation is the expense that results from the consumption, extraction or use over time of an intangible asset. This expense is classified as a 'transaction' and so reduces the 'net result from transactions'.

Borrowings refers to interest bearing liabilities mainly raised from public borrowings raised through the Treasury Corporation of Victoria, finance leases and other interest bearing arrangements. Borrowings also include non-interest bearing advances from government that are acquired for policy purposes.

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

Comprehensive result is the amount included in the operating statement representing total change in net worth other than transactions with owners as owners.

Consolidated financial statements comprises the same content as described below for financial statements. The key difference is that the consolidated version includes the results of operations for the two subsidiary companies.

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

Employee benefits expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, redundancy payments, defined benefits superannuation plans, and defined contribution superannuation plans.

Financial asset is any asset that is:

a. cash

b. an equity instrument of another entity

c. a contractual right:

- to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
- to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity; or

d. a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:

- a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
- a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

Financial liability is any liability that is:

a. a contractual obligation:
   - to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
   - to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity; or

b. a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
   - a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments
   - a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial statements comprise:

a. balance sheet as at the end of the period

b. a comprehensive operating statement for the period

c. a statement of changes in equity for the period

d. a cash flow statement for the period

e. accompanying notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;

f. comparative information in respect of the preceding period as specified in paragraph 38 of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

Interest expense represents costs incurred in connection with borrowings. It includes interest on advances, loans, overdrafts, bonds and bills, deposits, interest components of finance lease repayments, and amortisation of discounts or premiums in relation to borrowings.

Interest income includes unwinding over time of discounts on financial assets and interest received on bank term deposits and other investments.

Leases are rights conveyed in a contract, or part of a contract, the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Net financial liabilities is calculated as liabilities less financial assets

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

Net result is a measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of revenue, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those classified as 'other non-owner movements in equity'.

Net worth is calculated as assets less liabilities, which is an economic measure of wealth.

Non-financial assets are all assets that are not financial assets. It includes plant and equipment, intangible assets.

Notes to the Annual Financial Report continued

Other economic flows included in net result are changes in the volume or value of an asset or liability that do not result from transactions. They include gains and losses from disposals, revaluations and impairments of non-current physical and intangible assets; fair value changes of financial instruments and agricultural assets; and depletion of natural assets (non-produced) from their use or removal.

Other economic flows – other comprehensive income comprises items (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in net result as required or permitted by other Australian Accounting Standards. They include changes in physical asset revaluation surplus; share of net movement in revaluation surplus of associates and joint ventures; and gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets.

Payables includes short and long-term trade debt and accounts payable, taxes and interest payable.

Prepayments represents other non-financial assets and includes prepayments which represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

Receivables include amounts owing through short and long-term trade credit and accounts receivable, accrued investment income and interest receivable.

Sales of services refers to income from the direct provision of goods and services and includes fees and charges for services rendered, sales of services and agency transactions.

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

Acronyms and glossary of terms

Term	Meaning
ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
AVS	Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd
AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
AICD	Australian Institute of Company Directors
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AST	Agriculture Science and Technology division of DEECA
ASX	Australian Stock Exchange
Blackleg	A destructive fungal infection in canola leading to leaf lesions crown cankers, stem splitting, and major yield loss
Brassica juncea	Brown mustard, Indian mustard, or mustard greens
Brassica napus	Canola or rapeseed
Carpophilus truncatus	An invasive sap beetle and major pest of nut crops – particularly almonds and pistachios – that causes significant kernel damage
CCR1	Cinnamoyl-CoA Reductase 1, gene that plays a vital role in plants as a regulator of plant cell walls
Department or DEECA	The State of Victoria's Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DTF	The State of Victoria's Department of Treasury and Finance
FAICD	Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors
Finsia	Financial Services Institute of Australasia
FMA	Financial Management Act
FORAGE	Any plant material eaten by livestock (fresh, grazed or harvested)
GAICD	Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors
GE	Gene-edited

Term	Meaning
Germplasm	Hereditary material within living organisms, including plants and animals, that is preserved for breeding and research purposes
GMO	Genetically modified organism
GRDC	Grain Research and Development Corporation, an Australian government research statutory corporation which invests in projects and partnerships to drive profitability and productivity in Australia's grains industry.
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HOLL	High Oleic, Low Linolenic acid
HT	Herbicide Tolerant
HV	High-value
Imidazolinone	A chemical compound characterized by the presence of an imidazoline ring, often found in herbicides
IBAC	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
IP	Intellectual Property
Lignin	Natural structural glue in the cell walls of plants and trees
LXR®	Delayed plant leaf senescence technology. Pronounced 'Elixir'.
mRNA	Messenger Ribonucleic Acid, a molecule that carries genetic instructions
NASDAQ	United States of America based stock exchange
Nuclease	An enzyme that accelerates the break down of genetic material
OHV	Optimal Haploid Value. OHV is a technology developed by AST through a partnership between Corteva Agriscience™ and AVS which help select optimal parental lines and accelerate plant breeding across many crops.
PastureSmarts Technology	An advanced agricultural software and predictive technology developed for dairy and livestock farmers in Australia. It is designed to estimate and forecast paddock-scale pasture growth using historical climate data and satellite imagery.
PBR	Plant Breeder's Rights. PBRs provide exclusive commercial rights for a registered variety of plant. The rights are a form of IP, like patents and trade marks, and are administered under the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994.

Term	Meaning
Phytogene	Phytogene Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of AVS.
PAA	Public Administration Act
PID	Public Interest Disclosures Act
PDP	Privacy and Data Protection Act
R&D	Research and Development
SLA	SmartLure Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of AVS.
SSA	SmartSense Agtech Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of AVS.
Trait	A characteristic of an organism (such as disease resistance in crops or fertility in cows).
Triazine	Chemical compound used as a selective herbicide, targeting killing grass and broadleaf weeds
Triple-Bottom-Line	An organisational accounting framework that broadens a company's focus from a single financial bottom line (economic) to three dimensions: economic, social & environmental.
VFMC	Victorian Funds Management Corporation
VPSC	Victorian Public Sector Commission

Harvesting research trials at the Horsham SmartFarm, where innovation is helping shape the future of grain production



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