

Wine Australia

Wine Australia Annual Report 2024–25

Australian Government

Wine Australia



We acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the lands throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, water and community.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.



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Australian Government

Wine Australia

30 September 2025

Senator the Hon. Julie Collins
Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Minister for Small Business
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister Collins

On behalf of the Directors of Wine Australia, I have the pleasure of submitting the *Annual Report 2024-25* for the year ended 30 June 2025.

This Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the *Wine Australia Act 2013*, section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013,* the Statutory Funding Agreement 2020-2030 (for the period 1 July-31 December 2024), the recently renewed Statutory Funding Agreement 2025–2034 (current since 1 January 2025) and relevant orders.

Our activities and achievements are reported against our *Strategic Plan 2020–2025*, our *Annual Operational Plan 2024-25* and our Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25.

Yours sincerely



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Australian Government

Wine Australia

Statement made by the Board of Wine Australia

This statement is made by the Board of Wine Australia (as the accountable authority pursuant to section 12 of the *Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) in accordance with subsection 16F of the *Public Governance Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (PGPA Rule).

We, being the undersigned, certify that in our opinion the annual performance statements prepared for Wine Australia for the 2024–25 reporting period in accordance with section 16F of the PGPA Rule:

a) accurately present Wine Australia's performance, and

b) comply with section 39(2) of the PGPA Act.[1]

We confirm that this statement is made by the Wine Australia Board in accordance with a resolution of the Board.

Signed:



Dr Michele Allan AO
Chair of the Board of Wine Australia

16 September 2025

1 Being that they:
• provide information about the entity's performance in achieving its purposes, and
• comply with the requirements prescribed by the PGPA Rule.

Year in review



Chair's Report 2024–25

It is my pleasure to present Wine Australia's *Annual Report 2024–25* on behalf of the Board and the team.

This financial year, the Australian grape and wine sector has continued to persevere through an extremely challenging operating environment, but we have the emergence of new and positive developments that will hopefully build into sustainable improvements. I'd like to take this opportunity to recognise and thank the passionate, talented and hardworking people in viticulture and winemaking across the country who continue to bring us a world-class product.

The total 2025 winegrape crush was estimated to be 1.57 million tonnes, eight per cent below the 10-year average but 11 per cent higher than the 2024 figure. The total value is estimated to be $1.13 billion.

The reopening of the China market drove a 13 per cent increase in our wine exports over the 12 months to the end of June 2025. However, this growth has occurred predominantly for premium wine and will do little to ease the long-term oversupply issues that continue to impact the commercial end of the sector most severely.

A recent independent economic assessment found that the wine sector contributes as much as $51.3 billion to the Australian economy and supports more than 200,000 direct and indirect jobs, most within regional communities. Despite a relatively modest farm-gate value, due to its unique multiplying effect of value adding plus tourism, wine ranks as one of the highest contributors in the agricultural landscape to our national economy. For every additional $1 million in gross output from the wine sector, the wider Australian economy gains $2.16 million and for every job gained in the wine sector, the Australian economy gains 1.42 jobs.

With productivity set to be an increasing focus for the Government in coming years, we can be confident our sector is both well placed and looking to improve, with a digital and data uplift in the regulatory space also in our sights under Wine Australia's newly-released *Strategic Plan 2025–30*.





Challenges and opportunities

Whilst the pressures of the current environment are clearly being felt in many regions across the sector, the growers in inland wine regions continue to be the hardest hit. It has been devastating for people with livelihoods and generations of family tradition on the line, as growing and production costs continue to outstrip the prices being paid per tonne and per litre. As a connected wine community, whatever role we play, this is heartbreaking to see and hear unfolding. The Wine Australia Board recently visited Griffith and heard firsthand the anger and distress of some of those most affected. The Wine Australia team was also at our meetings with producers in Griffith, engaging directly and accountable in developing actions to address concerns.

Global trading and geopolitical factors remain extremely challenging. Total wine consumption continues to fall in many markets around the world due to moderation trends, inflationary pressures and wider economic uncertainties, most recently exacerbated by US trade tariffs. All wine-producing countries are facing similar oversupply and pricing pressures, and it's not an easy time to be an exporter or importer of *any* product.

Our export figures, it must be noted, are a moving 12-month total and they include the 'restocking' surge of the months immediately following the removal of tariffs in late March 2024. Exports to mainland China in the last quarter (ended June 2025) were 35 per cent smaller in value than the same quarter in the previous year, so the initially steep growth has very much slowed. We will have a clearer idea of what the 'new normal' might look like after another quarter of export data comes through.

It is clear the mainland China market has changed since 2019. However, we continue to make the most of the opportunity the market presents. Over the past year, Wine Australia has reinvigorated its China education network, roadshows and returned to established events such as ProWine Shanghai.

Even in a challenging global context like this, there are always opportunities and unforeseen developments, such as an increased interest from Canada and strongly positive responses to our ongoing trade education events across Southeast Asia and a number of smaller European markets, that may play out in our favour, and we remain poised to respond accordingly.

Progress against the One Grape & Wine Sector Plan

The *One Grape & Wine Sector Plan* (*OGWSP*) was released in 2024 in response to the complex challenges facing the sector, capturing its most pressing needs and priorities in a dramatically changed environment. The Plan is a framework for the collaborative, whole-of-sector effort to help the sector get back on track towards its *Vision 2050* goals. The *OGWSP* aims to provide clarity around roles and responsibilities, with the outcomes requiring ongoing cooperation and work by all stakeholders. To that end, Wine Australia and Australian Grape & Wine have worked together in recent months to seek alignment with state and regional association plans. These meetings also provided valuable opportunities to connect, gain feedback and build relationships.

For Wine Australia, the priorities and actions identified through the *OGWSP* are aligned with our mandate in supporting the sector's profitability and sustainability through research and innovation, market development and regulation. They have informed our new *Strategic Plan 2025–30* and the investments we will make in coming years.

Early progress on some of the actions identified as priorities through the *OGWSP* consultation, including the national vineyard register, bolstered trade and market development activities and enhanced consumer insights relating to lighter and alternative wine styles, is covered in this report.

Market development

The refreshed Australian Wine brand, launched in early 2024, provides a consistent, overarching look and feel built around Australia's natural wonders, ancient landscapes, and the innovative and adventurous spirit of our wine producers. The brand has been well received and established over the past year and is designed to work alongside and in conjunction with organisational and regional branding.

Likewise the newly-launched domestic marketing campaign, 'We make a wine for that', which has been developed over the past year with the input of the Joint Marketing Group. It offers free downloadable assets that are versatile, fun and can be used for a wide range of settings and purposes. The aim is to encourage consumers to take another look at Australian wine and embrace it in preference to other categories for all the moments that matter, highlighting that there is an Australian wine style and price point for every occasion. I hope we can all help give our sector a much-needed boost as the campaign gains traction with consumers.

In such a dynamic and challenging market, with consumer tastes shifting more rapidly than ever, our market insights team is central to providing the evidence and data that we need to underpin business decisions for the Australian grape and wine sector. Wine Australia continues to be the go-to source for timely, reliable and comprehensive domestic and international data, most of which is freely available on our website and dashboards. All levy payers have access to additional data and analysis support for their business decisions.

We continue to allocate our limited market development resources based on market opportunity, impact and on consultation with levy payers and customers in-market. The new program of North American roadshows supporting existing exporters to build Australia's category footprint across multiple US and Canadian cities commenced in 2024, replacing the former Market Entry Program. We anticipate this initiative expanding over coming years as we target activations in many smaller, yet attractive cities. It remains a challenging and highly competitive market.

In Europe and the UK, the past year has seen us collaborate with New Zealand Wine for trade (not consumer) tastings, consolidating and enhancing the offering while sharing costs. The first iterations of this arrangement have been outstandingly successful, attracting glowing feedback and strong attendance in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

Diversification is a key part of our market development strategy, as we nurture emerging markets across Southeast Asia, and continue to tailor support to Japan, South Korea and the Nordics where there are some pockets of modest growth.



'We make a wine for that' campaign collateral example



A Wine Industry Smoke Detector (WISD) unit in situ

Research & Innovation

Support of research and innovation is critical to our sector's longevity, profitability and sustainability. Wine Australia continues to invest heavily in a wide range of projects and partnerships to deliver the knowledge, skills and tools to meet existing and emerging challenges.

Our Research & Innovation team oversees a portfolio of more than 100 projects across biosecurity, grapevine breeding, lower-alcohol wines, ESG, data/digital and wine production and quality. These sit alongside a range of extension and adoption and regional leadership and development programs that build and disseminate the skills, knowledge, diversity and expertise that is critical for the future of the sector.

The Australian Wine Research Institute (AWRI) remains our most significant research partner, and we continue to support the sector-critical services and the long-standing capability and particular expertise they provide. Wine Australia also works with other research partners to ensure the entire breadth of priorities identified by grapegrowers and winemakers can be met. It will take all efforts and capability combined to be able to deliver the priorities of the *OGWSP* and our *Strategic Plan 2025–30*.

Much work over the past few years has gone into transforming the way we work with research and delivery partners to get research better aligned to the priorities of the sector and the outcomes delivered in more tailored and local ways to improve adoption. This will enable greater impact for levy investment, greater transparency and a more accountable and staged model of research investment, delivering on both Government funding requirements and levy payer expectations.

The Impact projects Wine Australia co-funds with producers and supply-chain partners are reaching maturity at AWRI and the processes are supporting the 'development' stage of 'research and development'. Excellent horizon-focused fundamental research is being more closely aligned with the needs of the sector and the recent launch of a clonal identification service by AWRI for the sector is the first example of a commercialisation outcome from the Impact process. Two more Impact projects are close to commercialisation. Collectively the seven Impact projects highlight Wine Australia's commitment to progressing along the continuum from fundamental scientific research towards value realisation by levy payers, underpinned by deep engagement with the sector. This is what modern innovation processes look like.

The 2024–25 year has seen several producers evaluating first generation mildew-resistant grapevine material through agreements with CSIRO, and there is increasing interest in the commercial production of wines. Plant Breeders Rights protection has been sought for four selections and plants are performing well under a minimal spray program, significantly decreasing cost, labour and chemical inputs. In support of grapegrowers and winemakers during the bushfires in western Victoria in January and February 2025, Wine Industry Smoke Detectors (WISDs) were rapidly deployed, demonstrated and the data collected for continuing optimisation of the smoke taint risk tool. As part of our structured approach to increasing the amount of leverage of levy funding for the sector, grant funding through the Australia's economic accelerator program was secured for a further two years to support transition of WISD technology from La Trobe University to the commercial partner, Goanna Ag. This, along with our collaborative plant breeding research, are tangible examples of our commitment to seeing world-class fundamental research all the way through to valuable, practical outcomes.

Regulation and market access

Protecting the reputation of Australian wine is a key function of Wine Australia, and we have continued to work closely with the sector to help it comply with regulatory requirements, including the Food Standards Code and labelling laws, for the production, sale and export of Australian wine. It was an extremely busy year for our Export Assistance team, with a large increase in export approvals and enquiries due to the reopening of the mainland China market. The team issued approximately 4,500 China–Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA) Certificates of Origin in the financial year, allowing Australian wine exporters to benefit from tariff-free treatment following the lifting of duties in March 2024.

In 2024–25, Wine Australia also continued to support free trade agreement negotiations between Australia and various other trading partners, including India, an enormous potential market with a growing middle class.

Perhaps most significantly, Wine Australia worked alongside Australian Grape & Wine, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and the AWRI to chair the World Wine Trade Group and host its annual meeting in Adelaide in October 2024, followed by an Intersessional Meeting in London in early 2025. Founded in 1998, the Group aims to facilitate international trade in wine through information sharing, discussion of regulatory issues in wine markets, and joint actions for the removal of trade barriers. Each of these meetings drew very positive feedback from the delegates of 14 wine-producing countries.

In addition, our Regulatory Services team also engaged in other key international and domestic fora throughout the year to identify areas to harmonise the international trade in wine.



World Wine Trade Group annual meeting in Adelaide, October 2024

Customer engagement

Wine Australia's customer focus has been supported by a more strategic approach to engagement with, and new ways of delivery to, our diverse range of stakeholders over the past year. The team is enabling connections with customers in person and virtually that demonstrate the value delivered by the projects and services Wine Australia funds and provides.

A streamlined single sign up for the wide range of Wine Australia communications has been delivered, along with refreshed Australian wine digital content and resources. Further data-driven improvements are in the pipeline including a more customer-friendly Wine Australia website.

Wine Australia continues to engage and work with customers throughout the country at state and regional levels. The CEO and GM Customer Engagement maintain regular engagement opportunities and conversations with key partners, stakeholder groups and individual customers. In addition to running our Annual Update event and several subject matter webinars, workshops and regional engagements for the sector, Wine Australia has also had a presence at key engagement events such as EvokeAG with the RDC Impact Hub over the past year, sharing our resources and support services with a wider range of customers.

The Customer Engagement team is also committed to supporting the improved reach and impact of our regional and agtech programs, extension and adoption efforts, and more.

Business development and strategic investment

With levy funding constrained and declining in buying power over time, 2025–30 will see Wine Australia following the lead of some of the other rural Research and Development Corporations (RDCs) to establish and develop an Australian Wine Future Fund.

The opportunity has been created by a change in the Commonwealth Government's regulations from 1 July 2025 removing the levy cap to allow RDCs to attract Commonwealth matching to the gross value of production for the sector. To unlock this additional matching funding, we need to attract additional co-investment in order to 'grow the pie' and increase the leverage of every levy dollar by 3–4 times.

The Australian Wine Future Fund will have a target of $50m over the next five years through a mix of Commonwealth matching, federal and state government grants, and partner investments. The Fund will also include some non-levy investment that will be used to attract venture capital where additional funds are needed to scale and commercialise research outcomes that will bring value to the sector.



Wine Australia Board directors from 1 October 2024 (from left, Roslyn Baker, Andrew Kay, Dr Angeline Achariya, Dr Michele Allan AO, Peta Slack-Smith, Liz Riley)

People and culture

Staff engagement remains high, with the dedicated, motivated and relatively small Wine Australia team working hard across the globe to support the sector.

The past year has seen professional development training, a series of cultural awareness and engagement opportunities and some internal upskilling through secondments and project work. A Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) working group was established to draft Wine Australia's Reflect RAP in consultation with a diverse range of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and this is progressing well.

The Wine Australia Board was also refreshed last year, with five new directors appointed by the Minister through an independent selection process, with their three-year terms commencing on 1 October 2024. The new directors bring valuable perspectives and skillsets to the table in discussing a wide range of challenges and issues for the grape and wine sector, and I welcome their input.

The organisation

Wine Australia's year ended June 2025 saw a positive balance sheet result due to a combination of expected variances and unexpected developments. The 2024 vintage cush and levies were higher than the budget assumptions, while the continued recovery in exports to mainland China increased the wine export charge income over the year. Additional funding from DAFF and delays in research contract executions also contributed to the result.

In 2024–25, Wine Australia recorded an operating surplus of $0.8 million, compared with a Portfolio Budget Statement of break even. The analysis of the variations is outlined in the Notes section of the Financial Statements in this report.

Thanks

In closing I would like to thank the Minister and DAFF for the additional $4.6m funding provided over the past year to support the delivery of major projects and market development initiatives for the sector. This funding has enabled earlier delivery against the most urgent priorities identified by the sector than would otherwise have been possible. We are grateful for the excellent collaborative relationship Wine Australia has with the Department's Wine Policy Unit.

My heartfelt thanks too, to the resilient, talented, professional and dedicated Wine Australia team, which is delivering such an impressive range of projects, resources and services to and for the sector in a challenging period and context. It is important that we as a wine community support each other, behave respectfully and acknowledge the hard work and passion we're all bringing to help the sector we serve and belong to, even where views and opinions diverge.

As we commence the term of the new *Strategic Plan 2025–30*, we recommit to investing your levies and matching Government funds in the sector's most critical needs, working with you, ensuring transparency and accountability in all our governance and partnerships, and building momentum in key initiatives that will bear fruit in coming years.

Our role and strategic priorities

Wine Australia empowers the success of the Australian wine sector. Our core functions, defined by the *Wine Australia Act 2013* (the Act), exist to better the knowledge, opportunities and excellence of the sector's people, processes and products so that levy payers can remain profitable, resilient and sustainable. These core functions are:

- **Research, Innovation and Adoption** to enhance global competitiveness, helping grape and wine businesses meet the challenges of tomorrow, today
- **Market Development** to increase the demand and premium paid for Australian wine across all markets by expanding market and promotion opportunities for Australian wine, and
- **Regulatory Services** to safeguard product integrity and uphold the sector's reputation by maintaining market confidence in the high standards expected of Australian wine.

Wine Australia is funded by the sector, for the sector, through grapegrower, winemaker and exporter levies and user-pays charges, with matching funds from the Australian Government for research and innovation.

Our *Strategic Plan 2020–25* and the *Annual Operational Plan 2024–25* outline the key investment priorities we are reporting against in this document; these in turn are guided by the Australian grape and wine community's priorities.

Through *Vision 2050* (developed in 2018), the Australian grape and wine sector identified its vision:

Australian wine: enjoyed and respected globally

and its goal:

Profitable, resilient and sustainable winegrape and wine businesses.

This vision and goal underpin our long-term aims and, along with the Australian Government's Priorities and National Agricultural Innovation Priorities, inform our strategies – how we invest for the sector's success.

Our 2020–25 strategies have been to:

1. **Market Australian wine** to increase the demand and the premium paid for all Australian wine
2. **Protect the reputation of Australian wine** by maintaining the reputation and integrity of Australian wine in all our markets, including the domestic market
3. **Enhance grape and wine excellence** with research outcomes that allow grapegrowers and wine producers to excel
4. **Grow sustainable environments** by providing knowledge and tools to support growers and producers in implementing environmental stewardship practices, and
5. **Build business sustainability, excellence and leadership** by accelerating adoption of research outcomes and best practice.

Through our strategies we seek to foster and encourage a prosperous Australian grape and wine community by investing in research, innovation and adoption (RI&A), market development and diversification, disseminating knowledge, encouraging adoption and ensuring compliance.

To achieve these outcomes, we collaborate and work closely with like-minded partners. Our partners include grapegrowers, wine producers, wine exporters and the Australian Government; national, state and regional representative organisations; research providers; state governments; wine industry suppliers; international regulators; and other research and development corporations (RDCs).

The Australian Government is a co-contributor of research and innovation funding – matching dollar-for-dollar the levy investment from Australia's grapegrowers and wine producers. We also work closely with the Australian Government to enhance market opportunities and reduce barriers to trade.

Our research providers include the AWRI, CSIRO, universities and state agencies.

We also invest with other RDCs in cross-sectoral collaborative research to deliver RI&A benefits to the broader community.

Our governance and operations seek the best possible return on the investment of our RI&A, market development and regulatory funds and comply with the Government's Performance Principles for regulatory authorities.

This annual report is the final report under Wine Australia's *Strategic Plan 2020–25*.

Strategic Plan 2025–2030

Wine Australia released its *Strategic Plan 2025–2030* on 1 May 2025. In 2023–24, Australian Grape & Wine and Wine Australia joined with state and regional associations in an Australia-wide consultation along the value chain to develop an industry response to the effects of ongoing challenges impacting the sector. The *OGWSP* is a unifying strategy that articulates the sector's priorities and outlines clear actions to be taken by all parts of the sector to achieve individual, business and sector success. Wine Australia's *Strategic Plan 2025–2030* aligns to the priorities in the *OGWSP* and will be reported against within our Annual Reports from 2025–26.



Activities and achievements



Australia and New Zealand Trade Tasting, London, January 2025

Strategy 1
Market Australian wine

Wine Australia does not sell wine. Rather, we work to support the success of Australian wine brands by uncovering, developing and promoting market opportunities for Australian wine domestically and globally.

Wine Australia's objective remains to work with the sector, guided by our sector-led advisory groups, to increase the demand and premium paid for Australian wine, positioning Australian wine as suitable for any drinking occasion.

The 12 months ended 30 June 2025 have been characterised by volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity. Geopolitical and economic pressures have continued throughout the year, impacting on consumer and market sentiment and leading to softening demand for wine globally. According to the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV), global wine consumption is at its lowest level since 1961.

Broader wellness and moderation trends also contributed to softening demand while longstanding global structural oversupply of wine, particularly at commercial price points, continues to negatively impact sustainability and viability spanning many parts of the supply chain.

Despite these global headwinds, Australian wine exports increased by 13 per cent in value to $2.48 billion and 3 per cent in volume to 639 million litres over the same period. The year-on-year increase in exports was almost entirely driven by mainland China after tariffs on Australian bottled wine were removed at the end of March 2024. Exports to the rest of the world declined by 11 per cent in value to $1.59 billion and 6 per cent in volume to 554 million litres.

These challenges are expected to continue, requiring ongoing evaluation and review of the risks and opportunities. This will help determine how we best navigate these strategically and tactically to grow demand for Australian wine.

Broadly, our market development strategy is underpinned by Insights, Connections and Capability building initiatives.

Insights

The 2024–25 year has seen a continued focus on generating actionable insights for the sector to enable more informed decision making and delivering these insights in more relevant ways. This includes self-service customisable dashboards and calculators covering Australia and 40 of the most attractive export markets, webinars, in-person events and direct "ask an analyst" sessions.

Insights cover broad areas of interest across the supply chain, including:

- market attractiveness and opportunity
- new and emerging categories based on market trends, and
- evolving consumer wine drinking motivations and behaviours.

All of these ultimately inform prioritisation of resource investment to meet our objectives of market-led innovation, diversification and measured risk mitigation.

Specific approaches tailored for each market will continue to be informed and refined by these category and consumer insights, direct in-market learnings, consultation with the cross-sector Joint Marketing Group (JMG) and alignment with both customers and other delivery partners including State and Regional Associations, Governments and Austrade.

Connections

Creating and facilitating connections tailored to meet the needs of the market and building awareness, affinity and ultimately preference for Australian wine remain paramount and underpin our strategy to mitigate risk through market diversification.

Wine Australia maintains direct in-market representation in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Japan and China. We also continue to work with trusted partners to deliver market development activations in other markets throughout the world, particularly Southeast Asia where Australian wine is well positioned to benefit now and into the future from a growing cohort of younger, affluent consumers with an interest in wine.

Physical and virtual activations are tailored to deliver specific outcomes, using our multilingual Australian Wine Discovered education modules. The modules are a platform to engage, entertain and inform through immersive storytelling and leverage the Australian Wine brand positioning, which focuses on our unique ability to apply modern thinking to the world's most ancient lands.

We remain committed to delivering an engaging, relevant and defendable positioning that is based on the rich regional and individual brand stories that make Australia unique, spanning place, people, style and price point.

In the 12 months to June 2025, 72 Wine Australia-led events provided platforms to showcase 5,755 wines covering more than 600 brands from 52 regions across the length and breadth of our continent of wine. In the process, tens of thousands of media, trade and consumers have experienced the quality and diversity of Australian wine.

Wine Australia continues to review and refine the delivery mechanisms used to establish, build and curate meaningful interactions with the goal of maximising commercial outcomes. These include in-market, virtual and inbound activity, as well as working with and through highly qualified third-party contractors to scale activity and allow for resource fluctuations across the Strategic Plan timeframe.

A combination of in-person and virtual activations over the past year included:

- In-bound visits program with the help of the Australian Government's Agricultural Trade and Market Access Corporation (ATMAC) grant
  - Visitors were from the United Kingdom, Nordics, North America, Japan, South Korea and Vietnam
- Texsom (USA)
- ProWine Mumbai (Austrade-led)
- Discover Australian wine promotion (Tokyo)
- Southeast Asia roadshow (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam)
- China roadshow (Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu and Guangzhou)
- Nordics roadshow (Denmark and Sweden)
- Prowine Shanghai
- Australian trade tastings (London, Manchester, Edinburgh and Dublin)
- Virtual masterclasses (State and/or Regional themed) across the year
- Wine Paris
- North America roadshow (Toronto, Montreal, Chicago and Washington DC)
- VinExpo (Singapore)
- National education rollout across mainland China commenced with the recruitment of 13 qualified in-market educators. Sessions across 20 cities have already delivered more than 750 trade and consumer interactions, and
- Australian Food and Wine Collaboration Group[1] activations to promote Australia's premium produce (Indonesia, Taiwan and Japan).

Australian Wine Connect has been further refined and incorporated into www.australianwine.com to drive more traffic to the platform, deliver better business matching outcomes and support increasing levels of in-market activations. The digital platform is now free for all export-ready wineries.

1 Wine Australia, Dairy Australia, Meat and Livestock Australia, Seafood Innovation Australia, and Horticulture Innovation Australia



The Australian Wine pavilion at Wine Paris 2025

Capability building

The primary reason that Wine Australia chooses to focus on capability building is to ensure that all industry participants have the knowledge and wider market context to consider scenarios and make informed decisions for their businesses.

At a fundamental level, this includes supply and demand trends globally and the potential opportunities and challenges for Australia's wine growing, producing and selling future.

We also rely heavily on internal and external market access expertise to assist wine businesses with the ambition to expand their distribution and diversification efforts.

Working across government and peak sector bodies globally, we strive to build greater understanding of the practical necessities that are required when assessing each market opportunity and its suitability to a potential exporter's business model and capabilities.

Examples of this activity include:

- regular webinars
- fortnightly Market Bulletins
- annual Global Market Update events
- pre-travel briefings for Wine Australia-led activities
  - local society, cultural values and business culture
  - understanding the business environment, and
  - overcoming the cultural barriers to doing business in-market
- in-market visits to understand local trade / channel (including e-commerce) opportunities
- 'Explore' programs, and
- dissemination of information relating to changing market access requirements.

As we embark on the *2025–30 Strategic Plan* and align priorities and resources with the *OGWSP*, we will continue to focus on Insights, Connections and Capability building as key strategic measures of success.

Strategy 1: Market Australian wine

Strategic Plan measure of success	2024–2025 Annual Operating Plan measures of success	2024–25 Achievements
85 per cent of Tier A[1] Influencers engage with Wine Australia	At least 85 per cent of Tier A influencers actively engage with Wine Australia through regular contact and outreach via Australian Wine Connect (and associated) virtual and in person events, Australian Wine Discovered, retail partnerships, trade market programs (i.e. market entry and explore programs) and partnerships as well as communications and social media channels)	84 per cent of Tier A[1] influencers have been engaged. Significant market uncertainty and wider wine media consolidation impacted our ability to achieve our target in North America and our global achievement was therefore just below target.
	Increase in positive media sentiment in media coverage and other published content on Australian wine (year-on-year)	96 per cent positive and neutral media sentiment achieved in 2024–25, up from 93 per cent in the 2023–24 financial year.
The perception of Australian wine increases in Canada, the UK, the USA and China, by 5 per cent in each market.	Consumer perception of Australian wine increases across Canada, the UK and USA by 5 per cent.	New baseline established in 2023–24 of 7.36. 2024–25 saw an increase to 7.49, below the 5 per cent increase target but a positive result given global market headwinds.
Vision 2050 has set ambitious targets for the sector. Our marketing activities will contribute to achieving these and we will regularly report progress, acknowledging that sales results across markets are the responsibility of exporters.	Increase in bottled FOB average value in Canada, the UK and US (year-on-year).	The average value of bottled exports to the UK (+2.5%), USA (+3.6%) and Canada (+3.3%) all increased from the FY24 baseline.
	Export value growth in key emerging markets (year-on-year) of Taiwan, Thailand, South Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan.	We witnessed increased volatility in shipments to emerging markets as some exporters re-prioritised stock to meet other immediate market opportunities in China. Accordingly, we saw growth in Singapore and Malaysia, but softening of exports to other Southeast Asia markets.
	Year-on-year increase in the number of exporters to key markets	While exporter numbers to mainland China grew exponentially after the removal of trade tariffs, overall exporter numbers declined across the board. This is consistent with Australia's total export performance and aligned to the ongoing trend of a global downturn in wine consumption.
More than 90 per cent of our partners who participate in a Wine Australia promotional activity are satisfied or very satisfied with the activity.	Wineries that participate in Wine Australia marketing campaigns report a 75 per cent or higher satisfaction rating.	Exhibitors and attendees gave Wine Australia marketing events a 92 per cent satisfaction rating, maintaining the level of 2023–24.
	Wineries that use the Export Ready hub report a 75 per cent or higher value rating for their business.	73 per cent reported satisfaction with this resource.

1 Wine Australia has identified those people in the wine trade and wine media who have the most influence on purchasing decisions as Tier A influencers



Strategy 2:
Protect the reputation of Australian wine

In 2024–25, Wine Australia continued to maintain a regulatory framework that promoted the quality and integrity of Australian wine.

Principally, this involved controlling the export of grape products from Australia as set out in the Regulations and administering the Label Integrity Program (LIP) described in Part VIA of the *Wine Australia Act 2013*.

We continued to provide the Export Label Image Search System (ELISS) – a publicly accessible library of labels that can be searched to identify potential breaches of intellectual property rights. We also maintained and continuously improved the Wine Australia Licensing and Approval System (WALAS), through which the export controls are administered. There were no material interruptions to either online system during the year.

Access to certain export destinations can be impeded by restrictive wine labelling, wine composition, wine production and wine certification requirements. Differences between the requirements that apply in Australia and the destination market may necessitate the production of market-specific wines or the use of labels tailored to meet local requirements. In each case, exporters incur considerable additional expense. To assist exporters, we publish and maintain guides for the technical requirements of 40+ key wine export markets. These guides contain detailed information on duties and taxes, wine standards, labelling requirements and import certification matters.

In order to mitigate the impact of an increasingly uncertain and volatile international trading environment, Wine Australia – together with colleagues from the AWRI, Australian Grape & Wine and DAFF – continued to pursue a strategy of engagement with key international fora, seeking to understand, and pursue harmonisation or mutual recognition of international wine regulation.

In this respect, most significantly, in 2024–25, Australia assumed the Chair of the World Wine Trade Group (WWTG) in June 2024. The WWTG is an affiliation of both sector and government representatives from Australia, USA, New Zealand, Canada, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, South Africa and Georgia. As Chair, Australia hosted the Annual Meeting of the WWTG in Adelaide in late-October 2024 and an Intersessional Meeting separately in London in early 2025. Founded in 1998, the WWTG aims to facilitate international trade in wine through treaty-level agreements, information sharing, discussion of regulatory issues in wine markets, and joint actions for the removal of trade barriers.

Australia's Chairing of the WWTG provided Australia with the opportunity to drive the Group's agenda and:

- engage with observer countries (Brazil, China, India, Japan and the United Kingdom), particularly concerning wine law reform, labelling requirements, importation requirements, certificates of analysis, etc.
- progress work relating to understanding and potentially harmonising regulation pertaining to no- and low-alcohol (including mid-strength) wine
- progress work on a path to mutual acceptance of energy value calculations among WWTG governments
- take joint action in relation to new laws in the European Union (EU) concerning nutrition and ingredient labelling, and
- consider the implications of Codex Committee on Food Labelling's CCFL 48 proposal concerning the labelling of all alcoholic beverages (including wine).

Further, in 2024–25, Wine Australia continued to provide technical input and expertise to Australian Grape & Wine's Wine Industry Technical Advisory Committee and to the Australian Government in relation to matters covered at the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV). The OIV is an intergovernmental organisation that, among other things, contributes to international harmonisation of existing winemaking practices and standards and, as necessary, to the development of new international standards relevant to trade in wine.

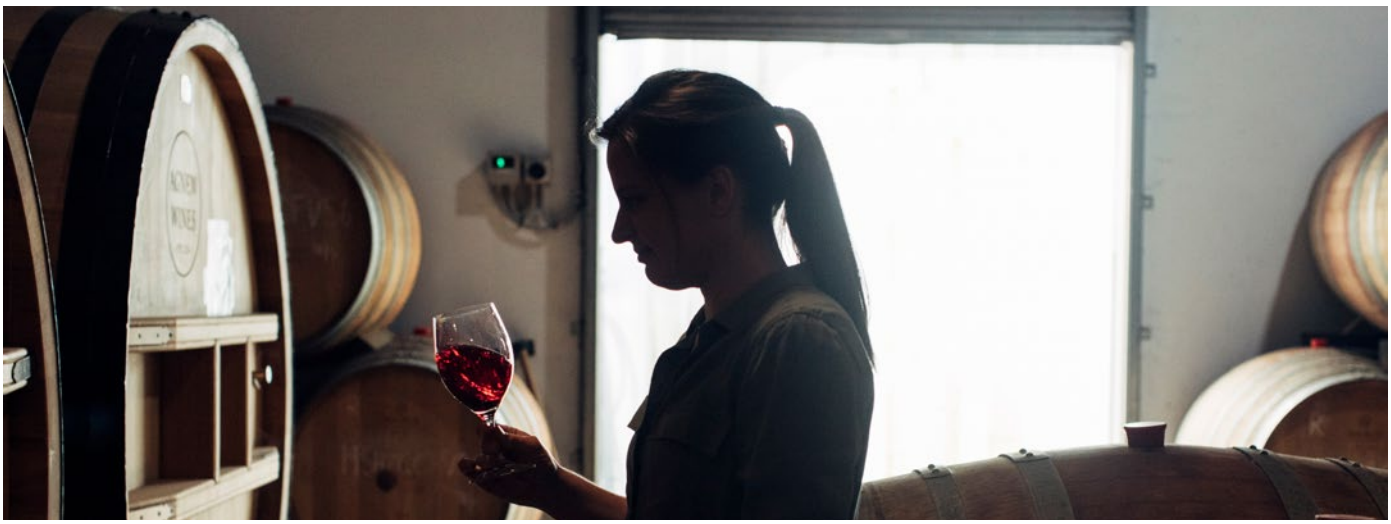
Australia has bilateral treaty-level wine trading agreements with the EU and UK (post-Brexit). The removal of various non-tariff trade barriers via these agreements facilitates the export of Australian wine to the EU and UK and gives Australian exporters significant competitive advantage in these markets. Each wine agreement establishes a 'Joint Management Committee', consisting of representatives of the EU/UK and Australia, for the purposes of negotiating modifications to aspects of each agreement, seeing to the proper functioning of each Agreement, and discussing any other matters of mutual interest in the wine sector. Held adjacent to the meetings of the WWTG (see above), Wine Australia assisted the Australian Government in relation to each Joint Management Committee meeting.

Except for a limited number of circumstances, wine sold in Australia or exported from Australia must comply with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). The Code identifies various limits on wine components, including those arising from the application of permitted agricultural chemicals in the vineyard, and others related to approved winery additives. In 2024–25, we commissioned representative analysis from a variety of regions across Australia to verify compliance with the Code.

The aim of the LIP is to advance the objects of the Act by helping to ensure the truth, and the reputation for truthfulness, of statements made on wine labels, or made for commercial purposes in other ways, about the vintage, variety or geographical indication of wine manufactured in Australia. Wines are largely differentiated from each other according to their region, variety and vintage so provenance claims are integral to the marketing of Australian wine. To substantiate claims made on labels of the origin of a wine, records must be kept throughout the wine supply chain. We conducted 169 in-person, on-site LIP inspections of winemaking premises, along with 42 off-site inspections of non-producer exporters in 2024–25 – separate and in addition to the approval of 16,349 labels in the administration of the export controls.

In response to the Government's Statement of Expectations for Wine Australia, we continued to maintain our Statement of Intent, which includes reference to the Regulator Performance Guide (the Guide). Wine Australia's Statement of Intent includes quantitative and qualitative information as well as examples that outline specific actions that relate to our performance against each of the three principles set out in the Guide and the Statement of Expectations (see page 52).

In accordance with the Australian Government Charging Framework, Wine Australia reviewed its export fees in 2024–25 to ensure that the costs associated with fulfilling its statutory regulatory functions were proportionate to the fees charged in accordance with its Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS). This resulted in amendments being made to Wine Australia's CRIS.



Strategy 2: Protect the reputation of Australian wine

Strategic Plan measure of success	Measure of success 2024–25	2024–25 Achievements
Achieve the six key performance indicators in our Regulator Performance Framework.	We will measure and report our performance in accordance with the Australian Government's Regulator Performance Guide. In doing so, we will: • adopt a whole-of-system perspective, continuously improving our performance, capability and culture to build trust and confidence in Australia's regulatory settings • manage risks proportionately and maintain essential safeguards while minimising regulatory burden, and leverage data and digital technology to support those we regulate to comply and grow, and • be transparent and responsive communicators, implementing regulations in a modern and collaborative way.	We have demonstrated continuous improvement by reviewing and improving our Licensing and Compliance Guide and our Export Market Guides. We continue to focus resources on high-risk producers and exporters, with higher risk producers and exporters being inspected for LIP compliance more regularly than others, and high-risk exporters being required to routinely verify label claims for exported products. The demand for wines of certain variety and origin is contemplated in assessing the risk of misuse of varietal and GI claims. An anonymous portal is maintained through which alleged incidents of non-compliance can be anonymously reported. All allegations of LIP non-compliance are investigated using coercive and compulsory statutory powers. We continue to adopt a holistic view of the systems used for regulatory activities, and we consider risk and safeguards when streamlining processes to cut red tape and build trust from the sector. These matters are reported upon in our Annual Report, consistent with the Regulator Performance Guide.
Establish a benchmark for consumer trust of Australian wine label claims through a customer survey in our five largest markets – Australia, China, the UK, the USA and Canada.	We will use the results of a consumer survey by Wine Intelligence to establish the benchmark for consumer trust by measuring how many Australian wine drinkers agree with the statement "I trust the authenticity of these wines" in key markets.	Consumers were surveyed on the extent to which they trust vintage, variety and Geographical Indication claims stated on Australian wine bottle labels. The results comparing 2024 with 2025 are below: • Australia – 2024: 93%; 2025: 89% • UK – 2024: 85%; 2025: 83% • Canada – 2024: 88%; 2025: 82% • USA – 2024: 77%; 2025: 74%
Having assessed three new traceability technologies, including blockchain, and their being available to the sector for adoption.	We will assess at least one new traceability technology and communicate the results, including to the Wine Industry Technical Advisory Committee.	The focus shifted from the assessment of blockchain-related traceability technologies to related opportunities provided through the development of the National Vineyard Register to modernise record-keeping under the LIP, in a manner consistent with the DAFF National Agriculture Traceability Strategy 2023–2033. That assessment has, among other things, considered comparable registers in other major winegrape growing countries globally (e.g. Argentina, South Africa and Uruguay), and in other agricultural sectors in Australia, and has included consideration of whether and how blockchain technologies are contemplated as part of same. Consultation is ongoing.
Deliver streamlined regulatory process through cooperation with counterpart regulators in export markets.	We will engage with counterpart regulators in export markets to identify opportunities to cut red tape for our exporters and provide case studies in our Annual Report highlighting successes achieved through such engagement. We will actively participate in a number of international fora designed to identify and address key barriers to the free trade in wine across the globe. This year, Australia assumes the Chair of one of these fora, the World Wine Trade Group (WWTG), and Wine Australia will host this group in Adelaide in October 2024, alongside separate regulatory engagements, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry, Australian Grape & Wine and personnel from The Australian Wine Research Institute.	As described above, Wine Australia played a significant role in Australia's Chairing of the WWTG in 2024–25, which identified opportunities to cut red tape for our exporters. Further, as described above, technical input and expertise was also provided in relation to Australia's participation in the OIV and attendance at the Joint Management Committee meetings for the Australia–EU and Australia–UK Wine Agreements.



Strategy 3:
Enhance grape and wine excellence

This strategy focuses on building grape and wine excellence, which supports our overarching goal of helping Australian wine be enjoyed and respected globally, and building profitable, resilient and sustainable winegrape and wine businesses. The past year has seen a continued focus on the application of 'co-design' principles for new investment initiatives. A participatory process that goes beyond consultation, it aims to build and strengthen an equal collaboration between people affected by a problem or opportunity (e.g. the end users of the solutions, such as viticulturists) and those attempting to resolve it (e.g. the researchers, or suppliers, or both).

Our long-term investment in grapevine breeding with the CSIRO continues to deliver results. A pathway for DNA-free gene editing has been established for a number of elite cultivars, with two gene-edited lines already generated. Further gene targets have been identified based on priority traits determined in collaboration with the sector, and these offer almost endless opportunities for improved varieties using new breeding techniques. We have capitalised on our prior investments in plant breeding with CSIRO through the ongoing field evaluation of second generation, conventionally bred, disease-resistant cultivars at two mirror sites in NSW, with winemaking trials set to commence in the upcoming season. In addition, first generation mildew-resistant varieties are performing well in industry trials and now producing award-winning wines. We continue to make good progress towards a pathway to adoption for CSIRO disease-resistant varieties and rootstocks through established supply chains and the National Grapevine Collection program.

The pursuit of continuously improving impact and value for levy payers has been implemented by Wine Australia and the AWRI, one of our major research providers, over the past two years. As a research and development corporation we have a focus on not just research, but also the development of that research into a usable, valuable form. The 'Impact' process approach is customer-led and increases the focus on development through the implementation and adoption of R&D in addition to investing in fundamental R&D. The process is managed by Wine Australia and AWRI specialists who have trained both in R&D and innovation and includes extensive engagement with the sector, including grape growers, wine makers, supply-chain partners, regulators, and customers, depending on the commercial needs of the initiative.

An Impact initiative may have multiple stages of funding, and funding is only provided if commercial insights and R&D insights indicate sector feasibility, viability, and desirability. Initiatives must also attract in-kind or cash commitments from partners to co-invest and leverage levy investments. The process fosters an 'innovation mind-set' to R&D levy investment and helps bridge the challenging gap between fundamental R&D outcomes and commercial adoption by end-users. This impetus to seek co-investment also reinforces the need to develop sustainable funding models going forward, where external investment that complements levy investments is actively pursued as the norm by all of our R&D partners.

A review of the pilot in 2023–24 has resulted in changes to the Impacts process, the first being faster responsiveness to the needs of end-users in the technical aspects of a project, and the second being more rapid confirmation when it is

not possible for projects to achieve their intended impact. Stakeholder and end-user requirements around financial needs led to one project taking a new technical direction with an innovative new material, and a second project demonstrated it was unable to achieve the basic needs of users in terms of performance. In the second project, the funds were rapidly redeployed to new aspects of the problem, but at a research stage rather than a development stage.

New Impact initiatives span vineyard automation, microbial stability and vineyard clonal identification, joining existing initiatives on rapid detection of the spoilage microorganism *Brettanomyces*, novel materials for heat and cold stabilisation, removing undesirable sulfur compounds and capturing carbon dioxide from fermentations. Three projects will exit the Impacts pipeline through commercialisation, or through achieving their goals in proving performance in a future scenario, whilst the remaining projects will progress to a subsequent investment stage. This process has adapted and changed but continues to show that the outcomes are being more closely aligned with the needs of the sector and are pivotal in merging scientific possibilities with usability and deployability through deep engagement with the sector.

Shifting consumer trends, warmer temperatures that lead to higher alcohol and changes to taxation policies have created a demand for lower-alcohol wines. Existing methods for reducing alcohol content in wine, including reverse osmosis, spinning cone columns, vacuum distillation, membrane filtration and heat treatments face challenges such as capital investment and operating costs and sensory changes in final products compared to traditional wines. Therefore, developing alternative methods that effectively reduce alcohol content while addressing these key challenges is imperative. A continuing investment with CSIRO is evaluating the technical and commercial feasibility of their patented technology for producing reduced-alcohol wine. This involves decreasing the fermentable sugar in grape juice or must prior to alcoholic fermentation to create mid-strength wines, an approach showing promise. It may offer growers and winemakers an alternative solution for producing reduced-alcohol wine that integrates seamlessly with existing winemaking practices and equipment.

Wine Australia's Agtech Program continues to support the adoption of new technologies by grape growers and wine producers across the country. Several trials of autonomous vehicles have successfully demonstrated that this technology is now mature and adoptable. One example was the Burro autonomous vehicle which was effectively deployed across the Bests vineyard in Victoria, operating at night with a UVEX UV-C lamp system to manage mildew. There remains increasing momentum for innovation in this area that lowers the barriers to adoption and de-risks decision making for investment in autonomy and robotics in the wine sector.

A story worth highlighting is the development of a tool for assessment of smoke taint risk to grapes and wine in real time. Wine Industry Smoke Detectors, or WISDs, have been developed over a decade of research with La Trobe University, and a world-first prototype network of 100 sensors is already operational in north-east Victoria. This year, Wine Australia and La Trobe University co-invested with state and private sector partners in a project to further validate the WISD risk tool, and a commercial partner, Goanna Ag, was engaged to progress the system to market. The three organisations were recently successful in securing a grant through Australia's Economic Accelerator program. The project will start in the second half of 2025 and transition the WISD system to full commercialisation through Goanna Ag, allowing national deployment throughout key wine-growing regions in Australia.



Strategy 3: Enhance grape and wine excellence

Strategic Plan measure of success	Measure of success 2024–25	2024–25 Achievements
Four enhanced or new grapevine varieties being available to the sector through plant breeding programs, informed by molecular methods to identify desired genotypic traits such as resistance to powdery and downy mildew.	Commercialisation arrangements for first generation, conventionally bred, disease-resistant cultivars complete, and a framework for pathway to market developed and implemented.	Commercialisation Agreement for Gen 1 varieties drafted by CSIRO is under review. Several industry partners are evaluating Gen 1 disease-resistant grapevine material through agreements with CSIRO, and there is increasing interest in commercial production of wines. Plant Breeders Rights protection has been sought for four selections. In a well-publicised project, Treasury Wine Estates is using Gen 1 varieties to introduce disease resistance into their climate-resilient heritage material.
	Field-evaluation of the second generation of mildew-resistant grapevine varieties continues.	A total of 516 second generation mildew-resistant selections were maintained at two sites – Griffith (warm) and Orange (cool) – for a second season. Most showed strong growth and all are disease-free. At least half the plants are expected to produce enough grapes for small scale winemaking next vintage.
	New initiatives in DNA-free editing of grapevines, informed by co-design with the sector, progressing.	Pipeline for DNA-free editing established successfully at CSIRO for elite grapevine cultivars, with paper published and three provisional patent applications lodged. The first two gene-edited varieties have already been generated. Further gene targets are being identified based on priority traits determined in collaboration with the sector.
Three new rootstocks being available to the sector through plant breeding programs, informed by molecular methods to identify desired genotypic traits such as improved tolerance to nematodes, phylloxera and soil salinity.	Commercialisation arrangements for C-series rootstocks, which are more suitable for Australian conditions than common commercial rootstocks and have improved phylloxera and/or root-knot nematode resistance, are complete, and a framework for pathway to market developed and implemented.	A commercial proposal for the C-series rootstocks drafted by CSIRO is under review. The Commercialisation Agreement that results will confirm ownership of the varieties, establish agreed terms, obligations and royalty shares and underpin an adoption pathway (currently in draft form) for both the existing and next-generation rootstocks. Work is ongoing.
	Rootstock breeding program of second-and third-generation, durable, pest-resistant and salinity-tolerant rootstocks for Australian conditions continues to progress.	Project with CSIRO on track to develop durable phylloxera and root knot nematode resistance in second and third generation rootstocks, using new resistance genes combined with chloride exclusion for salinity tolerance.
Four new or enhanced technologies and processes to improve vineyard efficiency and sustainability being available to the sector.	Projects started across priority areas identified in the ESG Investment Plan for the sector.	Several projects have commenced: • The national EcoVineyard program has supported vineyard managers in nine regions to adopt practices to enhance functional biodiversity, incorporate ground covers and improve soil health. Resources produced include four new best practice management guides, fact sheets, videos and podcasts – all available for free download. New technology for hydroseeding of native grasses has also been evaluated. • UVC efficacy trials at Bests Vineyards for mildew management. • Extension and adoption of autonomous vehicles and precision agriculture technologies, including vine health monitoring, weather stations and soil moisture sensors demonstrated through AgTech Demonstration days.
	Start the framework for a national vineyard register.	The National Vineyard Register (NVR) project started in September 2024. An industry consultation process was completed before Christmas, to inform the design and operation of the register, and a project plan delivered to DAFF in accordance with the requirements of the contract. Research has been undertaken into other databases and the functional and non-functional requirements have been defined. Options for the ongoing management of the NVR are being evaluated and opportunities for integration with other systems to deliver further benefits to the sector are being explored. The framework is being finalised for submission to DAFF at the end of August 2025.

Strategy 3: Enhance grape and wine excellence

Strategic Plan measure of success	Measure of success 2024–25	2024–25 Achievements
The supply of genetically diverse and high-health planting material being maintained to the satisfaction of relevant stakeholders.	National Grapevine Collection outputs delivered as contracted.	The re-engagement of the National Grapevine Collection Coordinator to deliver phase 2 of the program includes outputs and activities, determined in line with changing priorities and stakeholder expectations. These include activities to support the grapevine standard (see below); on track.
	Projects continue to support the development and adoption of a grapevine standard across the propagation supply chain	Agreement was reached between key stakeholder groups to establish a Standards Committee, which will work with an external provider to deliver a certification program. Comprehensive best practice guidelines for the entire propagation supply chain were developed, and several R&I projects that will fill knowledge gaps required to underpin the standard were developed and initiated.
Two new or enhanced technologies and processes, including agtech to improve grape and wine quality, winery efficiency and sustainability, being available to the sector for adoption.	A portfolio of work on mid-strength wine production is contracted and progressing.	A project focused on decreasing sugar in must to allow creation of lower-alcohol wines has progressed through laboratory and winemaking trials and market assessment.
	Agtech activities through the Regional Program continue to deliver adoption outcomes for sector.	Commencement of a UV-C project at Bests Wines to manage fungal diseases and test autonomous solutions. A workshop on Agtech solutions for improving water use efficiency was delivered in Clare. Field days demonstrating multiple robotic products available in market were delivered across Victoria.
	Options for modulating flint aromas in wines are shared with the sector.	Modulation options have been compiled into extension content for AWITC in July. These will be shared via the workshop and poster programs.
	A robust, field-deployable diagnostic solution for the early detection of *Brettanomyces* in wine is available.	Winery trials have been completed and the test is being commercialised through licensing of IP to a third party to make it available.
At least three Wine Australia-funded projects having progressed to commercialisation.	Partnerships have been developed to validate and deliver tools to facilitate smoke taint risk management.	Bushfires in western Victoria in January–February 2025 provided an opportunity for Wine Industry Smoke Detector (WISD) deployment and demonstration and validation of the smoke taint risk tool. Grant funding was secured for a further two years to support transition of WISD technology from La Trobe University and Wine Australia to the commercial partner, Goanna Ag. The project will determine a sustainable business model for national release of the WISD risk tool by Goanna Ag.



Strategy 4:
Grow sustainable environments

This strategy focuses on providing the knowledge and tools to help growers and producers to be more environmentally sustainable. This supports our overarching goal of helping Australian wine be enjoyed and respected globally and building profitable, resilient and sustainable winegrape and wine businesses.

In 2025, the Grape and Wine AIA Environmental Accounting Platform was launched. The platform marks an important shift towards map-based accounting systems, capable of calculating Scope 1, 2 and select Scope 3 emissions, as well as carbon storage potential through land-based systems. Accompanying this platform is an update to the AWRI Australian Wine Carbon Calculator. This update aligns the AWRI Carbon Calculator calculations and outputs to that of the AIA Environmental Accounting Platform. Both calculators provide more information to growers and winemakers in the management and reduction of carbon emissions.

Newly created Sustainability Reporting and Communications guides will help growers and winemakers understand the need for and benefit of communicating evidence-based sustainability information to markets, customers, suppliers and the broader community. The timing of the release coincides with increased mandatory climate-related financial disclosures and reporting arising from the Australian and foreign governments. The guides will assist growers and winemakers to adapt to ESG market requirements, demonstrate alignment to best practice and promote the ESG credentials of Australian wine.

This year we continued our support of Sustainable Winegrowing Australia (SWA) through promotion of the program to producers and support of sustainability messaging at our marketing events. We have also continued to develop resources to help the sector adapt to the climate change effects already being experienced, including increased risk of bushfires. Despite recent cooler summers, significant bushfire events in the Grampians (VIC) and the west coast of Tasmania in the past year caused concern for grape and wine producers and reinforced the need for a tool that can provide an assessment of smoke taint risk to grapes and wine in real time and inform early decision making. The smoke sensor stations (WISDs) are well down the path to commercialisation and are further described above under Strategy 3. Ultimately, a national network of sensors in vineyards will transmit information back to grapegrowers through an electronic dashboard, allowing them to make timely decisions around grape testing, vineyard management and winemaking strategies to manage smoke effects.

Four new projects to address management of key grapevine pests and diseases were launched in 2024–25. In response to co-design priorities, a national project led by SARDI is tackling scale insects, which are increasing in prevalence in Australian vineyards. Activities include vineyard surveys of scale distribution, lifecycle studies and evaluation and optimisation of control methods. A new iteration of our co-investment on phylloxera with Agriculture Victoria Research is focused on advancing the National Phylloxera Management Plan, integrating previous findings into industry tools and

resources, improving surveillance, diagnostics, disinfestation and containment practices for phylloxera, screening resistant rootstocks and improving our understanding of the ecology and biology of phylloxera.

In response to the recent emergence of crown gall-like symptoms in Australian vineyards, we initiated a project with The University of Adelaide to identify the pathogen(s) involved and assess the factors influencing severity of symptoms. Establishment of diagnostic protocols will allow rapid and accurate identification of the pathogens in commercial and propagation material. With grapevine viruses continuing to impact vineyard productivity, a new national project led by Agriculture Victoria Research aims to address key gaps in grapevine virus surveillance and diagnostics. The project will also develop best practice virus detection in propagation vineyards for integration into a national grapevine certification standard. Strong sector engagement is being maintained through dedicated Industry Reference Groups for all four projects and frequent communication of the latest progress and findings.

Substantial progress has been made towards the development of a non-landfill solution for end-of-life management of treated timber vineyard posts, through investment in several aligned projects. Wine Australia's collaboration in the Timber Circularity Project with Forest & Wood Products Australia, the University of the Sunshine Coast and several other partners has produced foundational data and resources being used by start-ups seeking to develop solutions, by consultants investigating the challenge and by government agencies and vineyard owners. In 2025, the Timber Circularity Project will deliver a pilot to demonstrate the feasibility of establishing a business to convert CCA-treated vineyard posts to fence posts and will continue to explore other regionally relevant opportunities. The supply of a known volume of posts is critical to the business plans of these potential solution providers so Wine Australia, with the support of Green Industries SA, commissioned a study to determine the feasibility and cost of using regional waste sites as aggregation depots. Who pays for the cost of collection and recycling is yet to be addressed, so a significant announcement this year was the $800K funding provided to the SA Wine Industry Association (SAWIA) by the South Australian and Commonwealth governments to develop and test a national product stewardship model to collect and recycle CCA-treated posts. Wine Australia is a partner in this project. This funding was achieved off the back of a 2024 project by Wine Australia to develop an investment prospectus for the treated timber product stewardship. Wine Australia is working with start-ups and researchers developing potential end-of-life technology solutions and with government agencies to evaluate and hopefully produce a commercial prototype solution within a two-year timeline.

The national EcoVineyards program continues to drive uptake of practices to enhance functional biodiversity, the use of vineyard ground covers and improvement of soil health. The face-to-face program delivery concluded in June 2025, involving more than 600 attendees at events across eight regions. Participant surveys demonstrated a very high level of engagement with the EcoVineyards resources and activities. In addition to the popular workshops and field days, the program has created a range of unique resources available to growers nationally, including four newly-released best practice management guides that cover soil health, ground covers and biodiversity. All resources are available on the EcoVineyards website.

Strategy 4: Grow sustainable environments

Strategic Plan measure of success	Measure of success 2024–25	2024–25 Achievements
New knowledge allows the sector to establish a carbon emissions benchmark.	Initiatives to help the grape and wine sector achieve targets to significantly reduce carbon emissions have been developed and delivered.	Key projects include: • Wine Australia funded an update and improvement to the AWRI Australian Wine Carbon Calculator to align calculation methods and outputs to the AIA Environmental Accounting Platform, including the expansion and incorporation of select Scope 3 emissions (previously not available through the Australian Wine Carbon Calculator). • Delivery of 11 presentations and workshops, including an emissions reduction pilot program, to current and potential sector stakeholders, focused on increasing awareness of current and incoming ESG requirements, carbon calculation methods and tools and resources available to business to calculate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • The creation of Sustainability Reporting and Sustainability Communications guides assists the sector to prepare for and respond to mandatory climate-related disclosures, and retailer requests for climate and ESG-related information. • The completion of the Business Research and Investments Initiative feasibility phase resulted in five emissions reduction packaging technologies being progressed to FY25–26 Proof of Concept stage. • Co-investment (in-kind) into the One Basin CRC 'Decarbonising the Basin' program. The program will seek to decarbonise irrigation networks and systems across the Murray-Darling Basin.
	A project to revisit the sector's baseline and track progress in emissions reduction has started.	The Emissions Reduction Roadmap used FY21 data. The remeasurement of the sector's emissions will occur in FY25–26 to ensure a suitable gap in emissions reporting.

Strategy 4: Grow sustainable environments

Strategic Plan measure of success	Measure of success 2024–25	2024–25 Achievements
New knowledge allows the sector to establish waste production benchmarks.	New investment to investigate the feasibility of a stewardship scheme for CCA-treated vineyard posts completed.	Wine Australia previously commissioned a prospectus to develop a potential product stewardship model for end-of-life management of CCA treated timber. This prospectus has now been used by the South Australian Government to justify significant investment in a national stewardship project, with Wine Australia's input. Investment in the Timber Circularity Project has quantified the volume and mass of CCA- and creosote-treated posts by region, determined potential for reuse and of posts through structural and chemical testing and examined regulatory and logistical barriers to their collection, reuse and end-of-life processing. Pilots to demonstrate end-of-life processing alternatives are being explored. Wine Australia also commissioned a study to investigate the feasibility of establishing regional aggregation sites to streamline collection of posts.
Two (new) tools, technologies or processes are available to the sector to allow it to adapt to and/or mitigate the effects of climate change.	New investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, guided by the ESG Investment Plan, are co-designed with the sector and started.	Key projects include: • The release of the Wine Australia-funded Grape and Wine AIA Environmental Accounting Platform will further enhance the variety of platforms available to landholders to quantify Scope 1, 2 and select Scope 3 emissions and inform future decision making to manage and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • The delivery of the 'Identification of Investment requirements and opportunities of carbon in-setting of vineyards' report was finalised. The report provides a high-level overview of the opportunities available to the sector to capture and store carbon through vineyard soils and planting of native vegetation.
	Other outputs delivered as contracted in existing investments.	A project to investigate the response of Shiraz vines to treatments to significantly reduce crop and therefore manage inputs and expense was extended. Vineyard 'resting' treatments include double pruning, calcium nitrate and ethephon sprays. Reduced irrigation (7ML/Ha vs 3.5ML/Ha vs 2.0 ML/Ha) was included on a subset of these treatments. A final report is now expected in December 2025.
A better understanding of vine water use contributes to better irrigation scheduling processes that allow more efficient and effective use of water.	New investments progressing through the One Basin CRC.	A three-year project has commenced, with Wine Australia as industry lead, to identify the most effective advisory models for increasing digital irrigation adoption. This project is one of three addressing the challenge, with the other projects focusing on education resources required, platform features and interoperability.
Research delivers clear information about the value of soil remediation processes and enhancing functional biodiversity.	Case studies and Best Practice Management Guides are produced on the benefits of soil health, cover crops and functional biodiversity.	Key achievements include: • The EcoVineyards program produced four best practice guides covering management of soil health, ground covers and functional biodiversity. Several case studies and videos have been published on the EcoVineyards website. • Wine Australia is collaborating with other RDCs to develop a Soil Health Framework for Australian agriculture to enable the consistent definition, measurement and reporting of soil health. Adoption of the Framework should allow vineyard owners to defend claims related to soil health in an international context. • A final third season of research concluded a project to investigate the role of functional biodiversity in the management of scale pests. The work was conducted predominantly in the Riverina region of NSW. Final report in preparation.
New and improved practices for sustainable management of endemic pests and diseases are available to the sector.	New investments in the sustainable management of endemic pests and diseases, guided by the ESG Investment Plan, are co-designed with the sector and new projects commenced. Other outputs delivered as contracted in existing investments.	Four major new investments in sustainable management of key endemic pests and diseases were initiated. Co-designed with sector input, these aim to address: • gaps in surveillance and management of phylloxera • biology, distribution and effective management of scale insects • best practice sampling and detection of grapevine viruses in propagation assets, and • identification of the causative pathogen(s) and other factors influencing development of crown gall-like symptoms in winegrape vineyards. All projects are on track, with valuable input and guidance provided by a dedicated Industry Reference Group for each.

Strategy 4: Grow sustainable environments

Strategic Plan measure of success	Measure of success 2024–25	2024–25 Achievements
The sector is better prepared to manage incursions of exotic pests and diseases through our support of a wine biosecurity committee that engages all relevant bodies to identify biosecurity risks and develop a plan to mitigate them.	Investment priorities mapped out and new projects started with a focus on cross-sectoral biosecurity innovations that can be adopted by the grape and wine sector.	Wine Australia continues to be actively involved in national biosecurity activities through the Plant Biosecurity Research Initiative. Activities include topics such as Xylella preparedness, opportunities for non-chemical biosecurity solutions, a Spray Drift Sensor Network, and improving capacity for exotic pest monitoring and rapid response. We are participating in a project with other plant RDCs and all national diagnostic labs on a Biosecurity Trakka project. Based on the AusTrakka platform used during the COVID-19 pandemic, it will build on a previous collaborative project to enhance genomic traceability and diagnostics of plant pathogens. We continue to meet regularly with AGW and VineHealth Australia to align on wine sector biosecurity risks, updates, and strategic actions, and we also worked with AGW and the Wine Biosecurity Committee to review and update the Wine Sector Biosecurity Emergency Response Plan.
The use of vineyard cover crops and soil remediation practices has increased by 10 per cent.	Program to increase adoption of vineyard groundcovers and improved soil management continues.	The rollout of activities through the national EcoVineyards program continued. 80 per cent of workshop participants intend to adopt the demonstrated sustainable practices.
The land area dedicated to enhancing functional biodiversity has increased by 10 per cent.	Program to increase awareness and adoption of functional biodiversity continues.	The rollout of activities through the national EcoVineyards program continued. Quantifying the adoption of improved practices will be a challenge until definitions and measurements are standardised.
Best-practice irrigation to optimise water use efficiency is adopted by an additional 30 per cent of growers in warm irrigated regions.	No additional activity in 2024–25.	Given industry conditions and sentiment, the project was terminated with no additional activity conducted in 2024–25.



Strategy 5:
Build business sustainability, excellence and leadership

In 2024–25, Wine Australia continued to respond decisively to stakeholder and independent feedback on our performance and priorities. Wine Australia's Extension and Adoption (E&A) Strategy (2025–30) has been carefully crafted to address the shortfalls, opportunities and successes highlighted in key sector documents published in preceding years and acknowledges that many industry stakeholders continue to experience tough financial challenges after several years of extreme weather events, global market volatility and the COVID-19 pandemic. The resultant income deficit naturally reduces their appetite for innovation and their capacity to take in extension messaging. Lower incomes also reduce the levies available for E&A investments, accentuating the necessity for every E&A activity to create maximum impact and attract co-investment wherever possible.

Wine Australia's new approach aims to enhance E&A delivery capacity, efficiency and effectiveness by delivering a nationally coordinated approach where an expanded Regional Program, a new National Advisor Network and Communities of Practice are the key drivers to delivering sustainable solutions at a regional level.

Refreshed E&A teams at Wine Australia and the AWRI (our primary extension communications partner) have provided an ideal opportunity to redefine working relationships and a fresh perspective, which is already delivering better outcomes for the sector and the teams involved. AWRI's unique and valued resources such as the helpdesk, library and agrochemicals information (DogBook) continue to be supported by Wine Australia, with opportunities for continuous improvement identified and ideas for a more sustainable and enhanced service model at the early stages of co-design.

Wine Australia investment in the development of the EcoVineyards program has now been completed. The initiative has been well received by the growers involved and the established workshops, guides, news and mentoring will continue to be available to wine growing businesses. To extend the value of this investment, Wine Australia will now use the excellent resources developed to extend the key learning points to a broader audience in a format best suited to their specific needs.

The Agtech Program in its stand-alone format has also progressed to its next iteration: from July 2026, technology-based solutions will instead be incorporated (along with their associated demonstration sites) within the wider menu of potential solutions to the wine-growing problems being experienced by our sector. Wine Australia will continue to promote proven Agtech solutions to the sector by integrating them into other extension and communication activities.

Wine Australia's Regional Partners again delivered superb value in 2024–25 with quality extension activities tailored to their regional strategic priorities. A review of the program identified some enhancements to scope, management and collaboration which will save time for our partners and improve outcomes for their members. Wine Australia and regional partner collaboration has also secured continued or new funding to support a total of four extension staff in the regions.

Wine Australia continues to maintain investment in programs that aim to develop talent, inspire leadership and strengthen connections across the entire Australian wine community, from nurturing careers in the viticulture and wine sector among school students to encouraging and promoting our next leaders.

The cornerstones of our people development programs are Future Leaders, the Next Crop regional leadership programs, Rootlings, and the Wine Industry Mentor Program (in partnership with the Australian Society of Viticulture and Oenology, The University of Adelaide, Wine Industry Suppliers Association and Wine Communicators of Australia).

Rootlings, the national youth network for all individuals aged 35 and under across the sector, is hitting its strides. This program – for young people, by young people – is a community that cultivates connection, aids professional development, and amplifies the youth voice. In partnership with the Australian Society of Viticulture and Oenology (ASVO), and under the capable direction of Jenna Vaughan, 17 State Champions have now been appointed across Victoria, NSW, WA, SA and Tasmania. These State Chapters are at the heart of regional networking – it's where Rootlings members come together to build relationships, share knowledge and collaborate on impactful projects.

Our work with schools, students and teachers continues to expand, through ongoing resource development and the promotion of our dedicated careers website (www.wineaustralia.com/careers-in-viticulture-and-wine). We work with schools in partnership with the Primary Industries Education Foundation of Australia (PIEFA) and several cross-sector collaborations, including involvement in the development of the forthcoming National Schools Food and Fibre Education Strategy. We also support various in-region engagements aimed at connecting schools with local industry and collaborate with various higher education providers and cross-sector workforce projects.

In May 2025, on the back of a priority identified by Riverland Wine, we engaged CQUniversity Australia's Agri-Tech Education & Extension team to deliver a targeted school engagement program for the region. The initiative combined



industry visits, hands-on experiences, and exposure to a range of career paths, along with establishing teacher – industry connections for ongoing collaborations. More than 230 students from Years 5–12 across five schools participated, with most – despite the students living in Australia's largest winegrape-producing area – reporting they had limited awareness of or connection to the industry prior to the program. On completion 97 per cent of students participating felt they could do something they are interested in within our sector and there was a 41 per cent increase in student agreement that agriculture and viticulture careers are interesting, along with a 17 per cent decrease in students opposed to a career in viticulture.

Wine Australia continues to support various scholarship programs including student and emerging talent awards with ASVO, and PhD top-ups for students in wine business, viticulture or oenology across several higher education providers. We offer a Further Afield travel scholarship for University of Adelaide students to undertake a vintage in regions beyond South Australia, and with Flinders University we have maintained a commitment to offer part-funded opportunities for women across the sector to upskill via the two-year Diploma of Digital Technologies program.

This year also saw Wine Australia invest in gender equity research, which will result in a practical evidence-based approach to advancing gender equity and inclusivity practices across the sector. An industry-led advisory group informed the study, which was independently undertaken by an expert-led research team from Charles Sturt University and UNSW Canberra. Occurring in partnership with Australian Grape & Wine, this research will lead to a toolkit and targeted extension program to commence in 2025–26.

A three-year, Commonwealth government-funded initiative aimed at improving market transparency in the wine sector and addressing information imbalances between winemakers and grapegrowers concluded in June. The project has delivered a suite of practical tools and insights designed to support more informed decision-making for growers in the inland regions.

Led by Wine Australia and overseen by a consortium comprising Australian Grape & Wine, the Inland Wine Regions Alliance and Wine Australia, the project was funded by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, under the *Improving Market Transparency in Perishable Agricultural Goods Industries* program. The program was established following the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) inquiry into bargaining power imbalances in supply chains for perishable agricultural products in Australia.

Among the key outcomes are:

- The Grape Price Indicators dashboard, launched in November 2023, brings together 12 data sources in an interactive, user-friendly tool that gives a clear picture of the factors influencing grape prices.
- An independent price forecast for key inland winegrape varieties, developed through a collaboration with the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Science (ABARES).
- Improved domestic market insights, including greater access to retail sales data, a domestic sales dashboard, commissioned research into the on-premise channel and enhanced analysis of wine consumption trends.

Strategy 5: Build business sustainability, excellence and leadership

Strategic Plan measure of success	Measure of success 2024–25	2024–25 Achievements
Of levy payers who participate in Wine Australia-supported extension and adoption programs: • 80 per cent consider them as a good or very good use of levy funds • 80 per cent have gained new knowledge or new information to improve their long-term profitability and sustainability • 50 per cent intend to make, or have made, changes to existing practices by adopting the outcomes of R&D • 80 per cent of those who have adopted agtech have a positive return on their investment.	Implementation of a nationally coordinated approach to extension and adoption, with a broadened provider base to include more regionally based experts and organisations, and use of competitive processes to procure services needed for extension and adoption campaigns.	The National E&A Strategy 2025–30 has been finalised with required resources to deliver it identified. The Wine Australia Advisor Network pilot was initiated. Three existing funded regional positions continued or were filled, one new position was created. Discussions with on-sellers commenced.
	Regional Program arrangements assessed and opportunities for improvement identified.	A stop-start review of Regional Program was completed including 1:1 interviews with partners. Recommendations identified.
	Targeted adoption and practice change programs are underpinned by specific, measurable and actionable objectives and metrics of adoption outcomes.	Extension activities delivered by Wine Australia and delivery partners were evaluated against agreed knowledge and confidence change metrics. All demonstrated a positive shift in individual understanding of practices and Agtech, even if the financial environment or current business capacity was not conducive to adoption at this time. The format of internal and external events has been changed or is in the process of change, to reflect adult learning principles and best-practice extension techniques.
More than 90 per cent of participants in people development programs have gained new knowledge and skills to improve their personal and professional leadership capabilities.	Leadership programs continue to attract excellent candidates and receive positive feedback.	We received 86 applications for Future Leaders 2025, with 15 places on offer. The 2025 cohort was chosen through a rigorous selection process. Next Crop 2024 was held in two regions: Margaret River, managed by the Margaret River Wine Association, for 15 participants; and McLaren Vale, managed by the McLaren Vale Grape and Wine Tourism Association, for 18 participants. We received five applications for Next Crop 2025 with four regions selected: Barossa, Coonawarra, Queensland and Victoria (Yarra, Mornington, Gippsland). The 2024 Wine Industry Mentor Program attracted 117 mentee applications, with 55 individuals chosen, and 52 pairings completing the program.
	Resources demonstrating careers and pathways in the grape and wine sector are maintained and available.	Three new careers case study videos were developed. One new curriculum aligned activity and poster developed – Seasonal variations in Australian vineyards. Overall engagement metrics for 2024–25 sit at 4,683 users and 10,000 page views. Attendance at various careers and school expos, and the PIEFA conference. A Riverland school activation program saw engagement with 234 students from Years 5–12 across five schools and six industry collaborators: Mallee Estate, Kingston Estate Wines, Vinarchy, The Wine Group, Oxford Landing and the Department of Primary Industries and Regions demonstration site at Loxton.
99 per cent of exporters have access to the information and knowledge they need to meet the requirements of the importing country.	The destination of exports are reviewed to ensure that exporters' information needs are met by our Export Market Guides.	All exporters have access to Wine Australia's Export Market Guides through the WALAS platform and via Wine Australia's website. Updates to Wine Australia's Export Market Guides are notified via Wine Australia's Exporter News, as are regulatory changes likely to impact upon Australian exporters' ability to access overseas markets.

Strategy 5: Build business sustainability, excellence and leadership

Strategic Plan measure of success	Measure of success 2024–25	2024–25 Achievements
More than 90 per cent of market insights customers are satisfied or very satisfied with our market insights services.	The Improving Market Transparency project continues to promote transparency of winegrape pricing for growers in the major inland wine regions.	Improving Market Transparency: • Usage of the Grape Price Indicators dashboard remains steady with more than 3600 views from 1823 users this financial year. • A detailed explanation of the price indicator arrow was added to the dashboard to provide context for users. • ABARES have incorporated the warm inland grape price forecasts into their quarterly commodity reporting. • Improved domestic market insights, including greater access to retail sales data, a domestic sales dashboard, commissioned research into the on-premise channel and enhanced analysis of wine consumption trends.
	The grape supply and demand dashboard is delivered.	The Grape Price Indicators dashboard, as noted above, has been delivered.
	Interactive Insights dashboards are maintained and enhanced	Interactive Insights: • A rebuild of the Market Explorer dashboard has been delivered and received positive feedback. • An updated Export Dashboard with new features and refreshed look has been delivered. • The Grape Production Cost Calculator was built and released to help growers calculate their costs of production. • The Interactive Insights webpage was restructured to improve navigation for users. • The FOB to Retail Calculator was updated to include Vietnam and to reflect changing trade conditions, such as the introduction of import tariffs in the United States.



The organisation

Organisational structure and statement on governance

Wine Australia is a body corporate operating under the *Wine Australia Act 2013* (Wine Australia Act) and a corporate Commonwealth entity operating under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

The Board has obligations under both the Wine Australia Act and the PGPA Act and has ultimate responsibility for the performance of Wine Australia's functions.

The Board has articulated its functions, duties and responsibilities in detail in its Board Charter, and in its Governance Framework, which sets out Wine Australia's corporate governance arrangements – i.e. how, in a practical sense, the Board maintains oversight of the operations of the organisation.

Our head office is in Adelaide and we maintain corporate entities in the UK, Canada and the US to facilitate our global marketing activities.

Wine Australia abides by the following key principals for Corporate Governance:

- The Board must govern Wine Australia in a way that: promotes the proper use and management of public resources for which the authority is responsible; promotes the achievement of the purposes of Wine Australia and promotes the financial sustainability of Wine Australia.
- The Board must establish and maintain systems relating to risk and control including systems of internal control.
- The Board must maintain oversight of the operations of the organisation through reporting by the CEO.
- The Board must keep the responsible Minister informed of its activities and of any significant issue that may affect it.
- Directors must exercise independent judgment and provide independent oversight of the organisation.
- The Board's performance (including the performance of its Chair, the individual Directors and, where appropriate, members of the Board Committees), must be evaluated regularly.

The Board and Board Committees

The Board is established in accordance with the Wine Australia Act. It must consist of a Chair and at least five, but not more than seven, other Directors. During the reporting period Dr Michele Allan AO served as Chair, having commenced as Chair on 4 July 2020, with reappointment on 4 July 2023 for a further three years.

The Act stipulates that Board Directors be selected through an independent process, and this was overseen by AGW last year with the expiry of our Directors' three-year terms. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry appointed five new Directors commencing 1 October 2024.

Information about each Board member's qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience (formal and informal), as well as Wine Australia's Board Charter, can be found at https://www.wineaustralia.com/about-us/our-board.

Board Directors

Dr Michele Allan AO (Victoria)

Chair since 4 July 2020.
Deputy Chair 23 November 2018 to 20 October 2019.
Director from 1 October 2018 to 20 October 2019.

Former Board directors	Commencing Board directors
Catherine Oates (WA) Director to 30 September 2024	**Dr Angeline Achariya** (VIC) Director from 1 October 2024
Justin Brown (ACT) Director to 30 September 2024	**Roslyn Baker** (QLD) Director from 1 October 2024
Catherine Cooper (SA) Director to 30 September 2024	**Andrew Kay** (SA) Director from 1 October 2024
Frances-Anne Keeler (NSW) Director to 30 September 2024	**Elizabeth Riley** (NSW) Director from 1 October 2024
John Lloyd (NSW) Director to 30 September 2024	**Peta Slack-Smith** (VIC) Director from 1 October 2024
Mitchell Taylor (NSW) Director to 30 September 2024	

Audit and Risk Committee

Subsection 45(1) of the PGPA Act requires authorities accountable for all Commonwealth entities to ensure that the entity has an Audit Committee.

Prior to 30 September 2024, the Audit and Risk Committee comprised:

- Geoff Knuckey (Chair)
- Catherine Cooper
- Mitchell Taylor and
- Justin Brown

Since 1 October 2024, the Audit and Risk Committee has comprised:

- Geoff Knuckey (Chair)
- Peta Slack-Smith
- Liz Riley

Audit and Risk Committee members who are members of the Board do not receive additional remuneration above that due to them as board members. As an external consultant Mr Knuckey received $8,250 for his expertise and attendance for the reporting period.

The Audit and Risk committee's Terms of Reference can be found on Wine Australia's website at: www.wineaustralia.com/about-us/publications

The functions of the Audit and Risk Committee include reviewing:

- financial reporting
- performance reporting
- system of risk oversight and management, and
- system of internal control

Independent Audit Committee Chair

Mr Geoff Knuckey

Geoff has extensive experience as an Audit Committee member or Chair and is currently serving on audit committees for numerous government entities. He also has extensive experience as a Director and serves on boards and audit committees of multiple private sector entities. Mr Knuckey has been a full-time company director and audit committee member since 2009 following a 32-year career with Ernst & Young specialising in Audit and Assurance Services in both the public and private sectors across a range of industries.

Qualifications: B. Economics (ANU), FCA, GAICD, Registered Company Auditor.

Figure 1: Wine Australia's risk tolerance

Strategic risks	Risks associated with Wine Australia's ability to clearly plan its business and strategic objectives and deliver them in an agreed timeframe	MEDIUM
Reputational risks	Risks that Wine Australia's stakeholders are not clearly identified, that risks pertaining to each of them are not properly evaluated and that their needs and expectations do not inform Wine Australia's actions and/or strategic directions	LOW
Compliance risks	Risks relating to Wine Australia's ability to maintain an appropriate framework of governance, probity and compliance	LOW
Financial risks	Risks that Wine Australia applies funds ineffectively and/or in ways that are inconsistent with the *Wine Australia Act*, the *PGPA Act*, its funding agreements with the Commonwealth, or any other accepted law or standard	LOW
Operational risks	Risks relating to inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems	LOW
Project risks	Risks relating to individual operational projects	HIGH
Emerging risks	Risks that may not be present to Wine Australia currently, but are emerging globally	MEDIUM
Shared risks	Risks associated with industry and government	MEDIUM

Risk management

In 2024–25 Wine Australia managed risk in accordance with its Risk Management Policy and Framework that:

- explains how risks are identified, assessed and managed, and
- establishes a framework that underpins the management of risk.

The Framework is aligned with and reflects existing standards and guidance such as AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 – risk management – principles and guidelines.

The Framework acknowledges the importance of engaging with risk in our operating environment to deliver programs that are innovative, efficient and dynamic and recognises that a positive risk culture promotes an open and proactive approach to managing risks.

In accordance with its Risk Management Policy and Framework, the Audit and Risk Committee and the new Board reviewed and updated the framework in 2024–25, including its risk tolerance in relation to each risk category defined by the framework. All risks identified as having a risk rating in excess of the corresponding risk tolerance set by the Board were addressed by the Board.

At an operational level, risk was managed through regular meetings of the Risk Management Committee, which provides regular risk reports to the Audit and Risk Committee. The Audit and Risk Committee reported on risks to the Board after its meetings.

Declared representative organisation

In 2024–25, Australian Grape & Wine was both the declared wine grapegrowers organisation and the declared winemakers association for the purposes of section 5B of the *Wine Australia Act*.

Geographical Indications Committee

The *Wine Australia Act 2013* establishes a Geographical Indications Committee (GIC) with its primary role being consideration of applications for new Australian and foreign GIs. The GIC comprises members appointed by Wine Australia, including two members nominated by Australian Grape & Wine. In 2024–25 the GIC comprised:

- Dennis Mutton, the Presiding Member appointed by Wine Australia
- Phillip Laffer (Australian Grape & Wine nominated member), and
- Peter Hayes (Australian Grape & Wine nominated member).

The GIC did not make any determinations of new geographical indications for wine in 2024–25.

Portfolio Review Committee

The purpose of the Portfolio Review Committee is to:

- oversee investments pertaining to grape and wine research and innovation (R&I), and the promotion of Australian wine to ensure activities and investments are aligned with Wine Australia strategic and operational plans
- provide strategic and operational advice to the organisation pertaining to R&I and the promotion of Australian wine
- monitor and evaluate Wine Australia's portfolio of R&I and marketing investments, and
- ensure that funds attributed to grape and wine R&I and the promotion of Australian wine are spent in a way that is consistent with Wine Australia's objects, functions, and obligations under the *Wine Australia Act 2013*.

Prior to 30 September 2024, the Board directors on the Portfolio Review Committee were:

- John Lloyd (Chair)
- Catherine Oates
- Frances-Anne Keeler
- Mitchell Taylor

Since 1 October 2024, the Board directors on the Portfolio Review Committee have been:

- John Lloyd (Independent Chair)
- Andrew Kay
- Angeline Achariya

Portfolio Review Committee members who are members of the Board do not receive additional remuneration above that due to them as board members. As an external consultant since 1 October 2024, Mr Lloyd received $11,250 for his expertise and attendance for the reporting period.

People and Culture Committee

The objective of the People and Culture Committee is to assist the Board in the discharge of its responsibilities for oversight and approval of the Human Resources (HR) and Work, Health and Safety (WHS) policies and practices of Wine Australia. It meets twice a year.

Prior to 30 September 2024, the Board directors on the People and Culture Committee were:

- Michele Allan (Chair)
- Catherine Oates

Since 1 October 2024, the Board directors on the People and Culture Committee have been:

- Michele Allan (Chair)
- Roslyn Baker

People and Culture Committee members who are members of the Board do not receive additional remuneration above that due to them as board members.

Wine Australia Board meetings 2024–25

Date held	Location
23 September 2024	Industry House, Adelaide
10 December 2024	Industry House, Adelaide
14 March 2025	Online
26 June 2025	Riverina Winegrape Growers, Griffith

Attendance

	Board meetings		Audit and Risk Committee		Portfolio Review Committee		People & Culture Committee		Additional information
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	
Michele Allan	4	4					2	2	Chair
Justin Brown	1	1	1	1					Director to 30/9/24
Catherine Cooper	1	1	1	1					Director to 30/9/24
John Lloyd	1	1			1	1			Director to 30/9/24
Catherine Oates	1	1			1	1			Director to 30/9/24
Mitchell Taylor	1	1	1	1	1	1			Director to 30/9/24
Frances-Anne Keeler	1	1			1	1			Director to 30/9/24
Angeline Achariya	3	3			3	3			Director since 1/10/24
Peta Slack-Smith	3	3	4	4					Director since 1/10/24
Andrew Kay	3	3			3	3			Director since 1/10/24
Liz Riley	3	3	4	4					Director since 1/10/24
Ros Baker	3	3					2	2	Director since 1/10/24
Geoff Knuckey (Ind Chair Audit & Risk Committee)			4	4					External consultant
John Lloyd* (Ind Chair Portfolio Review Committee)					3	3			*External consultant since 1/10/24

Management and staff

PGPA Rule Section 17BE (j),(i)-(v) – Accountable Authority

Senior Management as at 30 June 2025

Figure 2: Senior management





The full Wine Australia team in mid-2025

Key management personnel remuneration

Table 1: Key Management Personnel (KMP) remuneration

Name and position title	Term as KMP	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions	Long Service Leave	Other long-term benefits		
Allan, Michele Chair	Full year	85,870	–	–	9,875	–	–	–	95,745
Achariya, Angeline Board member	Part year – start date 1 Oct 2024	32,205	–	–	3,704	–	–	–	35,909
Baker, Roslyn (Ros) Board member	Part year – start date 1 Oct 2024	32,205	–	–	3,704	–	–	–	35,909
Brown, Justin Board member	Part year – end date 30 Sep 2024	10,735	–	–	1,235	–	–	–	11,970
Cole, Martin Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Full year	348,606	–	544	61,277	7,852	–	–	418,279
Cooper, Catherine Board member	Part year – end date 30 Sep 2024	10,735	–	–	1,235	–	–	–	11,970
Hewitson, Edward (Ned) General Manager (GM)	Full year	184,868	–	1,202	20,721	2,934	–	–	209,725
Kattuputur Jayeshwaran, Jayakrishna (Jay) Head, Business Development & Strategic Investment	Full year	193,338	–	–	22,297	3,302	–	–	218,937
Kay, Andrew Board member	Part year – start date 1 Oct 2024	32,205	–	–	3,704	–	–	–	35,909
Keeler, Frances-Anne Board member	Part year – end date 30 September 2024	10,735	–	–	1,235	–	–	–	11,970
Lloyd, John Board member	Part year – end date 30 September 2024	10,735	–	–	1,235	–	–	–	11,970
Oates, Catherine Board member	Part year – end date 30 September 2024	10,735	–	231	1,235	–	–	–	12,200
Riley, Elizabeth (Liz) Board member	Part year – start date 1 Oct 2024	32,205	–	–	3,704	–	–	–	35,909
Saberton, Bernadette Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Full year	182,885	–	–	20,721	5,023	–	–	208,629
Slack-Smith, Peta Board member	Part year – start date 1 Oct 2024	32,205	–	–	3,704	–	–	–	35,909
Smith, Paul General Manager (GM)	Full year	223,555	–	–	24,753	8,546	–	–	256,854
Taylor, Mitchell Board member	Part year – end date 30 September 2024	10,735	–	–	1,235	–	–	–	11,970
Turale, Paul General Manager (GM)	Full year	277,809	–	625	29,677	4,689	–	–	312,800
Waters, Elizabeth (Liz) Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Full year	272,023	–	–	30,245	7,332	–	–	309,600
13 positions		**1,994,388**	**–**	**2,601**	**245,491**	**39,679**	**–**	**–**	**2,282,160**

Senior executives remuneration

Table 2: Senior executives remuneration

		Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
Remuneration Band	Number of senior executives	Average Base salary ($)	Average Bonuses salary ($)	Average Other benefits and allowances ($)	Average Superannuation contributions ($)	Average Long service leave ($)	Average Other long-term benefits ($)	Average Termination benefits ($)	Average Total remuneration ($)
$0–$220,000	2	159,105	–	989	18,002	3,613	–	–	181,710
		159,105	**–**	**989**	**18,002**	**3,613**	**–**	**–**	**181,710**

Highly paid staff remuneration

Table 3: Other highly paid staff remuneration

			Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
Remuneration Band	Number of senior executives		Average Base salary ($)	Average Bonuses salary ($)	Average Other benefits and allowances ($)	Average Superannuation contributions ($)	Average Long service leave ($)	Average Other long-term benefits ($)	Average Termination benefits ($)	Average Total remuneration ($)
$295,001 – $320,000	1	Full year	277,618	–	38,960	–	–	–	–	316,579
$370,001 – $395,000	1	Full year	324,512	–	47,977	–	–	–	–	372,489

Staff

Wine Australia employed 63 people at 30 June 2025, compared with 66 the preceding year.

Table 4: Staff statistics

	Male		Female		Intersex and unspecified		Total
	F/T	P/T	F/T	P/T	F/T	P/T	
Australia	18	1	27	9			55
UK			3	1			4
USA	2		1				3
Canada			1				1
Total	20	1	32	10	0	0	63



Reporting requirements

Enabling legislation

Wine Australia is established in accordance with section 6 of the *Wine Australia Act 2013*.

Functions

Section 7 of the Act provides that Wine Australia has the following functions:

a) to investigate and evaluate the requirements for grape or wine R&D

b) to coordinate or fund the carrying out of grape or wine R&D activities

c) to:

i. monitor

ii. evaluate, and

iii. report to the Parliament, the Minister and the representative organisations on grape or wine R&D activities that are coordinated or funded, wholly or partly, by the Authority;

d) to:

i. assess, and

ii. report to the Parliament, the Minister and the representative organisations on the impact, on the grape industry or wine industry, of grape or wine R&D activities that are coordinated or funded, wholly or partly, by the Authority;

e) to facilitate the dissemination, adoption and commercialisation of the results of grape or wine R&D

ea) to implement, facilitate and administer programs, as directed by the Minister, in relation to:

i. wine, and

ii. cider (as defined by section 33–1 of the *A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999*), and

iii. international wine tourism, and services, products and experiences that complement international wine tourism;

eb) to administer grant programs in relation to wine (as defined by section 33–1 of the *A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999*), as directed by the Minister;

f) to control the export of grape products from Australia;

g) to promote the consumption and sale of grape products, both in Australia and overseas;

h) such other functions as are conferred on the Authority by:

i. this Act

ii. the regulations, or

iii. iii. any other law

i) to do anything incidental to, or conducive to, the performance of any of the above functions.

Note: One of the Authority's functions under the regulations is to establish, maintain and make publicly available a Label Directory.

Objects

The objects of the Act are:

a) to support grape or wine research and development activities; and

aa) to support the growth of the wine industry, and other industries that make wine (within the meaning of section 33-1 of the *A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999*); and

ab) to support the growth of international wine tourism, and services, products and experiences that complement international wine tourism; and

b) to control the export of grape products from Australia, including through the use of a Label Directory containing digital colour images of grape product labels and other information to allow persons to identify potential infringements of intellectual property rights; and

c) to promote the consumption and sale of grape products, both in Australia and overseas; and

d) to enable Australia to fulfil its obligations under prescribed wine-trading agreements and other international agreements.

Responsible Minister

During the year in review, our responsible Minister was the Hon Julie Collins MP, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

Significant non-compliance issues with finance law

PGPA Rule Section 17BE (h) – (i) Significant non-compliance with the Finance Law

Description of non-compliance	Remedial Action
N/A	N/A

Ministerial directions and government policy orders

Ministerial direction may be given to Wine Australia by the responsible Minister under section 31K of the Wine Australia Act, or by the Finance Minister under section 22 of the PGPA Act. No such direction was given in the 2024–25 financial year.

Significant activities and changes affecting the entity

No major decisions or changes were made in the reporting period that affected the entity.

Obtaining information from subsidiaries

Wine Australia has no subsidiaries.

Indemnities and insurance premiums

Wine Australia had Directors' and Officers' Liability insurance through ComCover. The insurer recommended that details of the policy and the premium paid not be disclosed. No indemnities have been provided to any current or former officers.

Work health and safety

Wine Australia is committed to providing a safe and pleasant work environment for both staff and visitors and acknowledge our responsibilities under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*. A WHS and Wellbeing Committee has been established, focusing on wellbeing initiatives and the mental health of staff. There were no notifiable incidents or injuries. There were no investigations conducted.

Disability reporting mechanism

Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031 (the Strategy) is the overarching framework for inclusive policies, programs and infrastructure that will support people with disability to participate in all areas of Australian life. The Strategy sets out where practical changes will be made to improve the lives of people with disability in Australia. It acts to ensure the principles underpinning the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are incorporated into Australia's policies and programs that affect people with disability, their families and carers. All levels of government have committed to deliver more comprehensive and visible reporting under the Strategy. A range of reports on progress of the Strategy's actions and outcome areas will be published and available at www.disabilitygateway.gov.au/ads.

Disability reporting is included the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service reports and the APS Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at www.apsc.gov.au.

Grants

In 2024–25, Wine Australia administered Round Six of the Wine Tourism Cellar Door Grant on behalf of the Australian Government. Information on grants awarded through this process is available via GrantConnect at www.grants.gov.au.



Greenhouse gas emissions

Table 5: 2024–25 Greenhouse gas emissions inventory– location-based method

Emission Source	Scope 1 t CO_2-e	Scope 2 t CO2-e	Scope 3 t CO2-e	Total t CO2-e
Electricity (Location Based Approach)	N/A	13.92	3.03	16.94
Natural Gas	6.86	N/A	1.43	8.29
Solid Waste	-	N/A	-	-
Refrigerants	-	N/A	N/A	-
Fleet and Other Vehicles	-	N/A	-	-
Domestic Commercial Flights	N/A	N/A	53.65	53.65
Domestic Hire Car	N/A	N/A	-	-
Domestic Travel Accommodation	N/A	N/A	14.67	14.67
Other Energy	-	N/A	-	-
Total t CO2-e	**6.86**	**13.92**	**72.77**	**93.55**

The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using the location-based accounting method.
CO_2-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent.

Table 6: 2024–25 Electricity greenhouse gas emissions

Emission Source	Scope 2 t CO_2-e	Scope 3 t CO2-e	Total t CO_2-e	Electricity kWh
Electricity (Location Based Approach)	13.92	3.03	16.94	60,500.00
Market-based electricity emissions	40.09	5.44	45.53	49,492.03
Total renewable electricity consumed	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,007.98
Renewable Power Percentage[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,007.98
Jurisdictional Renewable Power Percentage[2, 3]	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
GreenPower[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Large-scale generation certificates[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Behind the meter solar[4]	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Total renewable electricity produced	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Large-scale generation certificates[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Behind the meter solar[4]	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

Natural gas and electricity consumption data was estimated based on the floor area occupied by Wine Australia.

Solid waste data was unable to be separated from Landlord data and has not been included.

Emissions from vehicles and hire cars for 2024–25 may be incomplete due to a lack of robust data. The quality of data is expected to improve over time as emissions reporting matures.

1 Listed as Mandatory renewables in 2023–24 Annual Reports. The renewable power percentage (RPP) accounts for the portion of electricity used, from the grid, that falls within the Renewable Energy Target (RET).

2 Listed as Voluntary renewables in 2023–24 Annual Reports.

3 The Australian Capital Territory is currently the only state with a jurisdictional renewable power percentage (JRPP).

4 Reporting behind the meter solar consumption and/or production is optional. The quality of data is expected to improve over time as emissions reporting matures.

Performance principles

In accordance with the Australian Government's Statutory Funding Agreement (SFA), in 2024–25 Wine Australia complied with the Guidelines for Statutory Funding Agreements, the Best Practice Guide to Stakeholder Consultation, and the RDC Companion Document.

The SFA obliges Wine Australia to:

- act in accordance with specified Performance Principles and Guidelines and report against the same
- monitor, evaluate and demonstrate performance, including through annual performance meeting with DAFF, and periodic independent performance reviews
- manage funds in prescribed ways, and
- meet other ancillary obligations set out in the agreement.

Performance against the Principles must be monitored and evaluated through processes implemented by Wine Australia. Further, Wine Australia is required to demonstrate its performance against the Performance Principles to levy payers and other stakeholders.



The Performance Principles are summarised as follows:

Stakeholder engagement – Wine Australia must engage stakeholders to identify research, development and adoption activities that provide benefits to the industry.

Balanced Portfolio – Wine Australia must ensure research, development and adoption (and marketing) priorities and activities are strategic, collaborative and targeted to improve profitability, productivity, competitiveness and preparedness for future opportunities and challenges through a Balanced Portfolio. Balanced Portfolio is defined as meaning a Research and Innovation (and extension and adoption, as part of the portfolio) investment portfolio incorporating an appropriate blend of issues of national importance based on government and levy payer priorities that seeks to balance short-, medium- and long-term investments, high- and low-risk, and strategic and adaptive research needs including consideration of regional variations and needs.

Collaboration – Wine Australia must undertake strategic and sustained cross-industry and cross-sectoral collaboration that addresses shared challenges and draws on experience from other sectors.

Governance – Wine Australia must implement governance arrangements and practices to fulfil legislative requirements and align with contemporary Australian best practice for open, transparent and proper use and management of funds.

Performance – Wine Australia must demonstrate positive outcomes and delivery of research, development and adoption (and marketing) benefits to levy payers and the Australian community and show continuous improvement in governance and administrative efficiency.

The 'Guidelines' are summarised as follows:

- the Australian Government's Science and Research Priorities
- the National Agricultural Innovation Priorities
- the Levy Principles and Guidelines, being the guidelines relating to the introduction of new levies or changes to existing levies
- the Companion to the Research & Development Corporations Funding Agreement prepared by the Department, and
- other guidelines or priorities about which the Commonwealth notifies Wine Australia in writing from time to time.

Table 7: Performance Principles

Performance Principle 1 To engage stakeholders to identify Research and Development activities and associated priorities that provide benefits to the Industry	
1.1 **Strategy prioritisation and development processes include appropriate consultation plans, based on the *Best Practice Guide to Stakeholder Consultation*[1]** and **1.2** **Demonstrated industry stakeholder engagement in the identification of RD&E priorities and activities consistent with the consultation plan in 1.1.**	Since Wine Australia's last Strategic Plan (2020–2025), a host of well-known and often-discussed challenges have significantly shifted the landscape and thus industry priorities. This disruption required a reset ahead of development of the 2025–2030 plan, shaped by strong industry consultation and collaboration. Throughout 2023–24, we worked closely with our representative organisation, Australian Grape & Wine (AGW), using the principles of the Best Practice guide to develop the *One Grape & Wine Sector Plan* (*OGWSP*). The development of the *OGWSP* involved extensive consultation, including: • A national online survey, • 17 workshops, hosted in partnership with representative associations across wine producing states (Queensland provided written input), • 42 interviews across the value chain, • A briefing to the Wine Industry Suppliers Association (WISA), • A workshop with research providers and AGW's Research Advisory Committee, and • "Have your say" – a public consultation period of four weeks on the draft Plan. Further consultation with Federal and State Ministers through the *Viticulture and Wine Sector Working Group* also informed the *OGWSP* and additionally secured financial support to deliver on some of the urgent priorities identified. The *OGWSP* sets out what AGW and Wine Australia will do, and what others can do. The 'what Wine Australia will do' part of the *OGWSP* sets out the RD&E activities and associated priorities identified by the sector for Wine Australia and forms the basis of our *Strategic Plan 2025–2030*. Following Ministerial approval of the *Wine Australia Strategic Plan 2025–2030*, it was launched in May–June 2025 through a series of open invitation in-person events in WA, VIC, NSW, QLD and SA, with a final state session in Tasmania still to come. These events were held in collaboration with AGW and State associations and also provided progress updates on the *OGWSP* priorities. A state-specific handout summarising progress to date was provided for each meeting and these are available for download from this location: One Grape & Wine Sector Plan | Wine Australia Wine Australia's Strategic Plan 2025–2030 is an industry-informed plan built on extensive and best practice consultation. It reflects what we heard from stakeholders across the sector and outlines how we will work together on their priorities to grow a stronger, more resilient future.
1.3 **Demonstrated incorporation of industry stakeholder feedback on RD&E priorities and activities. Where incorporation is not possible, demonstration of feedback to a stakeholder.**	The consultation process and engagement described above included growers, winemakers, exporters, researchers, government, suppliers, and regional and industry associations, with nearly 300 sector representatives attending the *OGWSP* launch in August 2024. The launch included an explanation of how feedback had been incorporated and what actions Wine Australia was taking to meet the objectives of the *OGWSP*. In addition to the consultation to develop and review the priorities in the *OGWSP* described above, Wine Australia uses a variety of other mechanisms to consult with stakeholders and incorporate their feedback. These range from ad hoc conversations with stakeholders at industry events and activities, project or activity-specific advisory and steering committees, more formal consultation through AGW's committee and Board structures, monthly meetings with the DAFF Wine Policy Unit and the 'CEO Roundtable Group'. Wine Australia established this group early in 2023 with the CEOs of the top 20 levy paying wine businesses, to inform strategic priorities and shape vision. The Group continues to meet bi-monthly. Examples of incorporation of feedback through these mechanisms is the assessment of proposals throughout 2024–25 by AGW's Research Advisory Committee (RAC) and our Joint Marketing Group (JMG), as follows: • Specific feedback provided by RAC on proposed pest and disease investments and proposed AWRI impact project proposals is captured in the minutes from those meetings and reflected in the final procurement documents for these new investments. • Consultation with and feedback from the JMG on proposed new investment in a domestic marketing campaign, and, as above, meeting minutes capture the feedback, which was incorporated into the final procurement.

1 Note that the previous government provided Wine Australia with a Best Practice Guide to Stakeholder Consultation (Stakeholder Consultation Guide), which provided a set of guiding principles intended to apply across all Research and Development Corporations (RDCs), and placed an SFA obligation on Wine Australia to comply with the directions set out in that guide.

The Stakeholder Consultation Guide outlined:

- six guiding principles that apply to all RDCs – recognising that each RDC is different and engages differently with stakeholders
- what good stakeholder consultation looks like for our RDC, and
- how industry would like to be consulted in the identification of research, development and extension (and marketing) priorities.

The Stakeholder Consultation Guide required Wine Australia to develop an overarching Consultation Plan outlining Wine Australia's approach to consultation, which was to be published on our website. Accordingly, Wine Australia developed an overarching Stakeholder Consultation Guide, which was endorsed by the Board. We are awaiting guidance from the Wine Policy Unit as to whether the current Minister will adopt, amend or replace the Stakeholder Consultation Guide, and what actions we will be required to take as a result.

Table 7: Performance Principles

Performance Principle 2 **To ensure Research and Development Activities, Marketing Activities and associated priorities are strategic, collaborative and targeted to improve Industry profitability, productivity, competitiveness and preparedness for future opportunities and challenges through a Balanced Portfolio**	
2.1 **RDC investments align with strategic plans and have demonstrated outcomes to levy payers and taxpayers, including through growth in the industry, increased profitability of producers, commercialisation and access to new markets.**	All investments at Wine Australia follow a process of regular stop/go checks along the lifespan of the investment – from consultation and design to completion – to make sure that it can and is delivering the best value to the sector. The points in the process below that directly address this KPI are in **bold font**. At each decision point Wine Australia ensures our focus and accountability remain firmly with the grapegrowers, winemakers, exporters and the Australian Government that fund us. We are committed to supporting industry success by promoting profitability, resilience, sustainability and market diversification. At the initiation stage, we ask: • Does the issue identified align to Wine Australia's role? Are we permitted to invest in a solution? • **Does it align with the priorities of our levy payers and the Australian Government?** • **Does it align with Wine Australia's Strategic Plan?** • Is there a market failure? We then work with the sector and with potential project partners and collaborators to refine what needs to be done. What is the intent of proceeding with this issue or opportunity? To identify this, some of the questions we ask are: • Does this contribute to a balanced portfolio? • **What are the outcomes?** • **What value will be created and for whom?** • **When will the outcomes be useable by the sector?** • **Is there a path to adoption?** We may also consult with Australian Grape & Wine's RAC and the JMG, and other groups as needed, to advise us on the highest priorities for investment. If a concept passes this step, it may go out as a Request For Proposal, or we may have an open call for submissions or expressions of interest. At the point of committing levy funding, some of the questions we ask of proposals, submissions, and expressions of interest are: • Do the providers have the expertise, capability and efficiency to deliver? • Can external funds be leveraged for greater impact? • **Is there a commercialisation or research adoption path?** • Is there a return on investment of the levy funds? • **Do we have the right allocation of resources to priority areas?** We also consult Australian Grape & Wine's RAC and the JMG, and other groups as needed, to review the desirability, viability and feasibility of the proposals on behalf of the sector. Their advice is considered by the Wine Australia Board, who make the final decisions on investment. In the final active project management phase, we regularly check in and ask: • Are milestones being met? • **Is the solution still a priority for levy payers?** • **Are the right extension tools and services in place for practice change?** • Does the workforce have capability to adopt? This step is undertaken with collaborators and partners involved in the project. If investment doesn't pass this step, it doesn't continue because it is unlikely to create impact. However, the concept can still be reworked to realign with the sector's needs. This process of investing to create impact was shared with the sector at the launch of the *OGWSP* in August 2024 and is available on the Wine Australia website. Our Annual Operational Plans outline how we intend to maintain a Balanced Portfolio of investments for that year and our Annual Reports describe how well we achieved this.



Table 7: Performance Principles

Performance Principle 2 *continued*	
2.2 **Levy payers who participate in RDC supported extension and adoption programs:** • gain new knowledge or new information to improve their long-term profitability, productivity, competitiveness and preparedness. • intend to make or have made changes to existing practices by adopting the outcomes of R&D	Extension and adoption (E&A) activities delivered by Wine Australia and delivery partners continue to be evaluated against agreed knowledge and confidence change metrics, including the two above. All demonstrated a positive shift over 2024–25, even if the financial environment or current business capacity was not conducive to adoption at this time. In 2024–25, Wine Australia developed and released the E&A Strategy (2025–30). This strategy was carefully crafted to address the shortfalls, opportunities and successes highlighted previously. The Strategy also acknowledges that many industry stakeholders continue to experience tough financial challenges after several years of extreme weather events, global market closures and the COVID pandemic, reducing their bandwidth for innovation. Wine Australia's new approach will enhance E&A delivery capacity, efficiency and effectiveness by delivering a nationally coordinated approach where an expanded Regional Program, a new National Advisor Network and Communities of Practice are the key drivers to delivering sustainable solutions at a regional level. In addition, Wine Australia's co-funding of local extension staff has been a welcome boost to regional associations. Successful outcomes and positive feedback from this delivery model are demonstrating the value of local and more tailored resources.

Table 7: Performance Principles

Performance Principle 3 To undertake strategic and sustained cross-industry and cross-sectoral collaboration that addresses shared challenges and draws on experience from other sectors	
3.1 **Completed, current and future R&D including commercialisation opportunities are accessible through the growAG platform.**	We have strongly engaged with growAG since its inception. The first-time metrics showed Wine Australia is listing the second highest number of commercial opportunities on the platform of any RDC and attracting the second highest number of enquiries. As of June 2025, there were 113 Wine Australia projects and three commercial opportunities listed on the growAG site plus 15 stories. Wine Australia research projects generated 35 per cent of all enquiries regarding RDC research projects.
3.2 **Number and quantum of cross-industry and cross-sector RD&E investments available.**	• Wine Australia and Hort Innovation funded a project to identify which Australian insects pose the greatest potential biosecurity risk for spreading Xylella in Australia – a devastating plant pathogen that is currently not in Australia. Wine Australia funding over 4 years was $1 million. This project was completed in 2024–25. The native spittlebug *Bathyllus albicinctus* emerged as a likely candidate given its wide distribution, broad host range, and feeding behaviour. This research has major implications for Australia's preparedness against Xylella fastidiosa, a top-priority exotic plant pest. If this pathogen were to enter the country, *Bathyllus albicinctus* could potentially spread it within crops like grapevines, olives, and citrus. • Wine Australia joined forces with Dairy Australia, Hort Innovation, Meat & Livestock Australia and Seafood Industry Australia (Australian Food and Wine Collaboration Group) for a series of market and trade events in Tokyo in April 2025. It's the sixth activation for the Group over the past three years, with prior market visits to Thailand, South Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia and Taiwan. Over that time the Group has met with more than 1,200 trade and government representatives, leveraging the individual sectors' export strengths to deepen industry and government networks, advance bilateral trade and improve market access for the Australian food and wine producers. All Collaboration Group partners including Wine Australia contribute $40,000 p.a., with additional support from Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. • Wine Australia partners with the OneBasin CRC in three projects: Incentivising and Investing in Climate Adaptation and the Adoption of Sustainable Basin Management Practices, Decarbonising the Basin's irrigation regions; and Digital Irrigation Advisory Systems: Enabling extension and advisory services for agriculture's digital irrigation transition. Together these projects are exploring solutions to support and reduce the Murray-Darling Basin's exposure to climate, water and environmental threats and build capacity in its communities to adapt and thrive. Total Wine Australia funding to the CRC is $1.5 million over 10 years. • Wine Australia partners with CRC SAAFE on a project to advance diagnostics for fungicide resistance in mildews and rots effecting grapevines. These enhanced testing systems will enable early warning and epidemic monitoring, supporting informed decision-making for spray programs and disease management. Total Wine Australia funding to the CRC is $3 million over 10 years. • Wine Australia invested with nine other RDCs to produce the recently released AIA Environmental Accounting Platform. It is carbon calculation engine for the Australian agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector. The first of its kind, it enables the calculation of a carbon footprint at a commodity, enterprise and whole of business level. Wine Australia funding was $100,000. • Wine Australia is working with several partners in the timber industry to create alternative, low-emissions uses for end-of-life CCA posts. The goal is to develop viable opportunities to divert CCA timber from landfill and create new, valuable products within regional communities. Wine Australia invested approximately $150,000 cash in 2024–25 and significant in kind over the last few years. A very recent outcome was the urgent use of end-of-life CCA vineyard posts by oyster farmers in SA. Oysters couldn't be harvested due to the algal bloom crisis, and their continued growth was putting stress on the existing posts to which the cages were attached. Strong partnerships and relationships enabled a rapid deployment from vineyard stockpiles to oyster farms when this emergency occurred. Other cross sector and cross industry collaborations include: • The Plant Biosecurity Research Initiative, with other plant RDCs ($280,000 over 5 years), and the recently commissioned "Building resilience for a chemically constrained future" project we're running on behalf of PBRI and the other plant RDCs with funding support from DAFF ($200,000 over 18 months). • The ARC Industrial Transformation Research Hub for Sustainable Crop Protection– Bioclay with other plant RDCs, organisations and providers ($250,000 over 5 years). • The ARC Training Centre in Predictive Breeding for Agricultural Futures with other plant RDCs, organisations and providers ($80,000 over 4 years). • With other RDCs on extension approaches in agriculture ($30,000 over 3 years).

Table 7: Performance Principles

Performance Principle 4 For governance arrangements and practices to fulfil legislative requirements and align with contemporary Australian best practice for open, transparent and proper use and management of funds	
4.1 **Ongoing oversight, planning and reporting of investment activities is done in accordance with legislative and Australian Government requirements and timeframes.**	Wine Australia maintains a robust governance framework that ensures a clear and consistent approach to governance across the organisation. Effective governance structures allow Wine Australia to manage affairs with proper oversight and accountability, to create value for stakeholders through sound investment and innovation and provide accountability and control systems commensurate with associated risks. They also ensure that all activities are done in accordance with legislative and Australian Government requirements and timeframes.
4.2 **Demonstrated management of financial and non-financial risk.**	Wine Australia's Risk Management Policy and Framework addresses all the elements of the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy. Financial and non-financial risks are monitored using this Framework. Our independently chaired Audit and Risk Committee considers new, emerging and developing strategic risks at each meeting, and the Board maintains oversight of the operational functionality pertaining to risk as prescribed in the Risk Management Policy and Framework. The Framework sets out a process for monitoring and controlling risk across the organisation and articulates the roles of the Board, Audit and Risk Committee, Chief Risk Officer (CEO), Risk Management Committee, Risk Management Coordinator, Senior Executives, Risk Owners, Risk Control Owners, Treatment Owners, and employees in managing and reporting risks. Wine Australia maintains a suite of policies, registers, guidance and framework documents relating to risk and conducts regular reviews of all these policies. Wine Australia's risk management framework is aligned with and reflects existing standards and guidance such as AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 – risk management – principles and guidelines and the Commonwealth Risk Management Framework guided by RMG-211. Wine Australia engages with risk in our operating environment to deliver programs that are innovative, efficient and dynamic. A positive risk culture promotes an open and proactive approach to managing risks. We recognise it is not possible, or necessarily desirable, to eliminate all risks inherent in our work. Accepting some degree of risk in our business practices promotes efficiency and innovation. Wine Australia is willing to accept higher levels of risk when the potential benefits outweigh the negative consequences of risks. In doing so, we must be able to demonstrate we have made informed, evidence and risk-based decisions. Wine Australia acknowledges that identifying opportunities and capitalising on those opportunities to improve the overall performance of Wine Australia is a key component of meeting its corporate goals.
4.3 **Relevant policies and procedures adopted and implemented (e.g., privacy etc).**	Wine Australia maintains a Governance Framework explaining its approach to corporate governance, including: • defining the roles of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO); and • setting the expectations of the CEO including those relating to reporting by the CEO to the Board. This Framework complements: • Wine Australia's Board Charter, which sets out the function, duties and responsibilities of the Wine Australia Board and its Directors to promote and strengthen the management, accountability, performance, governance and strategic direction of Wine Australia; and • Wine Australia's Policy Governance and Probity Framework ensures that a clear and consistent governance and management approach is adopted when developing Wine Australia policies. In accordance with the above, the Board is responsible for approving policies. The Board may delegate the approval of operational policies at its discretion where such policies do not relate to probity, ethics, procurement or the management of intellectual property. Under the Governance Framework, Wine Australia maintains registers, guidance and framework documents and conducts regular reviews of these.

Table 7: Performance Principles

Performance Principle 4 *continued*	

4.4 Non-financial resources implemented effectively (Human resources, IT, IP etc).	Wine Australia maintains robust on-boarding and off-boarding procedures, employee Code of Conduct and Ethics, a performance management policy, a development, training and study policy, an acting role policy, a diversity, equity and inclusion policy, grievance and dispute resolution procedures, antibullying harassment and discrimination policies, a suite of WHS policies, a drug and alcohol policy and other policies to support effective human resource management.
	Employee engagement surveys have been conducted at Wine Australia since 2018, using CultureAmp. All our staff completed the last employee survey in August 2024[2], and the results are very pleasing.
	• The engagement score is 78% which is 9% higher than in 2023 and 7% higher than the benchmark – and the highest it has been since 2018
	  ‣ 85% of staff said they would recommend Wine Australia as a great place to work (up 3%) and 85% of staff are proud to work for Wine Australia (up 3%)
	• The overall psychosocial health score (wellbeing) is 84%, which is 7% higher than in 2023.
	  ‣ 89% of staff said overall they feel productive in their work and 87% said they feel positive towards Wine Australia (up 4%)
	  ‣ 69% of staff said they rarely feel overstressed by their work (up 18% and 28% above the benchmark)
	• The overall inclusion score is 85%, which is 75% higher than in 2023 and 12% higher than the benchmark.
	  ‣ Over 87% of staff said they feel respected, they belong, they can be their authentic self and they feel valued.
	  ‣ 74% of staff feel safe taking risks at Wine Australia (up 8% and 20% higher than the benchmark).
	Intellectual Property is managed through an Intellectual Property Management Plan. Compliance with this policy ensures that IP arising from Wine Australia-funded activities is managed in a considered and controlled way that benefits the Australian grape and wine sector and the Australian community as a whole, while effectively managing risks.
	Effective management of IT is supported through an acceptable use of IT policy, a Cyber security policy and a data breach response plan. The ICT strategy has been to reduce the physical hardware footprint to lessen the in-house maintenance overheads and provide a more robust technical environment from which Wine Australia can work reliably. This has largely been achieved by moving many infrastructure elements into the Microsoft Azure cloud.
	The Wine Australia cybersecurity strategy is heavily influenced by the Commonwealth's Australian Cybersecurity Centre Essential Eight principles. An internal Cybersecurity Group to interface between ICT, management and the Audit and Risk Committee ensures focus and momentum on cybersecurity.

Table 7: Performance Principles

Performance Principle 5 To demonstrate positive outcomes and delivery of research and development activities, marketing activities and associated benefits to levy payers, charge payers and the Australian community in general, and show continuous improvement in governance and administrative efficiency.	
5.1 Impact (cost – benefit) assessment of a broad cross-section of RD&E [and marketing] investments undertaken annually.	Benefit–cost analysis of a selection of R&D investments has occurred annually for at least a decade. The last analysis was conducted on four randomly selected Wine Australia R&I projects completed in 2023–24, as per the standard process agreed with all Research & Development Corporations (RDCs) by the Council of Rural RDCs. The full report of economic analyses can be downloaded here. Of note is that three of the four projects yielded positive results with benefit–cost ratios ranging from 4 to 2.
5.2 Demonstrated consideration of and response to outcomes of monitoring and evaluation processes.	The results of annual cost-benefit analyses are a standing agenda item for the Board as part of their review of the impact of Wine Australia's investment of levies. The analyses are also used to cross-check whether assumptions about impact made prior to investing were valid. In those cases where the cost-benefit analysis suggests that the projected impact will be low, a more granular assessment of the project history and management is undertaken to understand whether this was due to poor initial assessment of likely impact, flaws in the project design, poor management or due to the inherent risk in undertaking research. This information is used for continuous improvement of our RD&A program activities and management. The data is also used by the Council of Rural Research & Development Corporations (CRRDC) to demonstrate the impact, effectiveness and return on investment from the Rural Research and Development Corporations (RDCs). One of our responses to the Independent Performance Review recommendation to strengthen research impact, innovation and skills, is to implement formal monitoring and evaluation plans for all new R&D investments. This is in progress.

2 The 2025 survey will close at the end of the month

Table 7: Performance Principles

Performance Principle 5 *continued*	
5.3 **Transparent communication to stakeholders (including government) on the impacts and benefits of the RD&E [and marketing] activities.**	In 2024–25, we implemented a more tailored approach to communications and developing metrics to measure success. Our regular communications incude monthly meetings with the DAFF Wine Policy Unit, ad hoc sharing of media releases with the Minister, fortnightly emails to state and regional associations, a fortnightly Market Bulletin, monthly newsletters (Wine Australia news, R&I News, UK.EMEA news), a bi-monthly Exporter newsletter, a quarterly update on Global Market Opportunities, two quarterly market-specific updates (APAC and Americas), media releases and news articles in other outlets and prompt and transparent reporting via Wine Australia's website. Our regular Customer Engagement Surveys are a key barometer to the health of our relationships and engagement with our grape and wine sector stakeholders. Surveys have been conducted in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2025[3]. An early summary of the 2025 survey showed that Wine Australia's communications and engagement efforts have good reach, but more customisation is desired. Some examples of positive outcomes and impact from investment by Wine Australia that have been communicated to stakeholders, are as follows: • The Market transparency project, supported by funding from DAFF, has delivered a suite of practical tools and insights designed to support more informed decision-making for growers in the inland regions. The project was in response to an Australian Competition and Consumer Commission inquiry into bargaining power imbalances in supply chains for perishable agricultural products in Australia. The key outcomes are: ‣ Grape Price Indicators dashboard, launched in November 2023, which brings together 12 data sources in an interactive, user-friendly tool that gives a clear picture of the factors influencing grape prices. ‣ Independent price forecast for key inland winegrape varieties, developed through a new collaboration with the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Science (ABARES). ‣ Improved domestic market insights, including greater access to retail sales data, a domestic sales dashboard, commissioned research into the on-premise channel and enhanced analysis of wine consumption trends. • Wine Australia's Agtech program was one of many projects or initiatives whose outcomes were shared recently in a plenary session at the 19th Australian Wine Industry Technical Conference to at least 1000 delegates. • Responding to the increasing expectation by customers, retailers and regulators for grape and wine business to show how they care for the environment and their communities, Wine Australia has developed two step-by-step, easy-to-understand guides especially aimed at Australia's small to medium sized business. The *Sustainability Strategy & Reporting Guide* assists small to medium sized grape and wine businesses to effectively report their sustainability performance. The *Sustainability Communications Guide* helps Australian grape and wine businesses convey their sustainability achievements, targets and actions in an authentic manner that builds trust in their products or labels and engages staff and customers. • Wine Australia delivered the EcoVineyards program, which is now complete. This program supported winegrape growers to plant groundcovers, including native species and multispecies crops to enhance soil health and functional biodiversity. Wine Australia research showed that functional biodiversity improves the resilience of vineyards and increases environmental stewardship. Four best practice management guides have been developed through the program to provide step-by-step, easy-to-apply advice to growers across the three focus areas: soil health, ground covers and functional biodiversity. The initiative has been well received by the growers involved and the established workshops, guides, news and mentoring will continue to be available to wine growing businesses. • Wine Australia provides and routinely updates Export Market Guides containing regulatory information for exporting wine to 40 foreign markets, including regarding the regulatory environment, duties and taxes, and relevant wine production standards.

3 Due to the timing of the Independent Performance Review and the extensive consultation undertaken for the *OGWSP*, a separate Customer Engagement Survey was not conducted in 2023 or 2024.

Statement of Expectations and Statement of Intent

The former Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Senator the Hon Murray Watt, wrote to Wine Australia in June 2023 setting out his expectations for the delivery of Wine Australia's regulatory functions. The Statement of Expectations provided a set of guiding principles intended to apply across all Research and Development Corporations (RDCs) and placed an SFA obligation on Wine Australia to comply with the directions set out in that guide.

In response, Wine Australia has published a Statement of Intent in the 2023–2024 and 2024–25 Annual Operating Plans, noting the Australian Government's priorities, and committed to acting in accordance with regulatory best practice in decision making, operational practices, and communications to ensure effectiveness and efficiency.

RMG-128 outlines three principles of regulator best practice, against which regulators are required to report in their corporate plans and annual reports. How Wine Australia meets these three principles is set out in Table 8.

Table 8: Statement of Expectations and Statement of Intent implementation

Principle	Implementation of Principles	Measure of Success
Principle 1 **Continuous improvement and building trust – regulators adopt a whole-of-system perspective, continuously improving their performance, capability and culture to build trust and confidence in Australia's regulatory settings.**	• Monitoring of stakeholder satisfaction through the annual stakeholder survey. • Implementation of a consultation plan that has been developed in accordance with Wine Australia's customers. • Development and maintenance of a customer engagement plan. • Ongoing interaction with international fora. • The undertaking of an annual review of the cost recovery statement. • The development and implementation of documented stakeholder consultation procedures. • Significant changes to the regulatory frameworks follow stakeholder consultation. • Significant changes to policies and procedures are communicated to regulated entities via a two stage process of interim, followed by final, determinations. • Regular contact with regional wine grape grower and wine producers associations occurs. • Maintaining the Wine Australia Licensing and Compliance Guide. • Engagement with AGW as the declared representative under the Act to test suitability of the current regulatory environment. • Egregious breaches are publicised.	Reporting against implementation will be undertaken as part of ongoing review of progress against Wine Australia's Annual Operating Plans.



Table 8: Statement of Expectations and Statement of Intent implementation

Principle	Implementation of Principles	Measure of Success
Principle 2 **Risk based and data driven – regulators manage risks proportionately and maintain essential safeguards while minimising regulatory burden, and leveraging data and digital technology to support those they regulate to comply and grow.**	• Maintenance of Wine Australia's risk register and risk framework • Board meetings carried out to review risk policy and framework and set risk tolerance. • Encouragement of innovation in the data and digital space in the administration of Export Controls and the LIP, for example WALAS • Demonstrated willingness to engage in activities that seek to harmonise trade with trading partners and other domestic regulators. • Maintenance of WALAS and development of LIP. • Maintenance of Wine Watch – an online anonymous reporting tool with Wine Australia investigating all alleged non-compliances reported to it. • Inspections are based on risk profile, having regard to supply and demand issues in specific regions and with certain grape varieties. • Additional information is requested from high-risk exporters (using digital technology such as WALAS to identify such exporters). • Implementing an analysis program which involves random analytical testing conducted to ensure and verify compliance with the Food Standards Code and to identify potential market access risks. • New and emerging regulatory risks are identified through maintenance of an enquiry register. • Maintenance of the exporter news which provides for regular communication to exporters. • Development of a customer engagement plan which allows Wine Australia to engage with a raft of people from different sectors	Reporting against implementation will be undertaken as part of ongoing review of progress against Wine Australia's Annual Operating Plans.
Principle 3 **Collaboration and engagement – regulators are transparent and responsive communicators, implementing regulations in a modern and collaborative way**	• Continuous and regular communication with stakeholders through a range of channels to ensure a two-way feedback process and continuous improvement. • Maintenance of the legislative review committee to review any regulatory changes. • Wine Australia engages with the OIV and World Wine Trade Group. • Periodic review of market access risks associated with implementation of regulations. • Wine Australia's customer engagement plan includes a schedule of capability building and awareness raising of requirements under the Act. • Maintenance of an email labels inbox in order for Wine Australia to provide free opinions as to labelling compliance	Reporting against implementation will be undertaken as part of ongoing review of progress against Wine Australia's Annual Operating Plans.

Performance 2024–25

Annual Performance Statement

This Annual Performance Statement for the 2024–25 annual reporting period has been prepared in accordance with section 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). In the opinion of the Wine Australia Board (as the authority accountable pursuant to section 12 of the PGPA Act), the Annual Performance Statements:

- accurately present Wine Australia's performance during the reporting period, and
- comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

Further information about our performance against the Annual Operational Plan can be found within the Activities and Achievements section between pages 14 and 33.

Financial overview

During 2024–25, Wine Australia recorded an operating surplus of $0.8 million.

Our revenue comes from two main sources: winegrape growers, processors and exporters who pay statutory levies, and the Australian Government, which matches levies invested in eligible Research, Development and Adoption (RD&A) activities.

There are three levies: the Wine Grape Levy and the Grape Research Levy, which are based on winegrape production, and the Wine Export Charge, which is based on the free on board (FOB) value of wine exports.

Approximately 35 per cent ($15.7 million) of 2024–25 revenue came from the two levies and the Wine Export Charge and 21 per cent of revenue ($9.7 million) from the Australian Government matching contributions.

Revenue from regulatory fees made up 10 per cent ($4.5 million) of income, and activity-based user-pays wine sector contributions to marketing activities made up 5 per cent ($2.4 million) of total revenue for 2024–25.

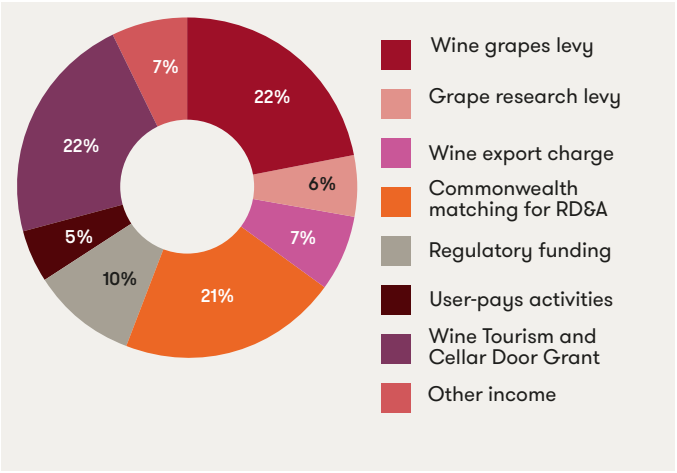
Net assets were $11.0 million at 30 June 2025 and financial assets were $17.5 million, all of which was cash and receivables. Payables were $6.3 million.

Full details of our finances are included in the Financial Statements section of this report.

Table 9: Revenue by source 2024–25

Source	$m	
Levies		
Wine grapes levy	10.05	22%
Grape research levy	2.66	6%
Wine export charge	3.03	7%
Commonwealth matching for RD&A	9.68	21%
Regulatory funding	4.49	10%
User-pays activities	2.41	5%
Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant	10.00	22%
Other income	3.49	7%
Total income	**45.81**	**100%**

Figure 3: Revenue by source (percentage of dollar value)



Investment Allocation

Table 10: Expenditure by strategy 2024–25

Strategy area	$m	
Strategy 1: Market Australian wine	7.35	16%
Strategy 2: Protect the reputation of Australian wine	2.66	6%
Strategy 3: Enhance grape and wine excellence	6.11	14%
Strategy 4: Grow sustainable environments	4.31	10%
Strategy 5: Build business sustainability, excellence and leadership	7.07	16%
Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant	10.00	22%
Support functions	6.50	14%
Levy collection costs	0.97	2%
Total expenditure	**44.97**	**100%**

Figure 4: Expenditure by strategy (percentage of dollar value)

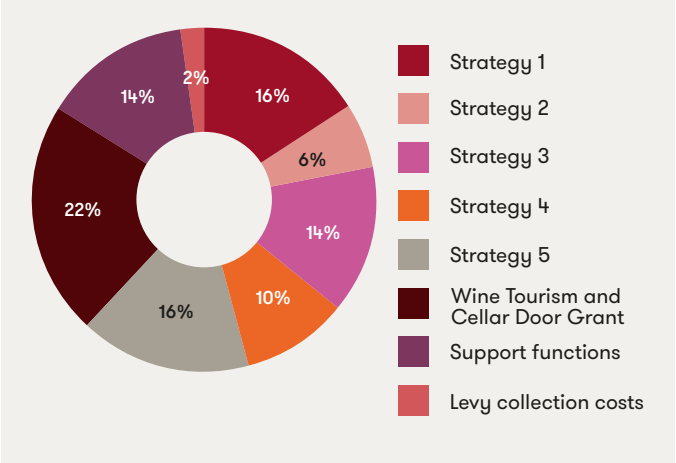
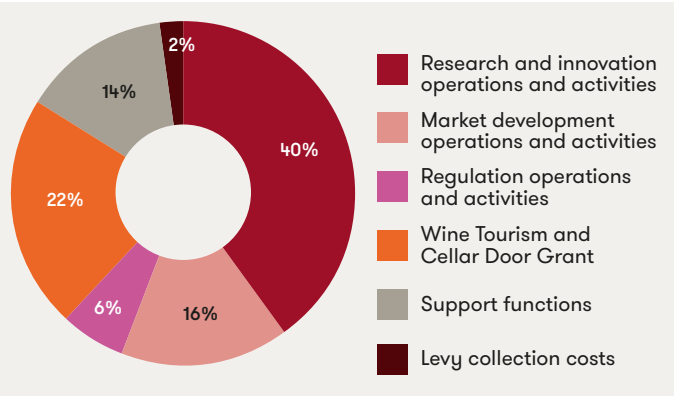


Table 11: Expenditure by activity area 2024–25

Activity	$m	
Research, development and extension operations and activities	17.66	40%
Market development operations and activities	7.35	16%
Regulation operations and activities	2.49	6%
Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant	10.00	22%
Support functions	6.50	14%
Levy collection costs	0.97	2%
Total activity expenditure	**44.97**	**100%**

Figure 5: Expenditure by activity area (percentage of dollar value)







A balanced portfolio

Wine Australia's *Strategic Plan 2020–25* has guided the direction of our activities and expenditure and is informed by ongoing and extensive customer engagement and consultation to ensure alignment with the needs of the sector.

In 2024–25, we were able to develop our research and market development priorities based on:

- individual and group engagements with levy-paying customers
- regular meetings with the AGW Board and Executive
- regular meetings with Australian Commercial Wine Producers Board and Executive
- teleconferences and face-to-face meetings with state and regional representative organisations.

Wine Australia's strategy, research and market development priorities are also shaped by input from several of AGW's committees: the Research Advisory Committee; the Joint Marketing Group; the Wine Industry Market Access Group; the Sustainability Advisory Committee; the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion in Wine committee; and the Wine Industry Technical Advisory Committee.

The *Strategic Plan 2020–25* has been in turn informed by the grape and wine sector's 30-year plan *Vision 2050*, and by the Australian Government's Science and Research Priorities and Rural Research, Development and Extension Priorities (now renamed the National Agricultural Innovation Priorities as of 2023–24).

While we receive RD&E funding from two separate levies, we do not differentiate between viticultural and winemaking research as the distinction is artificial – viticultural research often has a winemaking outcome and winemaking research often requires viticultural input.

Instead, our RD&E investments aim to increase the sector's long-term profitability and sustainability, to benefit all levy payers and the wider community.

Our investments in 2024–25 ranged from short-term projects that will be completed in two years or less, to medium-term (two to four years) and long-term projects (more than four years).

We also invested across different risk categories: low-risk applied RD&E, and medium- and higher-risk blue-sky research, where success is less assured, but outcomes could be very valuable to the sector.

In deciding which RD&E project applications to fund, we ranked proposals by likelihood of success as well as by their extension and adoption potential. This helps us assess each proposal based on the level of benefit that would be delivered to our levy payers and to the Australian wine community. The charts and tables on the following pages provide an overview of how our investments are allocated across project term, risk category, research type and geographical focus.

Table 12: Investment by project term 2024–25

Project term	Number of projects		Actuals $000	
Short (<2 years)	51	37%	3,280.5	22%
Medium (2–4 years)	70	51%	9,022.4	61%
Long (>4 years)	16	12%	2,563.0	17%
Total	**137**	**100%**	**14,865.9**	**100%**

Figure 6: Investment by project term (percentage of dollar value)

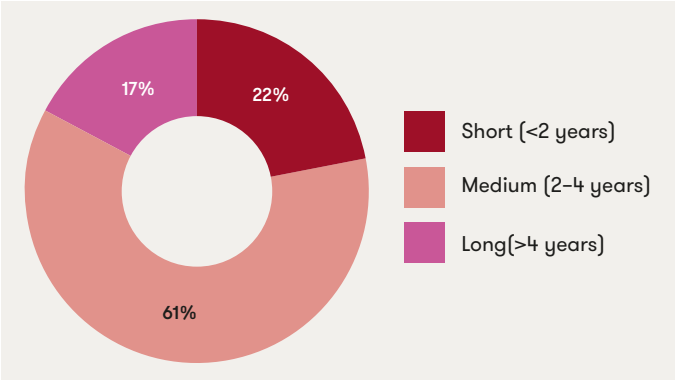


Table 13: Investment by risk category term 2024–25

Risk	Number of projects		Actuals $000	
Low	85	62%	6,441.9	43%
Medium	26	19%	3,612.1	24%
High	26	19%	4,811.9	33%
Total	**137**	**100%**	**14,865.9**	**100%**

Figure 7: Investment by risk category (percentage of dollar value)

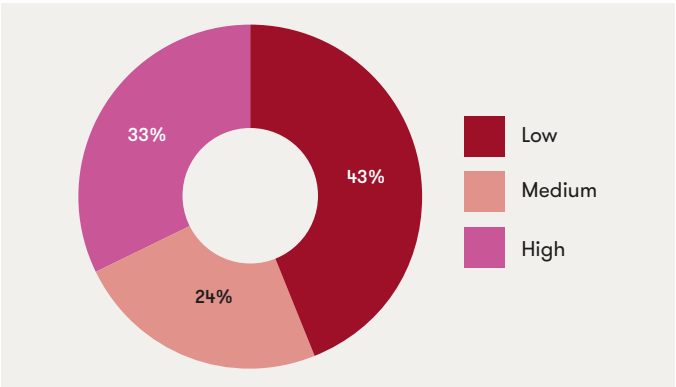


Table 14: Investment by research type 2024–25

Research type	Number of projects		Actuals $000	
Extension	50	36%	3,956.9	27%
Capability	31	23%	911.2	6%
Strategic	26	19%	6,405.9	43%
Adaptive	30	22%	3,591.9	24%
Total	**137**	**100%**	**14,865.9**	**100%**

Figure 8: Investment by research type (percentage of dollar value)

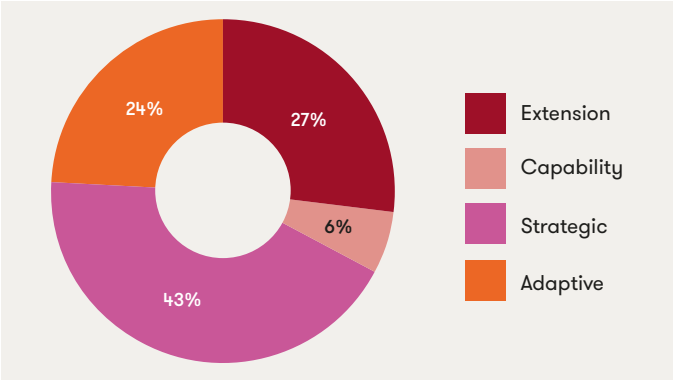
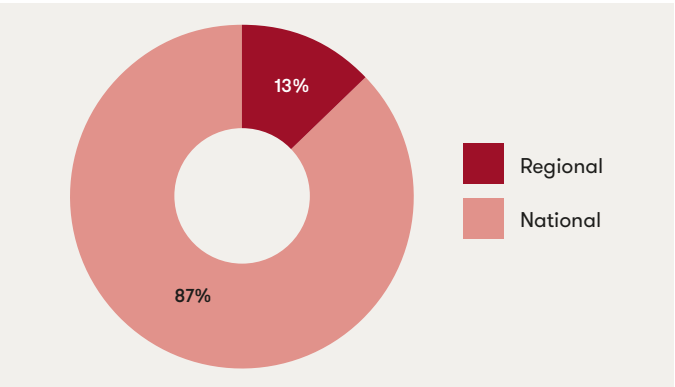


Table 15: Investment by geographical focus term 2024–25

Geographic focus	Number of projects		Actuals $000	
Regional	27	20%	1,880.7	13%
National	110	80%	12,985.2	87%
Total	**137**	**100%**	**14,865.9**	**100%**

Figure 9: Investment by research focus (percentage of dollar value)





Key performance indicators

Wine Australia has nine key performance indicators against which we measure and report our activities and outcomes in support of our strategic priorities and Australian Government priorities.

In 2024–25, outcomes continued to be impacted by a supply-demand imbalance (compounded by the 2020–24 China tariffs and declining consumer demand globally), extreme weather events, geopolitical instability and economic and inflationary pressures.

The key performance indicators for 2024–25 and outcomes are detailed in Table 16.

Table 16: Performance against *Agriculture Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25* measures

Key performance indicators	Target	Outcome
Wine Australia		
We improve our stakeholder net promoter score from the 2019 baseline.	Above +12	The results from Wine Australia's Customer Engagement Stakeholder Survey 2025 showed strong endorsement of the need for the sector to have a services body like Wine Australia and the continuing importance of our three core functions. The overall net promoter score, based on the likelihood to recommend Wine Australia was -19. That result reflects the sentiment about the future of the sector generally, also measured. This metric has been declining since the first survey in 2019, with the 2025 result the lowest recorded. The survey results provide feedback and focus areas for improvement in Wine Australia's engagement and service delivery.
Research & Innovation		
Research contracts are actively managed through regular and ongoing monitoring of the research.	100%	Achieved
Market Insights customers are satisfied or very satisfied with the services they receive.	>90%	Achieved; 90% of customers rated overall satisfaction with the statistics and information available through Market Insights as 5 out of 10 or higher.
Levy payers who participate in Wine Australia-supported extension and adoption (E&A) programs consider them a good or very good use of levy funds.	80%	71% of customers rated overall satisfaction with extension and adoption programs as 5 out of 10 or higher. The refreshed E&A strategy and the national coordination of E&A by Wine Australia is in the early stages of roll out following the Independent Performance Review recommendations delivered in late 2023. A national advisor network has been established with an initial workshop held in June 2025; this group of trusted advisors located across the regions will be a key conduit for delivery of more tailored and locally relevant E&A investments going forward.

Table 16: Performance against *Agriculture Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25* measures

Key performance indicators	Target	Outcome
Market Development		
Tier A influencers actively engage with Wine Australia.	85%	• 84 per cent of Tier A3 influencers have been engaged across the year. Significant market uncertainty and wider wine media consolidation impacted our ability to achieve our target in North America and our global achievement was therefore just below target. • 96 per cent positive and neutral media sentiment achieved in 2024–25, up from 93 per cent in the 2023–24 financial year.
The perception of Australian wine increases in Canada, China, the UK and the USA.	Increase above 2019 baseline	• Due to a prohibitive increase in cost, the source of this measure has changed and therefore a new baseline has been set. • 2024–25 saw an increase to 7.49 (from 7.36 in 2023–24), a positive result given global market headwinds, albeit below the 5 per cent increase target.
Wineries and distributors who participate in Wine Australia events report that they are satisfied or very satisfied.	>90 per cent	Achieved; wineries participating in marketing campaigns have a satisfaction rating of 92 per cent, maintaining the result achieved in 2023–24.
Regulatory Services		
Achieve the six key performance indicators in our Regulator Performance Framework.		Achieved
Through our Label Integrity Program (LIP), we inspect producers' records, focusing on those relating to wine regions and varieties in particular demand.	200 Inspections of records kept under the LIP	Following the abolishment of the Regulator Performance Framework in 2021–22, we worked with the Department to develop a Statement of Intent in response to a Statement of Expectation issued in accordance with the Regulator Performance Guide published by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. We promoted and monitored compliance with the LIP by: • inspecting the records pertaining to more than 1300 labels prior to granting export approval to verify compliance with the record keeping requirements mandated under the LIP and the truthfulness of claims made about vintage, variety, and origin. • maintaining and promoting our WineWatch portal through which suspected incidences of non-compliance can be reported anonymously. • investigating all alleged breaches of the labelling and record keeping provisions set out in the Wine Australia Act 2013 and the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). • inspecting the LIP records kept by 163 Australian wine producers, and 42 non-producer exporters, to verify whether records are being kept in accordance with the LIP. • maintaining WALAS to ensure that product composition and label descriptions are automatically reconciled to verify compliance with the FSC and the labelling laws set out in the Wine Australia Act 2013, and launching and maintaining Export Label Image Search System.

Alignment with Australian Government priorities

Our research program investment (including administrative expenses) aligned with the Australian Government's Science and Research Priorities (Table 17) and National Agricultural Innovation Priorities (Table 18).

Table 17: Wine Australia research program spending aligned with the Australian Government's Science and Research Priorities 2024–25

Wine Australia strategies	Science and Research Priorities									
	Food 1.1 $000	Food 1.3 $000	Soil and water 2.2 $000	Soil and water 2.3 $000	Energy 5.1 $000	Advanced manufac-turing 7.1 $000	Advanced manufac-turing 7.2 $000	Environ-mental change 8.1 $000	Environ-mental change 8.3 $000	Total $000
Strategy 2: Protect the reputation of Australian wine	144.0 (1.0%)	25.0 (0.2%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	169.0 (1.2%)
Strategy 3: Enhance grape and wine excellence	0.0 (0.0%)	4,264.8 (28.7%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	577.5 (3.9%)	0.0 (0.0%)	706.5 (4.8%)	5,548.8 (37.4%)
Strategy 4: Grow sustainable environments	0.0 (0.0%)	1,880.8 (12.7%)	576.2 (3.9%)	759.5 (5.1%)	250.0 (1.7%)	0.0 (0.0%)	53.8 (0.4%)	0.0 (0.0%)	17.0 (0.1%)	3,537.3 (23.9%)
Strategy 5: Build business sustainability, excellence and leadership	471.3 (3.2%)	2,735.5 (18.3%)	5.9 (0.0%)	28.1 (0.2%)	0.0 (0.0%)	69.2 (0.5%)	75.5 (0.5%)	107.5 (0.7%)	2,117.8 (14.1%)	5,610.8 (37.5%)
Total	615.3 (4.2%)	8,906.1 (59.9%)	582.1 (3.9%)	787.6 (5.3%)	250.0 (1.7%)	69.2 (0.5%)	706.8 (4.8%)	107.5 (0.7%)	2,841.3 (19.0%)	14,865.9 (100.0%)

Table 18: Wine Australia research program spending aligned with the Australian Government's National Agricultural Innovation Priorities 2024–25

Wine Australia strategies	National Agriculture Innovation Priorities				
	1. Trusted exporter of premium food and agricultural products $000	2. Australia will champion climate resilience to increase the productivity, profitability and sustainability of the agricultural sector $000	3. Australia is a world leader in preventing and rapidly responding to significant pests and diseases through future-proofing our biosecurity system $000	4. Mature adopter, developer and exporter of digital agriculture $000	Total $000
Strategy 2: Protect the reputation of Australian wine	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	169.0 (1.1%)	169.0 (1.1%)
Strategy 3: Enhance grape and wine excellence	4489.9 (30.2%)	202.0 (1.4%)	456.5 (3.1%)	400.5 (2.7%)	5548.9 (37.4%)
Strategy 4: Grow sustainable environments	351.5 (2.4%)	891.0 (6.0%)	2284.7 (15.3%)	10.0 (0.1%)	3537.2 (23.8%)
Strategy 5: Build business sustainability, excellence and leadership	3776.8 (25.3%)	845.7 (5.7%)	39.6 (0.3%)	948.7 (6.4%)	5610.8 (37.7%)
Total	8618.2 (57.9%)	1938.7 (13.1%)	2780.8 (18.7%)	1528.2 (10.3%)	14865.9 (100.0%)



Financial statements

Australian Government

Wine Australia

Statement by the Accountable Authority, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Wine Australia will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Signed:



Dr Michele Allan AO
Chair of the Board of Wine Australia

Signed:



Dr Martin Cole
Chief Executive Officer

Signed:



Bernadette Saberton
Chief Financial Officer
(being the person responsible for the preparation of the financial statements)

16 September 2025

Australian National Audit Office

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of Wine Australia (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2025:

(a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and

(b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2025 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to and forming part of the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and their delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other 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.

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Directors are responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Directors are also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

GPO Box 707, Canberra ACT 2601
38 Sydney Avenue, Forrest ACT 2603
Phone (02) 6203 7300

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 statements 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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Accountable Authority 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.

Australian National Audit Office



Michael Bryant

Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

17 September 2025

Wine Australia

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actuals 2025 $	Actuals 2024 $	Budget 2025 $
Net cost of services				
Expenses				
Expenditure on research and development projects	1.1A	14,865,905	12,553,033	14,423,000
Employee benefits	1.1B	9,867,242	9,700,423	9,246,000
Suppliers	1.1C	8,108,715	7,506,044	7,224,000
Grants	1.1D	10,000,000	10,000,000	–
Depreciation and amortisation	1.1E	1,149,366	1,218,747	1,186,000
Finance costs	1.1	10,818	7,768	6,000
Write-down of assets – Bad debts written off	1.1	10,488	3,983	6,000
Write-down and impairment of other assets	1.1	127	491	–
Net losses from foreign exchange – non speculative	1.1	49,561	41,744	–
Levy collection fees	1.1	950,495	825,156	929,000
Total expenses		**45,012,717**	**41,857,389**	**33,020,000**
Own-source income				
Own-source revenue				
Industry contributions	1.2A	15,734,092	15,041,717	15,932,000
Sale of goods and rendering of services	1.2B	6,925,833	7,160,155	5,517,000
Rental income	1.2C	3,850	4,673	4,000
Research and development contributions and other grants	1.2D	1,391,039	3,401,817	484,000
Interest	1.2E	670,254	432,052	6,000
Total own-source revenue		**24,725,068**	**26,040,414**	**21,943,000**
Gains				
Gains from sale of assets	1.2F	2,437	250	–
Total gains		**2,437**	**250**	**–**
Total own-source income		**24,727,505**	**26,040,664**	**21,943,000**
Net cost of services		**(20,285,212)**	**(15,816,725)**	**(11,077,000)**
Revenue from government				
Australian Government matching contributions	1.2G	9,677,636	9,493,618	10,788,000
Other grants from Government	1.2G	11,454,972	10,944,670	289,000
Total revenue from Government		**21,132,608**	**20,438,288**	**11,077,000**
Surplus attributable to the Australian Government		847,396	4,621,563	-
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		**847,396**	**4,621,563**	-

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes. Commentary on budget variances has been included in Other information within the Notes.

Wine Australia

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actuals 2025 $	Actuals 2024 $	Budget 2025 $
Assets		$	$	$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A	14,895,520	13,994,274	6,888,000
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	2,637,224	2,317,868	3,122,000
Total financial assets		**17,532,744**	**16,312,142**	**10,010,000**
Non-financial assets				
Buildings (Right of Use)	2.2A	420,796	593,214	392,000
Minor plant and equipment	2.2A	193,791	71,615	108,000
Other intangibles	2.2A	43,220	730,957	16,000
Other non-financial assets	2.2B	1,125,798	523,999	125,000
Total non-financial assets		1,783,605	1,919,785	641,000
Total assets		**19,316,349**	**18,231,927**	**10,651,000**
Liabilities				
Payables				
Suppliers	2.3	395,592	810,199	950,000
Research and development contracts	2.3A	1,991,676	1,405,762	1,938,000
Other payables	2.3B	3,891,139	3,830,916	62,000
Total payables		6,278,407	6,046,877	2,950,000
Interest bearing liabilities				
Leases	2.4A	448,225	625,255	435,000
Total interest bearing liabilities		448,225	625,255	435,000
Provisions				
Employee provisions	4.1	1,497,656	1,315,130	1,643,000
Other provisions	2.5A	75,000	75,000	75,000
Total provisions		**1,572,656**	**1,390,130**	**1,718,000**
Total liabilities		**8,299,288**	**8,062,262**	**5,103,000**
Net assets		11,017,061	10,169,665	5,548,000
Equity				
Retained surplus		11,017,061	10,169,665	5,548,000
Total equity		**11,017,061**	**10,169,665**	**5,548,000**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes. Commentary on budget variances has been included in Other information within the Notes.

Wine Australia

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Actuals 2025 $	Actuals 2024 $	Budget 2025 $
Retained earnings & total equity			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	10,169,665	5,548,102	5,548,000
Opening balance	**10,169,665**	**5,548,102**	**5,548,000**
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	847,396	4,621,563	–
Total comprehensive income	**847,396**	**4,621,563**	**–**
Closing balance as at 30 June	**11,017,061**	**10,169,665**	**5,548,000**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes. Commentary on budget variances has been included in Other information within the Notes.

Wine Australia

Cash flow statement for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actuals 2025 $	Actuals 2024 $	Budget 2025 $
Operating activities				
Cash received				
Australian Government matching contributions		9,668,522	10,040,237	10,788,000
Other receipts from Government		11,454,972	12,267,280	289,080
Industry contributions		15,318,190	14,645,420	15,931,920
Sale of goods and rendering of services		7,189,651	10,430,620	5,199,000
Rental income		4,235	5,140	-
Interest		670,254	432,052	6,000
Research and development contributions and refunds		1,530,142	2,287,127	484,000
Net GST received		1,669,193	1,871,200	2,353,000
Total cash received		**47,505,159**	**51,979,076**	**35,051,000**
Cash used				
Employees		(10,008,370)	(9,945,851)	(9,106,000)
Suppliers		(10,312,057)	(9,080,245)	(8,355,000)
Expenditure on research and development contracts and other grants		(25,686,562)	(24,000,535)	(16,054,000)
Borrowing costs		(10,818)	(7,768)	(6,000)
Total cash used		**(46,017,807)**	**(43,034,399)**	**(33,521,000)**
Net cash from operating activities		**1,487,352**	**8,944,677**	**1,530,000**
Investing activities				
Cash received				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		2,437	250	-
Total cash received		**2,437**	**250**	**-**
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(198,106)	-	(110,000)
Purchase of intangibles		(39,113)	-	-
Total cash used		**(237,219)**	**-**	**(110,000)**
Net cash used by investing activities		**(234,782)**	**250**	**(110,000)**
Finance activities				
Cash used				
Principal payments of lease liabilities		(351,324)	(339,103)	(335,000)
Total cash used		**(351,324)**	**(339,103)**	**(335,000)**
Net cash used by finance activities		**(351,324)**	**(339,103)**	**(335,000)**
Net increase in cash held		**901,246**	**8,605,824**	**1,085,000**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		13,994,274	5,388,450	5,803,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**2.1A**	**14,895,520**	**13,994,274**	**6,888,000**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes. Commentary on budget variances has been included in Other information within the Notes.

Wine Australia

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Overview

Objective of Wine Australia

Wine Australia is a Corporate Commonwealth entity.

The objectives of Wine Australia are to:

- coordinate or fund grape and wine research and development (R&D) and facilitate the dissemination, adoption and commercialisation of the results
- control the export of wine from Australia, and
- promote the sale and consumption of wine, both in Australia and overseas.

We seek to foster and encourage profitable, resilient and sustainable Australian wine grape and wine businesses by investing in research and development, building markets, disseminating market information and knowledge, encouraging adoption and ensuring compliance through our regulatory functions. Our governance and operations seek to achieve the best possible return on the investment of our R&D, marketing and regulatory funds.

Our vision is for Australian wine to be enjoyed and respected globally.



The Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- *section 42 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR); and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – including simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

New Accounting Standards

Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standard requirements

All new, revised, amended standards and/or new, revised, amended interpretations applicable to the 2024–25 financial year did not have a material effect on Wine Australia's financial statements.

Taxation

Wine Australia is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Events after the reporting period

There has been no event after the reporting period with the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of Wine Australia.

Financial performance

This section analyses the financial performance of Wine Australia for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Note 1.1: Expenses

Accounting Policy – Expenses

Research and development contracts

Most research and development (R&D) contracts require the research provider to perform services, provide facilities or meet eligibility criteria. In these cases, liabilities are recognised only to the extent that the services required have been performed or the eligibility criteria have been satisfied by the research provider. In cases where R&D contracts are made without conditions to be monitored, liabilities relating to the financial year ending 30 June 2025 are recognised on signing of the contract.

Market research costs include data and contract work completed for our market insights program.

Employee benefits

Accounting policies for employee related expenses are contained in the People and Relationships section.

Suppliers

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Wine Australia has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (less than $10,000). The entity recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Grants

Grant liabilities are recognised to the extent that (i) the services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed or (ii) the grant eligibility criteria have been satisfied, but payments due have not been made. When the Government enters into an agreement to make these grants and services, but services have not been performed or criteria satisfied, this is considered a commitment.

Finance costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate from the beginning of each month. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date. Associated currency gains and losses are brought to account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Levy collection fees

The levy collection fee is a charge from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry for the collection of various wine industry levies. The costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a quarterly basis.

Note 1.1A: Expenditure on research and development projects

	2025 $	2024 $
Public sector		
Australian Government entities	391,007	2,477,714
State and territory governments	2,365,407	696,519
Universities and Colleges	406,603	2,707,558
Private sector		
The Australian Wine Research Institute	5,933,127	2,039,741
Other organisations	5,256,521	4,119,206
Market research costs	513,240	512,295
Total expenditure on research and development contracts	**14,865,905**	**12,553,033**

Note 1.1B: Employee benefits

	2025 $	2024 $
Wages and salaries	8,748,075	8,606,898
Superannuation:		
Defined contribution plans	780,182	669,860
Defined benefit plans	61,277	59,334
Leave and other entitlements	277,708	298,668
Separation and redundancies	–	65,663
Total employee benefits	**9,867,242**	**9,700,423**

Note 1.1C: Suppliers

	2025 $	2024 $
Goods and services supplied or rendered		
Occupancy costs	49,468	48,586
Contractors	269,820	328,224
Communications	59,930	60,198
Information technology	2,068,853	1,874,634
Marketing costs	4,135,960	3,418,501
Outside services	115,171	72,634
Travel and accommodation	263,453	405,135
Professional fees	428,898	727,601
Publications and subscription	51,259	47,896
Postage and freight	36,059	22,930
Other supplier expenses	525,232	380,315
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	**8,004,103**	**7,386,654**
Other supplier		
Variable lease payments	16,392	19,319
Audit fees	46,300	44,900
Workers' compensation expenses (Comcare)	16,288	14,191
Liability insurance expenses (Comcover)	25,632	40,979
Total other supplier expenses	**104,612**	**119,389**
Total supplier expenses	**8,108,715**	**7,506,043**

Note 1.1D: Grants

	2025 $	2024 $
Wine tourism and cellar door grants	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total grants	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**

Note 1.1E: Depreciation and amortisation

	2025 $	2024 $
Depreciation:		
Plant and equipment	75,803	82,005
Right-of-use assets and Leasehold improvements	346,713	341,998
Total depreciation	**422,516**	**424,003**
Amortisation:		
Intangibles: computer software	726,850	794,744
Total amortisation	**726,850**	**794,744**
Total depreciation and amortisation	**1,149,366**	**1,218,747**

Note 1.2: Revenue

Accounting Policy – Revenue

Industry contributions

Industry contributions are recognised as revenue to the extent they have been received into Wine Australia's bank account or are entitled to be received by Wine Australia at year end.

Industry contributions comprise the:

- Grape Research Levy – a levy imposed under schedule 13 of the *Primary Industries (Excise) Levies Act 1999* in respect of fresh and dried grapes, and grape juice produced in Australia. This levy is collected and paid to Wine Australia by the Australian Government – Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. The levy rate is $2 per tonne, of which 1.6 cents per tonne is paid directly to Plant Health Australia.
- Wine Grapes Levy – a levy imposed under schedule 26 of the *Primary Industries (Excise) Levies Act 1999* in respect of the manufacture of wine. The levy rate is a stepped rate per tonne, of which 2.4 cents per tonne is paid directly to Plant Health Australia.
- Wine Export Charge – a levy imposed under schedule 13 of the *Primary Industries (Customs) Charges Act 1999* and calculated as a portion of the 'free on board' value of wine exported. This levy is collected by Wine Australia in accordance with a Collection Agreement entered into between Wine Australia and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry in 2015, in accordance with section 11 of the *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Act 1991*.

Revenue from Government

The matching contribution from the Australian Government is provided to fund grape and wine research. It is equal to half of the expenditure of Wine Australia (excluding levy collection fees) but limited to 0.5 per cent of the estimated gross value of industry production and the cumulative total of industry contributions paid.

Other Australian Government grants are recognised when Wine Australia obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution, it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to Wine Australia, and the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably.

Sales of goods and rendering of services

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when control has been transferred to the buyer.

The following is a description of principal activities from which Wine Australia generates its revenue: Wine Australia's additional service income is Export Approval Service Fees and Marketing related activities.

The transaction price is the total amount of consideration to which Wine Australia expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30-day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Rental income

Rental income arising from the sublease of a portion of the premises is recognised in revenue in the month that it relates.

Sale of Assets

Gains from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.



Note 1.2A: Industry contributions

	2025 $	2024 $
Grape research levy	2,656,173	2,705,634
Wine grape levy	10,047,810	9,767,060
Wine export charge	3,030,109	2,569,023
Total industry contributions	15,734,092	15,041,717

Note 1.2B: Sale of goods and rendering of services

	2025 $	2024 $
Rendering of services	6,925,833	7,160,155
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	6,925,833	7,160,155

Note 1.2C: Rental income

	2025 $	2024 $
Operating lease		
Sublease	3,850	4,673
Total rental income	3,850	4,673

Note 1.2D: Research and development contributions and other grants

	2025 $	2024 $
Collaboration projects	1,391,039	3,294,615
Other	–	107,202
Total research and development contributions and other grants	1,391,039	3,401,817

Note 1.2E: Interest

	2025 $	2024 $
Credit interest	670,254	432,052
Total interest	670,254	432,052

Note 1.2F: Other gains

	2025 $	2024 $
Gains from sale of assets	2,437	250
Total other gains	2,437	250

Note 1.2G: Revenue from Government

	2025 $	2024 $
Australian Government matching contributions	9,677,636	9,493,618
Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant program	10,000,000	10,000,000
Grape and Wine support package	1,075,892	423,000
Improving Market Transparency in Perishable Agricultural Goods Industries Program grant	289,080	521,670
Export Market Development Grant	90,000	–
Total revenue from Government	21,132,608	20,438,288

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to Wine Australia's core operating activities.

Financial position

This section analyses Wine Australia's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee related information is disclosed in the People and relationships section.

Note 2.1: Financial assets

Accounting Policy – Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand.

Financial assets

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows where the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, that are not provided at below-market interest rates, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any loss allowance.

Note 2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash at bank	14,895,159	13,993,838
Cash on hand	361	436
Total cash and cash equivalents	**14,895,520**	**13,994,274**

Note 2.1B: Trade and other receivables

	2025 $	2024 $
Goods and services receivables		
Services	860,863	895,530
Total goods and services receivables	**860,863**	**895,530**
Other receivables		
Australian Government matching contributions receivable	94,921	85,806
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	122,048	191,587
Industry contributions receivable	1,542,519	1,127,391
Other receivable	29,585	23,315
Total other receivables	**1,789,073**	**1,428,099**
Total trade and other receivables (gross) *Refer to Note 1.2: Accounting Policy – Revenue	**2,649,936**	**2,323,629**
Less expected credit loss allowance		
Services	(12,712)	(5,761)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**2,637,224**	**2,317,868**
Trade and other receivables (net) aged as follows		
Not overdue	2,594,706	2,248,895
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	5,967	68,973
31 to 60 days	19,284	–
61 to 90 days	9,409	–
More than 90 days	7,858	–
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**2,637,224**	**2,317,868**

All trade and other receivables are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Note 2.2: Non-Financial assets

Accounting Policy – Non-financial assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

Asset recognition threshold – Minor Property Plant & Equipment

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position, except for purchases costing less than $1,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total). The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'restoration' provisions taken up by the entity where there exists an obligation to restore leased premises to original condition. The improvement costs are included in the value of leasehold improvement with a corresponding provision for the 'make good' recognised.

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

No indicators of impairment were found for plant or equipment.

No material plant and equipment assets are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Lease Right of Use (ROU) Assets

Leased ROU assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise of the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. These assets are accounted for by Commonwealth lessees as separate asset classes to corresponding assets owned outright, but included in the same column as where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

On initial adoption of AASB 16 *Leases*, Wine Australia has adjusted the ROU assets at the date of initial application by the amount of any provision for onerous leases recognised immediately before the date of initial application. Following initial application, an impairment review is undertaken for any right of use lease asset that shows indicators of impairment and an impairment loss is recognised against any right of use lease asset that is impaired. Lease ROU assets continue to be measured at cost after initial recognition in Wine Australia's financial statements.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment (excluding ROU assets) are carried at fair value (or an amount not materially different from fair value) less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets did not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depended upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation/amortisation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to Wine Australia using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

Asset class	2025	2024
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Plant and equipment	3 years	3 years
Intangibles	3 to 5 years	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10 years

The Depreciation rates for ROU assets are based on the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term.

Impairment

All assets have been assessed internally for impairment as at 30 June 2025. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if Wine Australia was deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Intangibles

Wine Australia's intangibles comprise internally developed software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the entity's software are 3 to 5 years (2024: 3 to 5 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2025.

Prepayments

Prepayments are for goods or supplies that relate to future periods. They are expensed in the period of use.

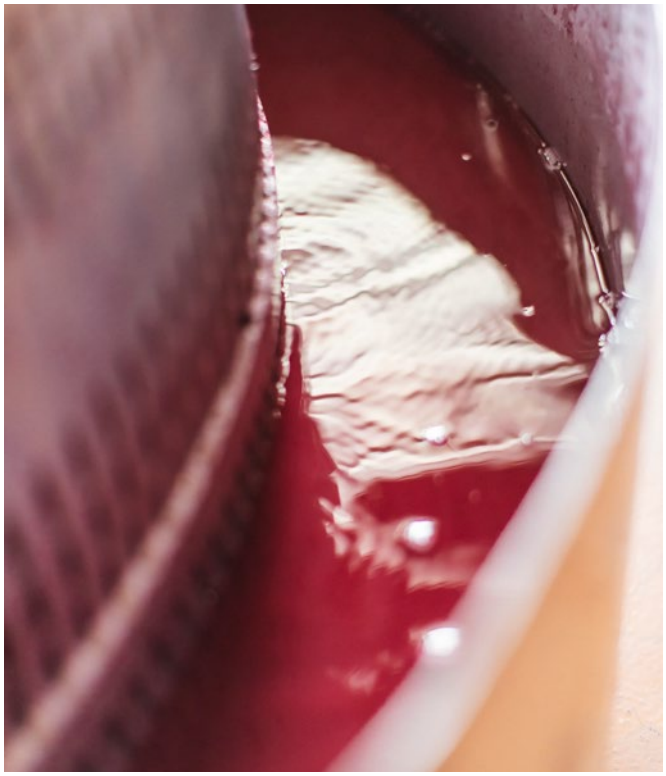
Note 2.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles

	Buildings (Right of Use) $	Leasehold improvements $	Plant and equipment $	Computer Software $	Total $
As at 1 July 2024					
Gross book value	1,423,714	884,505	466,695	4,925,048	7,699,962
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(830,500)	(884,505)	(395,080)	(4,194,091)	(6,304,176)
Total as at 1 July 2024	**593,214**	**–**	**71,615**	**730,957**	**1,395,786**
Additions:					
Purchase	–	–	198,106	–	198,106
Internally developed	–	–	–	39,113	39,113
Right-of-use assets	165,690	–	–	–	165,690
Other movements of right-of-use assets	8,605	–	–	–	8,605
Depreciation and amortisation	–	–	(75,803)	(726,850)	(802,653)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	(346,713)	–	–	–	(346,713)
Disposals:					
Gross book adjustment	–	(1,795)	(176,004)	–	(177,799)
Accumulated depreciation adjustment	–	1,795	175,877	–	177,672
Total as at 30 June 2025	**420,796**	**–**	**193,791**	**43,220**	**657,807**
Total as at 30 June 2025 represented by					
Gross book value	1,598,009	882,710	488,797	4,964,161	7,933,677
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(1,177,213)	(882,710)	(295,006)	(4,920,941)	(7,275,870)
Total as at 30 June 2025	**420,796**	**–**	**193,791**	**43,220**	**657,807**

Note 2.2B: Other non-financial assets

	2025 $	2024 $
Prepayments	1,125,798	523,999
Total prepayments	**1,125,798**	**523,999**
Prepayments expected to be recovered		
No more than 12 months	1,102,471	512,561
More than 12 months	23,327	11,438
Total prepayments	**1,125,798**	**523,999**

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.



Note 2.3: Payables

Accounting Policy – Payables

Suppliers and research and development contracts

All payables are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Settlement is usually made:

- net 14 days for research and development contracts on completion of milestones and receipt of a tax invoice, and
- net 30 days for all other suppliers.

Other payables

Other payables include grants received in advance and marketing-related revenue for events invoiced in advance.

Note 2.3A: Research and development contracts

	2025 $	2024 $
Accrued approved project expenses	1,991,676	1,405,762
Total research and development contracts	**1,991,676**	**1,405,762**

All research and development contracts payable are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Note 2.3B: Other payables

	2025 $	2024 $
Salaries and wages	61,396	29,770
Prepayments received/unearned income	3,829,743	3,801,146
Total other payables	**3,891,139**	**3,830,916**

All other payables are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Note 2.4: Interest bearing liabilities

Accounting Policy – Interest bearing liabilities

Leases

For all new contracts entered into, Wine Australia considers whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. Once it has been determined that a contract is, or contains a lease, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable, or Wine Australia's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification to the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss depending on the nature of the reassessment or modification.

Note 2.4A: Leases

	2025 $	2024 $
Lease Liabilities	448,225	625,255
Total leases	448,225	625,255
Total leases are expected to be settled in:		
Within 1 year	332,616	333,828
Between 1 to 5 years	115,609	291,427
Total leases	**448,225**	**625,255**

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2025 was $362,142 (2024: $341,671)

Note 2.5: Provisions

Accounting Policy – Other Provisions

Makegood

Wine Australia currently has one agreement for the leasing of premises which have provisions requiring Wine Australia to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. Wine Australia has made a provision to reflect the present value of this obligation.

Note 2.5A: Other provisions

	Provision for restoration	Provision for restoration
As at 1 July 2024	75,000	75,000
Additional provisions made	-	-
Amounts used	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2025	**75,000**	**75,000**

All other provisions are expected to be settled in more than 12 months.

Funding

This section identifies Wine Australia's funding structure.

Note 3.1: Regulatory charging summary

	2025 $	2024 $
Expenses		
Departmental – Direct costs	2,488,252	2,524,296
Departmental – Indirect costs	1,959,514	1,900,464
Total expenses	**4,447,767**	**4,424,760**
External revenue		
Departmental – Sale of goods and rendering of services	4,493,545	4,156,242
Total external revenue	**4,493,545**	**4,156,242**
Amounts written off		
Departmental – amounts written off	6,528	5,983
Total amounts written off	**6,528**	**5,983**

Regulatory charging activities:

Under s. 8(f) and (g) of the *Wine Australia Act 2013* ('the Act'), Wine Australia can charge to provide services, such as its export control and certification activities.

Regulation 7(a) requires exporters to be licenced, 14(b) requires wines to be assessed as sound and merchantable and Regulation 20 requires export permits to be issued by Wine Australia before wine can be exported. Furthermore s. 8(c) of the Act provides Wine Australia the power to issue certificates required to demonstrate that wine meets the requirements of the market to which Australian wine is exported.

The fees are designed to cover the costs incurred in conducting Wine Australia's export control activities and includes provision for ongoing maintenance, upgrades and enhancements of the Wine Australia Licensing and Approval System (WALAS).

Documentation (Cost Recovery Implementation Statement/s) for the above activities is available at www.wineaustralia.com/about-us/performance-and-reporting.

People and relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post-employment benefits provided to our people and our relationships with other key people.

Note 4.1: Employee provisions

Accounting Policy

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the entity's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the work of an actuary as at 30 June 2025. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. Wine Australia recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.



Superannuation

Other than a small number of staff who are members of the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the entity's Australian based staff are members of defined contribution superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The PSS is a defined benefit scheme for the Australian Government. The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes.

The entity makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. The entity accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

Wine Australia had no liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June as outstanding contributions.

Note 4.1: Employee provisions

	2025 $	2024 $
Leave	1,497,656	1,315,130
Total employee provisions	**1,497,656**	**1,315,130**
No more than 12 months	980,496	907,258
More than 12 months	517,160	407,872
Total employee provisions	**1,497,656**	**1,315,130**

Note 4.2: Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. The entity has determined the key management personnel to be the Directors, Executive Officers and General Managers. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2025 $	2024 $
Short-term employee benefits	1,996,989	1,779,867
Post-employment benefits	245,491	214,486
Other long-term employee benefits	39,679	48,691
Termination benefits	-	175,837
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	2,282,160	2,218,882

A restated amount for 2024 is shown due to the treatment of Annual Leave Paid in the comparative figures.

The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table are 13 (2024: 14).

Note: The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the entity.

Note 4.3: Related party disclosures

Related party relationships

Wine Australia is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to the entity are Directors and Key Management Personnel, and other Australian Government Entities.

Transactions with related parties

Given the breadth of Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment or refund of grants.

The following transactions with related parties occurred during the financial year:

- Wine Australia Chair, Dr Michele Allan AO, was a Director at CSIRO until May 2024 and is also Director of Charles Sturt University which both have multi-year research agreements with Wine Australia. The research partners received $391,007 and $103,876 respectively in funding throughout 2024–25. The agreements were approved in accordance with Wine Australia's procurement policy.
- Roslyn Baker concluded in March 2025 as a non-executive director on the Board of Plant Health Australia in which Wine Australia is both a member and research partner providing $2,100 in total membership fees.
- Liz Riley is a non-executive director for the SAAFE CRC Pty Ltd which received $300,000 for an existing research project.
- Dr Angeline Archariya serves on the board of the Australian Institute of Food Science and Technology in which Wine Australia CEO Dr Martin Cole is a paid member.
- Catherine Cooper, a Director of Wine Australia until 30 September 2024, is a director of Shaw & Smith and at Grains Australia which received a Wine Tourism Cellar Door Grant of $55,916 and research funding of $6,500 respectively for the two organisations. The grant was approved in accordance with the regulations of the Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant scheme.
- Catherine Oates, a Director of Wine Australia until 30 September 2024, is a director of Horticulture Innovations which received a research grant of $141,181.
- John Lloyd, a Director of Wine Australia until 30 September 2024, is a member of the governing council of Charles Sturt University. This research partner received $103,876 in funding throughout 2024–25. John is also the Chair of Directors at Meat Live Stock Australia, who even though did not receive funds in 2024–25, continued with previously committed collaboration activities with Wine Australia.
- Mitchell Taylor, a Director of Wine Australia until 30 September 2024, was also the Managing Director at Taylors Enterprises, which received a Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant to the value of $55,917. The grant was approved in accordance with the regulations of the Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant scheme.

All amounts disclosed are GST exclusive and balances outstanding at year end amounted to $91,376 for Charles Sturt University and $393,654 for CSIRO.

Managing uncertainties

This section analyses how Wine Australia manages financial risks within its operating environment.

Note 5.1: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Accounting Policy – Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

At 30 June 2025, the entity had no contingent assets or liabilities, this being consistent with 30 June 2024.

Note 5.2: Financial instruments

Accounting Policy – Financial instruments

Financial assets

In accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments, Wine Australia classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets included in this category need to meet two criteria:

1. the financial asset is held in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
2. the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding amount.

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method.

Effective Interest Method

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for financial assets that are recognised at amortised cost.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on Expected Credit Losses, using the general approach which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses where risk has significantly increased, or an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses if risk has not increased.

The simplified approach for trade, contract and lease receivables is used. This approach always measures the loss allowance as the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event where the write-off directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Note 5.2A: Categories of financial instruments

	2025 $	2024 $
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,895,520	13,994,274
Industry contributions receivables	1,542,519	1,127,391
Other receivables	890,448	918,845
Total financial assets at amortised cost	17,328,487	16,040,510
Total financial assets	**17,328,487**	**16,040,510**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Suppliers	395,592	810,199
Research and development contracts	1,991,676	1,405,762
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,387,268	2,215,961
Total financial liabilities	**2,387,268**	**2,215,961**

Wine Australia has no reclassifications or remeasurements of financial assets to disclose.

Note 5.2B: Net gains or losses on financial assets

	2025 $	2024 $
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Interest revenue	670,254	432,052
Exchange losses	(49,561)	(41,744)
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	620,693	390,308
Net gains on financial assets	**620,693**	**390,308**

Other information

Note 6.1: Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

	2025 $	2024 $
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,895,520	13,994,274
Trade and other receivables	2,637,224	2,317,868
Prepayments	1,102,471	512,560
Total no more than 12 months	**18,635,215**	**16,824,702**
More than 12 months		
Buildings (Right of Use)	420,796	593,214
Minor plant and equipment	193,791	71,615
Intangibles	43,220	730,957
Prepayments	23,327	11,438
Total more than 12 months	**681,134**	**1,407,225**
Total assets	**19,316,349**	**18,231,927**
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	395,592	810,199
Grants	1,991,676	1,405,762
Other payables	3,891,139	3,830,916
Leases	332,616	333,827
Employee provisions	980,496	907,258
Total no more than 12 months	**7,591,519**	**7,287,962**
More than 12 months		
Leases	115,609	291,427
Employee provisions	517,160	407,872
Other provisions	75,000	75,000
Total more than 12 months	**707,769**	**774,299**
Total liabilities	**8,299,288**	**8,062,261**

Note 6.2: Budget Variances Commentary

Note 6.2: Departmental major budget variances for 2024–25

Explanations of major variances	Affected line items (and statement)
Sale of goods and services/Trade and other receivables The Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS) only included estimates of revenue generated for user-pay activities in Marketing. Revenue was greater in this area and is reflected in additional supplier costs also. Other revenue greater than the budget included Export Assistance revenue which the minimal surplus will be held in reserves to enhance the WALAS system.	• Statement of Comprehensive Income – Revenue • Statement of Financial Position – Financial assets
Research and development contributions and other grants Additional income was generated during 2024–25 in relation to research project contributions from partners and expensed as part of the project.	• Statement of Comprehensive Income – Revenue • Statement of Financial Position – Financial assets
Interest The Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS) was based on interest earnt on a minimal cash balance, and at low interest rate in line with the previous years. The actual interest earnt was quite significant in percentage and in dollar value throughout the year.	• Statement of Comprehensive Income – Revenue • Cash Flow Statement
Suppliers The Grape and Wine Support Package was not known at the time of publication of the PBS, and therefore additional expenditure was incurred in 2024–25.	• Statement of Comprehensive Income – Expenses • Statement of Financial Position – Liabilities • Cash Flow Statement
Other grants from Government/Grants The variance in income and expenditure relating to grants was the exclusion of the Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant program from the budget. The program had not been contracted to Wine Australia at date of publishing the PBS. The Grape and Wine Support Package was also not known at the time of publication of the PBS.	• Statement of Comprehensive Income – Income • Statement of Comprehensive Income – Expenses • Cash Flow Statement
Cash and cash equivalents/Other investments – Deposits at Bank The overall cash balance reflects the variance in results between actuals and budgeted.	• Statement of Financial Position – Financial assets • Cash Flow Statement
Other payables Other payables include income received in advance for 2024–25. The largest income received in advance, was the government funding for the new Grape and Wine Support Package.	• Statement of Financial Position – Liabilities
Retained surplus Reserves are split between Research and Innovation, Marketing and Regulatory Services, in line with our minimum reserves policy. Excess reserves are held in Market Development due to receiving Government funding to activate activities that Wine Australia can continue to service in the future with reserves. Regulatory Services holds minimal excess reserves which will be used to enhance the WALAS system in the future. Research and Innovation reserves include timing issues in relation to varied milestone and payments with partners and will be invested in 2025–26.	• Statement of Comprehensive Income – Surplus/(Deficit) • Changes in Equity



Appendices

Appendix I: R&I funded projects

Project Number	Title	Funding/returns for 2024–25 $
Strategy 2: Protect the reputation of Australian wine		
AWR 2203	AWRI Market Access Activities	144,000
WAC 1912	Investigate market access impediments and opportunities for Australian wine by attendance at meetings of the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV)	25,000
Strategy 3: Enhance grape and wine excellence		
WAC 2421	Australian Environment Agency Paraquat and Diquat chemical review	6,500
Mid-strength Wine	Develop a category proposition for Australian mid-strength wine	202,500
CSA 2401	Lower alcohol wine production through application of sugar reduction technology to grape juice	391,007
CSU 1702	Strategic Research Agreement	57,377
FOV 2501	National Grapevine Collection Coordinator	55,328
AVR 2401	Development and adoption of new tools for the surveillance and management of grapevine phylloxera	450,000
WAC 2423	Feasibility study of the regional aggregation of CCA treated vineyard posts	49,405
DPI 2201	NSW DPI evaluation of second-generation disease resistant grapevines developed by CSIRO	86,530
AWR 2202-2.1.1	Volatile compound insights: Flavour attributes of current and future commercial significance to growers and winemakers	559,983
AWR 2202-2.2.1	Genetic diversity of Australian wine grapevine germplasm	146,000
AWR 2202-2.3.1	Fermentation management through optimal microbial consortia	414,150
AWR 2202-2.4.1	Addressing production challenges through the management of wine non-volatiles	347,050
AWR 2202-2.5.1	Wine components and interactions influencing the in-mouth sensory properties of Australian wine	327,150
AWR 2202-2.6.1	Transformative microbiological inputs for innovative winemaking	480,800
AWR 2202-2.7.1	Impact Project Facilitator	396,429
AWR 2202-3.3.2	Single-step heat and cold stabilisation	224,725
AWR 2202-3.3.3	Smart surfaces	280,325
AWR 2202-3.3.5	Brettanomyces diagnostics	252,053
AWR 2202-3.1.4	NOLO Pre-bottle stability	105,000
WAC 2304	Grapevine breeding and germplasm support	11,017
INN 2501	Commercialisation Navigator review of Impact projects	21,000
WA 1908	Assessing the practicality of the robot platforms from swarmfarm robotics	23,333
AMA 2401	Molecularly Imprinted Polymers (MIPs) for smoke impact remediation of wine	28,300
WAC 2515	Emissions reduction initiatives video – Ross Hill Wines	580
AIA 2401	Know and Show Your Carbon Footprint – Build 1	100,000
WAC 2420	DAFF/AgriFutures Diversification Project	200,000
FOV 2201	National Grapevine Collection Coordinator	68,473
WIA 2201	Collaboration agreement with NSW WIA – Wine Industry Productivity and Profitability Cluster (WIPP cluster)	86,667
F2F 2301	Farmers2Founders TEKFARM – Accelerating and Scaling Adoption of Drought Resilience Technologies	177,186

Project Number	Title	Funding/returns for 2024–25 $
Strategy 4: Grow sustainable environments		
SAR 1701	Strategic Research Agreement	1,351,390
WAC 2409	CCA post stockpile safety campaign	(5,000)
WIN 2401	Smoke taint analytics – Winechek and La Trobe University	53,772
AVR 2402	Best practice sampling and virus detection in Australian grapevine propagation assets	333,317
UA 2401	Identification of cause and origin of crown gall-like symptoms in vineyards	250,000
AWR 2202-3.2.2	Generating value from ferment CO2	192,862
AWR 2202-3.3.6	Smoke Rapid Test	146,159
AWR 2202-3.3.7	Grapevine Clonal ID	160,380
RV 2101	National EcoVineyards Program	426,195
HIA 2001	Plant Biosecurity Research Initiative	51,182
UQ 2001	ARC Research Hub for Sustainable Crop Protection	50,000
SWA	Sustainable Winegrowing Australia	16,965
WA 2302	What is the best fit for electric weed control in Australia?	10,000
WA 2201	One Basin CRC Partnership Agreement	150,000
USC 2301	CCA Post Project	50,000
WA 2301	CRC SAAFE – Major Partners Agreement	300,000
Strategy 5: Build business sustainability, excellence and leadership		
AWR 2202-1.1.1	Collecting and disseminating information on agrochemicals	169,142
AWR 2202-1.2.2	Communications to industry	273,000
AWR 2202-1.3.1	AWRI Helpdesk	844,816
AWR 2202-1.4.2	Library and information services	219,858
AWR 2202-1.5.1	Grape and wine behavioural science	136,000
AWR 2202-3.2.7	Adopting autonomous vineyard tractors	113,244
UA 2301	Further Afield Travel Scholarship	15,000
WA Ph2200	Rapid analytical methods for early detection of smoke taint in grape juice.	15,137
WA Ph2201	One vine, two diseases: Interactions of different grapevine trunk disease pathogens within vines	4,419
CSU 2401	Scoping study of gender equality in the Australian grape and wine sector	49,227
WAC 2410	Australia's wine industry crisis and ways forward	28,333
WA Ph2501	Elucidating the effects of environmental volatile compounds on red wine aroma and flavour, and evaluating the potential for novel cover crops in viticulture	1,316
WA Ph2502	Endophytes of indigenous grapevines as a novel source of biopesticides in viticulture	5,000
WA Ph2503	Removal of toxic metals from discarded CCA treated timber	10,000
WA Ph2504	2025 PhD Top-Up Scholarship (Torian Jiang)	5,395
Market Research	Market Insights	513,240
WWA 2401	Appointment of Personnel dedicated to Western Australia grape and wine sector	100,000
WA PH2106	Alternate strategies and vineyard practices for reducing the risk of grapevine trunk diseases	9,637
WA PH2107	Vines, Wines and Microbiomes: The impact of fungicides on the phyllosphere microbiome of grapevines used for winemaking.	(1,004)
WA L2001	Science and Innovation Awards for Young	(10,889)
ASV 2402	ASVO Sponsorship Agreement – Awards for Excellence and Next Generation Student Bursary programs	25,000
WAC 2419	Future Leaders 2025 (Pragmatic Thinking)	186,343
WA Ph2401	Investigating Novel Germplasm Solutions: Sensory Characteristics and Consumer Acceptance of 1st Generation Mildew Resistant Varieties and Gene-Edited Grapevines	15,500
WA Ph2402	Prevalence, distribution, and role of *Cryptovalsa ampelina* in grapevine dieback in Australia.	9,308
WA Ph2403	Engineering Protein Biosensors for Detecting Smoke Taint in Wines	7,471
WA Ph2404	Understanding and improving the mouthfeel and flavour profiles of no and low alcohol (NOLO) wine	5,000
WA Ph2405	Grapevine Root Distribution and Implications for Nutrient Uptake in Cover Cropped Vineyards	3,700

Project Number	Title	Funding/returns for 2024–25 $
WA Ph2406	Characterising Physiological, Biochemical, and Molecular Traits in Shiraz Grapevines of Varying Vine Age in Barossa Valley	5,790
WA Ph2407	Glycosyltransferases in grapevine secondary metabolism: Understanding and modifying their activity and selectivity	7,666
WAC 2424	Support Rutherglen Emissions and Energy Workshop	2,000
WAC 2503	2025 Next Crop Leadership Program – Queensland	27,500
WAC 2504	2025 Next Crop Program – Victoria	27,500
RWG 2501	Support for an Extension/Sustainability Officer in Riverina region	25,000
WAC 2506	Attendance at 13th International Workshop on Grapevine Trunk Diseases (IWGTD) in Mexico	5,000
WAC 2509	Wine sector economic contribution study	16,733
WAC 2510	Communications and sustainability reporting guides	5,660
WAC 2512	Digital illustrations of the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS)	800
IMT	Increasing Market Transparency	375,507
UA Ph2105	Defining the diversity and the potential applications of yeasts from Australian niches	45,000
WAC 2302	Deliver the Next Crop Leadership Program for the Tasmania Region	32,000
WAC 2112	Deliver the Next Crop Leadership Program for the Clare Valley Region	54,000
WAC 2417	Act as Chairperson of the Portfolio Review Committee (PRC)	11,250
WAC 2505	Act as Chairperson of the Sustainability Advisory Committee (SAC)	3,150
WAC 2513	Designing Engaging Extension workshop	2,375
WAC 2411	Wine and grape sector regulatory impact analysis	355,827
Alumni Support	Alumni Support	8,170
WA PPLDEV	Ppl Dev – Projects – career/workforce/workshops	41,297
WAS 2000	Agriculture Innovation Australia (AIA)-RDC joint investment	1,000
CRRDC	Council of Rural R&D Corporations – CRRDC	12,699
WA IN	Innovators Network	35,594
WAT 1905	Participation in Macrowine 2020	(565)
WAT 1909	Participation at the Joint 18th international Botrytis symposium and 17th Sclerotinia symposium, Avignon and associated travel, June 2020	(1,500)
NVR	National Vineyard Register	136,892
WAS 1901	Primary Industries Education Foundation Australia (PIEFA) – Partnership	30,000
WAS 1902	Diversity in Agriculture Leadership Program	15,000
ASV 2401	Establish the Rootlings – national wine sector youth network program	100,000
WAC 2011	Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) of Wine Australia R&D Investments	67,200
WA Ph2202	Mobile RNA signalling between rootstock and scion in grafted grapevine	16,451
UQ 2401	Collaborative Research Agreement – ARC Training Centre in Predictive Breeding for Agricultural Futures	20,000
WA Ph1908	A regional study of the effects of vineyard floor management on soil health, biodiversity and terroir expression	(4,075)
WA Ph2006	Essays in Wine Economics (Puga, German)	(1,023)
WA Ph2007	Comparison of soil, vine, and environmental metrics to optimise vineyard irrigation scheduling (Schlank, Rochelle)	(135)
WA Ph2008	Detection of grapevine virus diseases in Australian vineyards using remote sensing and machine learning techniques (Wang, Yeniu)	(430)
WAP 2001	Wine Communicators of Australia (WCA) – Wine Industry Mentor Program	21,000
WAC 2104	VitiSynth for Australian levy payers	10,000
WAC 2514	Emissions reduction initiatives video – Silver Spoon Estate	1,320
WAC 2202	Acting as chairperson of the Research Advisory Committee of Australian Grape and Wine Incorporated	6,175
WAC 2518	Workshop for warm inland 'wine style ladder' problem identification	14,000
UA Ph2101	Use of activated carbon fabrics to mitigate smoke taint in grapes and wine	35,000
UA Ph2102	The role of polysulfides in the appearance of ‘reduced’ wine aromas	26,250

Project Number	Title	Funding/returns for 2024–25 $
UA Ph2103	Driving the image and growth of NOLO wines in Australia and key export markets	33,750
UA Ph2104	Examining consumer acceptance of alternative and gene-edited traditional grape varieties	45,000
YOUGOV	2025 You Gov report for performance evaluation	19,000
WA 2404	NSW WIA Funding Agreement – Grape Production Ready Reckoner	42,504
WA Ph2203	Monitoring Avian Functional Diversity in Vineyards Using Autonomous Recording Units and Deep Learning	15,000
MVW 2301	Collaboration Agreement – Support for Industry Development Officer in Murray Valley	80,000
WAC 2201	Careers in grape and wine – video series (ABCX Productions)	17,550
GRP 2301	Regional Plan – NSW and ACT 2023–2028	175,000
GRP 2302	Regional Plan – Greater Victoria 2023–2028	50,000
GRP 2303	Regional Plan – Tasmania 2023–2028	24,955
GRP 2304	Regional Plan – SA North 2023–2028	50,000
GRP 2305	Regional Plan – Murray Valley 2023–2028	101,674
GRP 2306	Regional Plan – Limestone Coast 2023–2028	50,000
GRP 2307	Regional Plan – SA Central 2023–2028	50,000
GRP 2308	Regional Plan – Western Australia 2023–2028	50,000
GRP 2309	Regional Plan – Queensland 2023–2028	25,000
GRP 2310	Regional Plan – Riverland 2023–2028	41,060
AGTECH	AgTech Demo Site contracts	352,225
AGTECH	AgTech Program	41,828
Total		**14,865,905**

Provider and management codes

AGW	Australian Grape & Wine
AGTECH	Wine Australia Agtech program expenditure
AIA	Agricultural Innovation Australia Limited
Alumni Support	Supporting ongoing education and network for Future Leader's graduates
AMA	Amaea Limited
ASV	Australian Society of Viticulture and Oenology
AVR	Agriculture Victoria
AWR	Australian Wine Research Institute
CQU	Central Queensland University
CRRDC	Council of Rural R&D Corporations
CSA	CSIRO Agriculture and Food
CSU	Charles Sturt University
DJP	Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions
DPI	NSW Department of Primary Industries
F2F	Farmers to Founders
FOV	Foundation Viticulture
GRP	Wine Australia Regional Program
HIA	Hort Innovation Australia
INN	Impact Innovation Group Pty Ltd
LTU	La Trobe University
MVW	Murray Valley Winegrowers Inc
PHA	Plant Health Australia Limited
QUT	Queensland University of Technology
RV	Retallack Viticulture
RWG	Riverina Winegrape Growers
SAR	South Australian Research and Development Institute
UA	The University of Adelaide
UQ	University of Queensland
USC	University of the Sunshine Coast
WA	Wine Australia
WAC	Wine Australia consultancy agreements
WAP	Wine Australia Programs (e.g. Wine Communicators of Australia – Wine Industry Mentor Program and PIEFA – Curriculum development schools)
WAS	Wine Australia sponsorships
WIA	NSW Wine Industry Association
WIN	Winechek
WWA	Wines of Western Australia

Appendix II: Glossary

Agtech	Broadly, 'agrifood tech' at Wine Australia is taken to mean digitised and technologically enabled agricultural, wine and food production, which typically involves both the collection and analysis of data to improve both on-farm and off-farm decision making, leading to better business outcomes
AGW	Australian Grape & Wine Incorporated, the peak sector member-based organisation. ABN 45 903 873 163
AIA	Agricultural Innovation Australia, a company targeting transformational innovation across agriculture, formed in October 2020. All 15 Rural Research and Development Corporations (RDCs), including Wine Australia, were its founding members.
APAC	Asia-Pacific region
AWRI	Australian Wine Research Institute, a private, not-for-profit company answerable to its Board
BCA	business-cost analysis
CRC	Co-operative Research Centre
CRRDC	Council of Rural Research and Development Corporations
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSU	Charles Sturt University
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ELISS	Export Label Image Search System – managed by Wine Australia to help Australian wine producers protect their intellectual property rights
ESG	Environment, Social & Governance – a framework used to assess an organisation's business practices and performance on various sustainability and ethical issues, and to measure risks and opportunities in those areas
FIVS	Federation International du Vin et Spirit – international alcohol producers forum
FOB	free on board
FSANZ	Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code
FTAs	Free Trade Agreements
GI	Geographical Indications, place names associated with specific, geographically-defined and regulated grapegrowing regions
GI Committee	Geographical Indications Committee which reviews and creates GIs
GM(O)	Genetically Modified (Organism)
IMW	International Masters of Wine
IWSR	International Wines and Spirits Record
JMG	Joint Marketing Group – an Australian Grape & Wine and Wine Australia advisory committee comprised of subject matter experts from across the sector
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LIP	Label Integrity Program
MAT	moving annual total
NGC	National Grapevine Collection
NOLO	No-alcohol and/or low-alcohol wines
Non-GM	Not Genetically Modified – usually in the context of traditional breeding or selection methods
MLA	Meat and Livestock Australia
OGWSP	The *One Grape & Wine Sector Plan*, developed in 2023–24 through extensive consultation with every stakeholder group and part of the sector, led by Wine Australia and AGW
OIV	International Organisation of Wine and Vine
PBR	Plant Breeders' Rights – the botanical equivalent of a patent for the developer of a plant variety with specific characters
PGPA Act	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013
RAC	Research Advisory Committee – an AG&W advisory committee comprised of subject matter experts from across the sector
RD&E	research, development and extension (formerly adoption)
R&D	research and development
R&I	research and innovation
SARDI	South Australian Research and Development Institute
SFA	Statutory Funding Agreement
SWA	Sustainable Winegrowing Australia
the Act	Wine Australia Act 2013
WALAS	Wine Australia Licensing and Approval System
WWTG	World Wine Trade Group

Appendix III: Compliance Index

Wine Australia's Annual Report must be prepared by the Directors of Wine Australia in accordance with section 38 of the *Wine Australia Act 2013*, section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), PGPA Rule 2014 and the Funding Agreement 2025–34.

Below is the table set out in Schedule 2A of the PGPA Rule. Section 17BE(u) requires this table be included in entities' annual reports.

Details	Page No.
Wine Australia Funding Agreement 2025–34	
Contribution to the implementation of relevant industry sector and cross-sectoral strategies under the RD&A Framework	13, 24, 27, 28, 48
The rationale for the mix of projects included in the Balanced Portfolio	37, 56–57
Report on research extension activities	15–33, 47, Appendix I
Collaboration with industry and other research providers	15–33, 47–48
Identify sources of income including separate identification of the Levy, the Charge, Commonwealth Matching Payments and other forms of income including Voluntary Contributions	13, 54
Full cost of R&D and other activities with costs being allocated in accordance with the Cost Allocation Policy	55–57
Progress in implementing strategic plan including progress against the plan's KPIs	7–12, 13, 15–33, 58–59
Bring the KPIs for each program in the strategic plan and AOP together and demonstrate how the deliverables funded advanced the outcomes	18, 21, 24–25, 27–29, 32–33, 58–59
Assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of investments	15–33, 44–51
Progress in implementing the Guidelines • The 'Guidelines' for the Annual Report 2024–25 are the National Agricultural Innovation Priorities, the Science and Research Priorities and the Levy Principles and Guidelines in relation to the introduction of new levies or changes to existing levies (if applicable).	60
Consultation with the ROs on plans and activities	45–46, 13
Other relevant matters notified to Wine Australia by the Commonwealth by 30 June	n/a

Section	Details	Page No.
Wine Australia Act 2013		
s31K(5)(c)(d)	Particulars of a Minister's direction and any impact of the direction on the operations of the Authority	42
s38(1)(a)(b)	A report on the operations of the Geographical Indications Committee and set out all final determinations and translations of such indications made by the Committee	36
s38(1)(c)(i)	Grape or wine R&D activities coordinated or funded, wholly or partly during the period	Appendix I
s38(1)(c)(ii)	The amount spent in relation to each of those activities	Appendix I
s38(1)(c)(iii)	Which of those activities related to ecologically sustainable development (if any)	24, 26–29
s38(1)(c)(iv)	The impact of those activities on the grape industry and wine industry	24–25, 27–29
s38(1)(c)(v)(vi)	Agreements entered into under section 10A and/or 10B and the activities during the period in relation to agreements entered into under that section	Appendix I
s38(1)(c)(vii)	The making of grants under section 10C	Appendix I
s38(1)(c)(viii)	Activities in relation to applying for patents for inventions, commercially exploiting patented inventions and granting licences under patented inventions	24–25
s38(1)(c)(ix)	Activities of any companies in which Wine Australia has an interest	n/a
s38(1)(c)(x)	Any activities relating to the formation of a company	n/a
s38(1)(c)(xi)	Significant acquisitions and dispositions of real property (land and buildings)	n/a
s38(1)(d)	Assessment of the extent to which Wine Australia's operations during the period have • achieved the Authority's objectives as stated in its strategic plan • implemented the AOP applicable to the period	7–12, 13, 15–33
s38(1)(e)	Assessment of the extent to which Wine Australia has contributed to the attainment of the objects of the *Wine Australia Act 2013*	Entire report
Schedule 12	Information from its Geographical Indications Committee on its operations	36

Section	Details	Page No.
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013		
s39(1)(b)	Include a copy of the annual performance statements	44–60
s43(4)	Include a copy of the annual financial statements and the Auditor-General's report	61–82
s46(3)	The annual report must comply with any requirements prescribed by the rules	Entire report

PGPA Rule Reference	Details	Page No.
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014		
s17BB	Report must be approved and signed by accountable authority and include details of how and when approval was given and state that accountable authority is responsible for the preparation and contents of the Annual Report (as required in section 46 of the PGPA Act and in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders)	62–64
s17BC	Report must comply with the guidelines for presenting documents to the Parliament.	Entire report
s17BD	Report must be constructed having regard to the interests of the Parliament and other users. Information included in the report must be relevant, reliable, concise, understandable and balanced	Entire report
s17BE (a)	Details of the legislation establishing the body	5, 41, 69
s17BE(b)(i)	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in the legislation	13, 41
s17BE (b)(ii)	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period	13
s17BE(c)	The names of the persons holding the position of responsible Minister or responsible Ministers during the reporting period, and the titles of those responsible Ministers	42
s17BE(d)	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period	42
s17BE(e)	Any government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	42
s17BE(f)	Particulars of non-compliance with: a) a direction given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period; or b) a government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	n/a
s17BE(g)	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the rule	54–60
s17BE(h), s17BE(i)	A statement of significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance	n/a
s17BE(j)	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period	34–35, 37
s17BE(k)	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity)	34–40
s17BE(ka)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: a) statistics on full-time employees; b) statistics on part-time employees; c) statistics on gender; d) statistics on staff location	40
s17BE(l)	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity	34
s17BE(m)	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period	34–37
s17BE(n), s17BE(o)	For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than $10,000 (inclusive of GST): a) the decision-making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and b) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions	Appendix I
s17BE(p)	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period	7–13
s17BE(q)	Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	n/a

PGPA Rule Reference	Details	Page No.
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014		
s17BE(r)	Particulars of any reports on the entity given by: the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or a) a Parliamentary Committee; or b) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or c) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	n/a
s17BE(s)	An explanation of information not obtained from a subsidiary of the entity and the effect of not having the information on the annual report	n/a
s17BE(t)	Details of any indemnity that applied during the reporting period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer's liability for legal costs)	42
s17BE(taa)	The following information about the audit committee for the entity: a) a direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the audit committee; b) the name of each member of the audit committee; c) the qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the audit committee; d) information about each member's attendance at meetings of the audit committee; e) the remuneration of each member of the audit committee	35
s17BE(ta)	Information about executive remuneration	39–40

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