

DEPARTMENT OF JOBS, SKILLS,
INDUSTRY AND REGIONS


Annual Report

2022

2023



Jobs, Skills,
Industry
and Regions

The background of the page is composed of several large, overlapping triangles in various shades of blue (ranging from light to dark) and white. The triangles are arranged in a way that creates a dynamic, geometric pattern. The text is positioned in the upper left area, within a white triangular section.

We acknowledge the traditional Aboriginal owners of country throughout Victoria, their ongoing connection to this land and we pay our respects to their culture and their Elders past, present and future.

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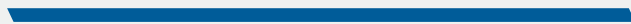
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Overview

01





Secretary's Foreword

During the 2022–23 financial year, the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions delivered a broad range of services to Victorians and made a positive contribution to Victoria's economic performance.

The department's people worked hard to deliver the achievements outlined in this Annual Report.

While continuing to support the sectors most impacted by the pandemic and administering assistance to businesses affected by the floods in October 2022, the department focused on industry development, attracting investment, growing exports, creating jobs, administering the skills and training system and supporting our suburbs and regions.

Following the State Election in 2022, the Premier announced a number of machinery of government (MoG) changes.

We were renamed the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR) and came into effect on 1 January 2023, supporting 15 ministerial portfolios and 9 Ministers to discharge their responsibilities related to economic and community development.

DJSIR is focused on serving the people of Victoria. Since commencing as Secretary in March 2023 it is clear to me that our team is passionate and committed to this goal and living our values of accountability, integrity and respect.

While we have a broad remit, we are united by our shared purpose – to grow prosperity through jobs and skills, to build the productive capacity of our economy to help business and industry thrive, and to support Victorians to participate in the economy, the creative industries, and in sport and recreation.

It is an honour to lead a department that plays such a critical role for Victoria.

Accountable Officer's Declaration

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions for the year ending 30 June 2023.



Tim Ada
Secretary

About the Department

Established on 1 January 2023, the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR) brought together government portfolios focused on building a prosperous future for our state and its people, our businesses and industries, and our communities and regions.

As at 30 June 2023, our work supported 9 ministers spanning 15 portfolios; with the department operating across metropolitan Melbourne, regional Victoria and in 23 international posts. We also oversee a significant number of public entities, including public corporations, regulatory authorities and specialist boards and work closely with many government, industry and community stakeholders. As of mid-October 2023, the department supports 9 ministers and 11 portfolios.

Our values of Accountability, Integrity and Respect underpin everything we do.

Our purpose

The Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions is focused on growing Victoria's prosperity, building the productive capacity of our economy and increasing participation. We do this by creating more opportunities for people through jobs and skills; helping businesses to thrive; and building vibrant communities and regions.

For Victoria, this means:

Growing prosperity by creating more opportunities for people through jobs and skills

We're helping people access the training and supports they need to find and succeed in work. As Victoria's demand for skilled workers increases, we're bringing employers, TAFE and training providers and employment services together so business and industry have access to a world-class workforce and more Victorians can achieve their education and employment aspirations. We're also supporting Aboriginal self-determination through employment and economic development and finding new ways to grow greater participation through Victoria's social economy.

Supporting the productive capacity of our economy to help businesses and industries thrive

We're helping businesses and industries grow, adapt or transition. By strengthening Victoria's business environment and global connections, we're attracting investment, helping build new industries and supporting the expansion of Victorian businesses into international markets. We're fostering research, innovation and commercialisation, digital and creative economies, and advanced manufacturing. We're also working to cement Victoria's position as Australia's leading tourism and major events destination.

Increasing participation and supporting vibrant communities and regions

We're building vibrant, resilient suburbs and regions and supporting Victorians' participation in the economy, community and recreation. Our tailored, place-based approaches enhance connectedness, boost liveability, leverage local economic strengths and opportunities, and improve access to community infrastructure. We're supporting more Victorians to engage in the arts, sport and outdoor recreation. Our relationships across government, communities and businesses help make sure the benefits of a robust economy are available to all Victorians – supporting a stronger and fairer society.

Underpinning all our work is our recognition that we are in an active sovereign relationship with First Nations, and we're committed to developing the skills we need to support a fair treaty process that can realise positive outcomes for all Victorians.

Changes to the department during 2022–23

About the machinery of government changes

The Premier of Victoria announced new portfolio responsibilities and machinery of government (MoG) changes on 5 December 2022.

As part of the changes, the former Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) became the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR), effective 1 January 2023.

Changes effective 1 January 2023 – incoming portfolios

Investment attraction, industry development and innovation have been consolidated into a single department to integrate economic development policy and streamline entry points for industry and investors. The Training and Skills and Higher Education portfolios joined the department, to integrate skills and industry policy and better connect workers with the jobs of the future. A new Outdoor Recreation portfolio was also established, bringing together hunting, fishing and boating.

DJSIR brings together:

- The government's economic development and investment attraction functions of Invest Victoria, which transferred from the Department of Treasury and Finance
- Policy oversight for the \$2 billion Breakthrough Victoria Fund, which transferred from the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC)
- The Training and Skills and Higher Education portfolios, which transferred to DJSIR from the Department of Education and Training
- Social Services Workforce Reform, which transferred from DPC to better align with the Employment and Training and Skills portfolios
- The new portfolio of Manufacturing Sovereignty
- The new portfolio of Outdoor Recreation, which includes the Game Management Authority and the Victorian Fisheries Authority.

Changes effective 1 January 2023 – outgoing portfolios

The MoG changes also included the transfer of the following portfolios to other government departments.

- The Agriculture and Resources portfolios (including related functions and entities) transferred to the renamed Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
- Medical Research transferred to the Department of Health
- The Business Precincts Branch transferred to DPC (policy functions) and the Department of Transport and Planning (delivery functions)
- Racing (including related functions and entities) transferred to the Department of Justice and Community Services
- Local Government Victoria and the Social Procurement Function (including related functions and entities) transferred to a new Department of Government Services (DGS).

Changes effective 27 March 2023

- The Telecommunications policy and Connecting Victoria program team transferred to DGS
- A number of corporate support staff transferred to ensure departments can operate successfully in light of the movement of functions.

Changes effective 4 May 2023

- A number of staff from the Program Centre, Program Policy and Solutions, and Customer Experience teams transferred to DGS to support the creation of a whole-of-Victorian-Government (WoVG) grants function.

Direct costs attributable to machinery of government changes

In December 2022, the government issued an administrative order restructuring some of its activities via machinery of government (MoG) changes, taking effect from 1 January 2023. As result of the MoG changes, the department incurred the following additional direct costs:

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions	Costs incurred (\$)	Anticipated future costs (1 July 2023 onwards)
Relocation	370,417	10,000
IT and records management	754,545	2,015,701
Rebranding	75,026	–
Other	3,161	–
Total	1,203,149	2,025,701

Anticipated future costs attributable to the MoG change mainly relate to network, infrastructure and data systems migrations.

There were no direct costs attributable to the MoG change that have been incurred by the entities that are consolidated into the department's annual report pursuant to section 53(1)(b) of the *Financial Management Act 1994*.

Subsequent Events

On 18 July 2023, the Victorian Government announced it would not proceed with hosting the 2026 Commonwealth Games and would instead deliver a \$2 billion regional investment package. The Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions will play a key role in delivering this package.

On 14 August 2023, the department implemented a realigned organisational structure to effectively and efficiently deliver the government's agenda in line with budget decisions, and to capture integration opportunities arising from MoG changes.

On 2 October 2023, the Premier announced changes to the Victorian Cabinet. Ministers supported by DJSIR include:

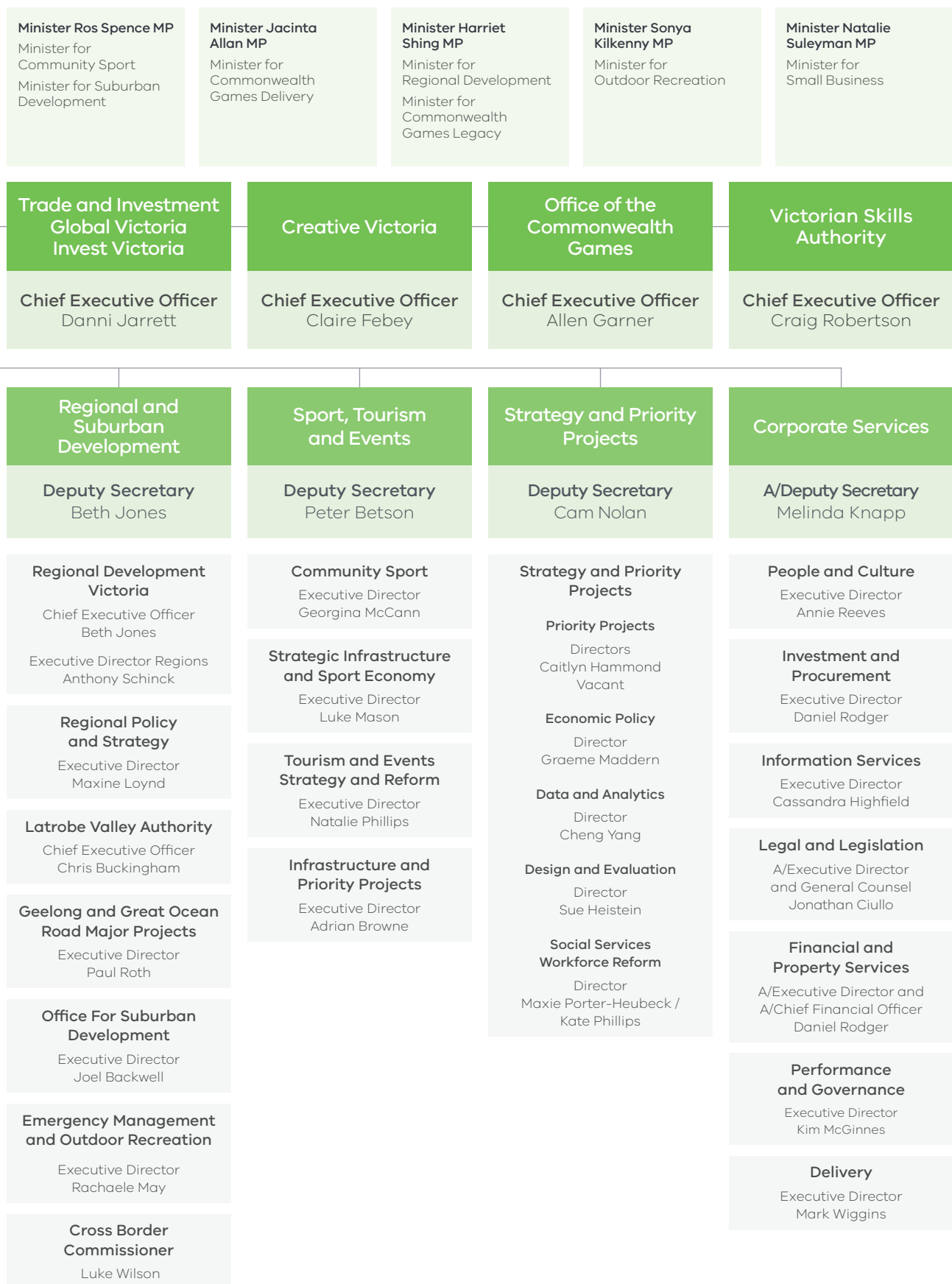
- The Hon. Natalie Hutchins MP
(Minister for Jobs and Industry,
DJSIR Coordinating Minister)
- The Hon. Colin Brooks MP
(Minister for Creative Industries)
- The Hon. Ben Carroll MP
(Minister for Medical Research*)
- Mr Steve Dimopoulos MP
(Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events,
Minister for Outdoor Recreation)
- The Hon Sonya Kilkenny MP
(Minister for Suburbs**)
- Mr Tim Pallas MP
(Minister for Economic Growth)
- The Hon. Ros Spence MP
(Minister for Community Sport)
- The Hon. Natalie Suleyman MP
(Minister for Small Business)
- The Hon. Gayle Tierney MP
(Minister for Skills and TAFE,
Minister for Regional Development)
- Ms Vicki Ward MP
(Minister for Employment)

** This portfolio and function will transfer from Department of Health to DJSIR in early 2024*

*** This portfolio and function will transfer from DJSIR to Department of Transport and Planning in early 2024*

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions – Organisational Chart





Ministers

The department supported 9 ministers spanning 15 portfolios.
As at 30 June 2023, they were:

Minister	Role
The Hon. Ben Carroll MP	Minister for the Coordination of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Minister for Industry and Innovation Minister for Employment Minister for Manufacturing Sovereignty
The Hon. Jacinta Allan MP	Minister for Commonwealth Games Delivery*
Steve Dimopoulos MP	Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events Minister for Creative Industries
The Hon. Sonya Kilkeny MP	Minister for Outdoor Recreation
Tim Pallas MP	Minister for Trade and Investment
The Hon. Harriet Shing MP	Minister for Regional Development Minister for Commonwealth Games Legacy*
The Hon. Ros Spence MP	Minister for Community Sport Minister for Suburban Development
The Hon. Natalie Suleyman MP	Minister for Small Business
The Hon. Gayle Tierney MP	Minister for Training and Skills Minister for Higher Education

The department also provides support to parliamentary secretaries.
As at 30 June 2023, they were:

Parliamentary Secretary	Role
Mr Darren Cheeseman	Parliamentary Secretary for the Commonwealth Games**
Ms Bronwyn Halfpenny	Parliamentary Secretary for Jobs
Ms Katie Hall	Parliamentary Secretary for Creative Industries
Ms Michaela Settle	Parliamentary Secretary for Regional Development
Ms Nina Taylor	Parliamentary Secretary for Training and Skills

* These portfolios were retired on 20 July 2023

** This role was retired on 1 August 2023

Executive Board

The DJSIR Executive Board (EB) is the department's primary governance body. The Executive Board is a forum for the collective stewardship of the department and is responsible for supporting the Secretary to deliver on the department's remit.

At 30 June 2023, members of EB were:

Name	Role
Tim Ada	Secretary
Peter Betson	Deputy Secretary, Sport, Tourism and Events
Hans Bokelund	Associate Deputy Secretary, Aboriginal Economic Development
Sharn Enzinger	Acting Deputy Secretary, Employment
Claire Febey	Chief Executive Officer, Creative Victoria
Xavier Csar	Acting Deputy Secretary, Training, Skills and Higher Education
Danni Jarrett	Chief Executive Officer, Global Victoria, Invest Victoria
Beth Jones	Deputy Secretary, Regional and Suburban Development
Melinda Knapp	Acting Deputy Secretary, Corporate Services
David Latina	Deputy Secretary, Industry and Innovation
Cam Nolan	Deputy Secretary, Strategy and Priority Projects
Julia Scott	Chief Communications Officer

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) is an independent body established in accordance with the Standing Directions 2018 under the *Financial Management Act 1994*. The Secretary appoints all committee members based on their qualifications and experience to ensure that the committee can adequately discharge its duties. The ARC meets 6 times a year as determined by the Chair, with the Chief Financial and Chief Audit Officers being standing invitees to all meetings.

The ARC provides the Secretary with independent assurance on the department's:

- financial and performance reporting
- risk oversight and management
- internal control systems
- legislative and policy compliance.

In 2022–23, the ARC members were:

Name	Role	Period
Peter Lewinsky	Chair and Independent Member	Ongoing
Pamela Mitchell	Independent Member	Ongoing
Patricia Neden	Independent Member	Ongoing
Nanette Fitzgerald	Associate Deputy Secretary, Industry Development and Participation	Ongoing
Matt Lowe	Deputy Secretary, Agriculture	July to December 2022
Cam Nolan	Deputy Secretary, Strategy and Priority Projects	From January 2023 (replacing Matt Lowe) Ongoing
Sharn Enzinger	Deputy Secretary, Employment	From January 2023

Legislation administered by the department

The department's website djsir.vic.gov.au details DJSIR-administered legislation from 1 January 2023 onwards.

Entities

Creative Industries portfolio

- Arts Centre Melbourne
- Australian Centre for the Moving Image
- Docklands Studios Melbourne Pty Ltd
- Film Victoria (trading as VicScreen)
- Geelong Arts Centre
- Melbourne Recital Centre
- Melbourne Arts Precinct Corporation
- Museums Victoria
- National Gallery of Victoria
- State Library Victoria
- The Wheeler Centre

Industry and Innovation portfolio

- Breakthrough Victoria
- Defence Council Victoria
- LaunchVic
- Office of the Local Jobs First Commissioner

Small Business portfolio

- Victorian Small Business Commission

Commonwealth Games Delivery portfolio

- Victoria 2026 Pty Ltd (also known as the Organising Committee)

Regional Development portfolio

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

Outdoor Recreation portfolio

- Game Management Authority
- Victorian Fisheries Authority

Tourism, Sport and Major Events portfolio

- Australian Grand Prix Corporation
- Emerald Tourist Railway Board
- Kardinia Park Stadium Trust
- Melbourne and Olympic Parks Trust
- Melbourne Convention Bureau
- Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust
- Melbourne Cricket Ground Trust
- Professional Boxing and Combat Sports Board
- State Sport Centres Trust
- Victorian Institute of Sport
- Visit Victoria

Trade and Investment portfolio

- Invest Victoria

Training and Skills portfolio

- Adult, Community and Further Education Board
- AMES Australia
- Bendigo Kangan Institute
- Box Hill Institute
- Chisholm Institute
- Federation University Australia (Federation TAFE)
- Gippsland Institute of TAFE
- Gordon Institute of TAFE (The Gordon)
- Goulburn Ovens Institute of TAFE (GOTAFE)
- Holmesglen Institute
- Melbourne Polytechnic
- RMIT University (Vocational College)
- South West Institute of TAFE (SWTAFE)
- Sunraysia Institute of TAFE (SuniTAFE)
- Swinburne University of Technology
- VET Development Centre (VDC)
- Victorian Skills Authority
- Victoria University Polytechnic
- William Angliss Institute
- Wodonga Institute of TAFE

Departmental Groups as at 30 June 2023

Aboriginal Economic Development

The Aboriginal Economic Development group (AED) worked across the department to increase opportunities for employment and prosperity for Aboriginal Victorians. It collaborated with DJSIR business units to help embed principles of self-determination into departmental policies and programs. AED drives the implementation of the Victorian Government *Yuma Yirramboi Strategy* in partnership with the Victorian Aboriginal Community and supports the Yuma Yirramboi Council – DJSIR's self-determined Aboriginal partnership entity. AED also coordinated whole-of-department annual reporting on outcomes achieved for the Aboriginal Community through the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Report* and *Closing the Gap Report*.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services group consisted of specialist functions including financial and property services, performance and governance, legal and legislation, people and culture, information services and investment and procurement. These functions enabled the department to operate efficiently and effectively and support the Secretary and ministers to meet legislative obligations and responsibilities.

Creative Victoria

Creative Victoria championed and supported the state's creative industries, growing our \$34 billion creative economy for the benefit of all Victorians. Creative Victoria invested in the people, organisations, events and projects that make Victoria the creative state. It backed the career development of creative workers, support the sustainability of creative organisations, and ensured that all Victorians have access to creative and cultural opportunities, wherever they live. Underpinned by the principle of First Peoples first, and with self-determination embedded in policies and programs, the group platformed First Peoples creative leadership and supports the growth of a strong First Peoples creative sector. Creative Victoria also oversaw the state's \$7 billion-plus portfolio of creative and cultural facilities, assets and collections, including Victoria's iconic public cultural institutions which welcome more than 10 million visitors a year.

Employment

The Employment group supported people into job opportunities, boosts labour supply and helped build a more inclusive Victoria. Through Jobs Victoria, it supported people looking for work, with a focus on the most disadvantaged jobseekers and communities.

The group also assisted employers in finding the staff they need to grow their businesses and administered the Sick Pay Guarantee – a safety net for casual and contract workers that allows them to access sick pay where they need to stay at home when they are sick or to care for a loved one.

Industry and Innovation

The Industry and Innovation group worked to build relationships with Victorian businesses – from global enterprises to small businesses and start-ups – to secure jobs, promote innovation and support industry development outcomes that strengthen our economy, with a focus on Victoria's priority industry sectors.

It did this by facilitating and enabling new investments developing and attracting world-class talent and supporting key industry and manufacturing capabilities. The group strengthened the state's innovation and digital ecosystem and its linkages with industry, drove conversion of research into commercial opportunities and advocated for a competitive business environment.

Office of the Commonwealth Games

The Office of the Commonwealth Games provided oversight for the planning of the Victoria 2026 Commonwealth Games including governance and coordination, commissioning of infrastructure and planning for the achievement of legacy objectives.

Regional and Suburban Development and Latrobe Valley Authority

The Regional and Suburban Development group led place-based policy, programs, projects, and engagement to support communities across regional Victoria, suburban Melbourne and cross-border localities. It did this by working with local stakeholders, industry and all levels of government to facilitate economic opportunities, boost community resilience, and manage sustainable fisheries and game resources.

With community engagement as a key focus, the Regional and Suburban Development group supported regional and metropolitan partnerships as a source of advice on priorities.

The Latrobe Valley Authority, based in Morwell, works to support the region through a period of economic transition and support a strong future for the Latrobe Valley and Gippsland.

Sport, Tourism and Events

Sport and Recreation Victoria (SRV) is dedicated to supporting Victoria's sport and recreation sector, while inspiring Victorians to get active and achieve success at the highest level. Providing a series of programs and grants to support Victoria's sporting sector, SRV worked collaboratively with not-for-profits, private entities and the government to drive participation, improve the health and wellbeing of Victorians, build stronger and more connected communities, deliver economic growth and jobs and enhance liveability for all Victorians.

The Office for Women in Sport and Recreation worked to increase the participation, leadership and visibility of women and girls in sport and active recreation. It led the Change Our Game initiative, which challenges gender stereotypes and drives behaviour change to advance gender equality in sport and active recreation.

Tourism and Events was responsible for strengthening the profile of the visitor economy across government and influencing strategic reforms and economic outcomes for the sector while administering a number of programs and grants. The group undertook research and provided policy, strategy and industry development advice to government and industry. It also provided governance support and guidance to a number of entities that market the state, secure events, and manage large scale tourist attractions, precincts, facilities and entertainment venues.

Strategy and Priority Projects

Strategy and Priority Projects supported DJSIR with cross-portfolio priorities and policy development. The group brings together advanced skills in public policy, strategy, program design, economics, modelling, data, evaluation and project management. The team used these skills to provide a client-focused service across the department using a collaborative and flexible project-based approach.

Trade and Investment and Invest Victoria

Trade and Investment strengthened Victoria's economic growth by facilitating private sector investment in Victoria, helping Victorian businesses successfully trade into global markets and growing Victorian's market share of international student enrolments in Australia.

The group connected Victoria to global opportunities by building Victorian businesses' export competencies, connecting Victorians to international trade opportunities through its global network of 23 Victorian Government Trade and Investment (VGTI) offices and promoting Victoria's world-class industry capabilities to international audiences. It took a leadership role for international engagement across government and advocated for the best policy settings for Victoria to be globally competitive. Harnessing specialist knowledge in international markets, it promoted Victoria as a world-leading destination for trade and investment, international education and innovation.

Training, Skills and Higher Education and Victorian Skills Authority

The Training, Skills and Higher Education group supported economic and social prosperity across Victoria by ensuring industry has access to skilled workers and that all Victorians have the knowledge, skills and attributes that are in demand for employment now and into the future.

It did this by delivering skills-focused responses to industry needs and ensuring access to quality, pre-accredited and accredited education and skills.

The Victorian Skills Authority focused on planning for skills and training to meet local needs. Working closely with stakeholders across the education and training landscape, it drove collaborations and shared expert advice, brokered skilling solutions and improved the skills base of Victoria to support industry and employment outcomes.

Achievements

Industry and Innovation portfolio

Attracted and facilitated investment in priority sectors to support jobs growth and industry development

- Stimulated creation of 1,771 jobs and \$1.3 billion of capital expenditure in the Victorian economy
- Engaged with 1,500+ firms, providing advice to support economic development in Victoria by generating investment leads, innovation linkages and insights into key areas such as energy transition, supply chains and digital technology
- Secured a 10-year partnership between the Victorian Government, the Australian Government and Moderna to:
 - Establish the Asia-Pacific Moderna Research and Development Centre and Moderna's Asia-Pacific Headquarters in Victoria
 - Build the first mRNA vaccine manufacturing facility in the Southern Hemisphere. Construction commenced in December 2022 and the facility will have the capacity to produce up to 100 million vaccine doses annually
- Announced an in-principle-partnership with leading German biotechnology company BioNTech to establish its Asia-Pacific mRNA clinical manufacturing, R&D (research and development) centre and translational hub in Victoria
- Confirmed the development of the Lockheed Martin Australia space hub in Melbourne to deliver the JP9102 project for the Australian Government and Department of Defence, expected to create more than 150 high-value jobs
- Secured Saab Australia's Centre of Excellence to be built in Melbourne, creating 60 full-time equivalent jobs over the next 3 years.

Other key investment attraction and facilitation highlights:

- Bombardier Aerospace Australia established its Asia-Pacific aircraft maintenance, repair and overhaul operations headquarters in Essendon. The project created 65 high-skilled jobs and developed specialised aviation servicing training
- Commonwealth Bank of Australia opened a new tech hub in Melbourne's CBD generating 400 new roles for engineers and software developers, including partnerships with Monash and RMIT universities
- Victorian telematics company Directed Technologies opened a new \$15 million headquarters and connected mobility innovation centre to expand and export its smart transport industry technology and navigational systems
- Ego Pharmaceuticals is expanding its Braeside manufacturing facility by 50% to meet growing demand for its dermatological skincare products, investing \$35 million and creating 90 jobs
- JETCharge is expanding electric vehicle infrastructure and operations at its national headquarters in Fishermans Bend, creating an additional 70 highly skilled jobs
- Australia's largest kombucha maker Remedy Drinks is investing \$43 million in its new R&D, manufacturing and logistics facility in Dandenong
- Seer Medical is establishing its new global headquarters in Victoria, investing in R&D, manufacturing and production to advance its at-home diagnosis and monitoring technology for epilepsy for local and overseas markets. The project will create more than 200 jobs.

Made strategic investments and delivered increased support for innovation in priority sectors

- Opened the new \$23.1 million CSIRO National Vaccine and Therapeutics Lab supported by \$1.5 million in funding
- Launched the \$2.4 million ANDHealth Victorian Connected Health Innovation and Commercialisation Centre (CHICC) – a co-working, mentoring and workshop space designed specifically for Victoria-based digital and connected health companies
- Delivered \$2.7 million in grant funding to 16 research projects through Round 2 of the mRNA Victoria Research Acceleration Fund to fast-track RNA-based vaccine and therapeutics R&D and manufacturing in Victoria
- Supported the operations of Breakthrough Victoria Pty Ltd.

Accelerated the growth of the startup ecosystem by supporting LaunchVic operations

- Held the 2023 Governor of Victoria Startup Awards
- LaunchVic supported 142 Victorian companies and new entrants through its core programs including 2 CivVic challenges (in partnership with VicHealth and the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action) and through Office Hours, a service helping founders navigate the startup ecosystem
- Delivered Round 1 of the 30x30 program – designed to support scaleup founders to upskill C-suite leaders in human resources, operations and finance functions
- Continued to co-invest in women-led startups through the Alice Anderson Fund. 12 co-investments were announced in the 2022–23 financial year, bringing the cumulative total to 27.

Lifted the capability of key industry sectors and supply chains in Victoria

- Awarded over \$477,000 to 9 Victorian defence businesses through the Victorian Land Systems Fund – Supply Chain Uplift Program – supporting businesses to uplift their capabilities to enter Hanwha Defense Australia's supply chain
- Facilitated the participation of 18 businesses and 7 interns in the Smart Enough Factory which assists defence small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to adopt Industry 4.0 technologies to improve manufacturing processes

- Completed the Industry 4.0 Hub grant project delivered by Swinburne University at its Factory of the Future to help manufacturers' digital transformations
- Invested \$3.2 million in the Medtech Manufacturing program which provided 12 medtech businesses with support to win new manufacturing contracts, accelerate entry into the US market, prepare for FDA approval and grow their manufacturing capabilities. The program is expected to create 90 new jobs and accelerate medical device manufacturing projects
- Connected Victorian clinicians with local medtech innovators to deliver clinically focused medtech manufacturing and procurement outcomes through the Health Department-led Manufacturing Innovation program, in partnership with Safer Care Victoria
- Supported the establishment of the Cremorne Digital Hub as the gateway to Victoria's digital ecosystem – accelerating tech sector growth, developing and attracting talent, creating jobs and stimulating business growth
- Supported 98 Victorian defence and space businesses and research organisations to exhibit at major defence tradeshow including the 2022 Land Forces International Land Defence Exposition and the Avalon 2023 Australian International Airshow and Aerospace and Defence Exposition, with over \$70 million in potential leads generated
- Secured the relocation of the biennial Land Forces International Land Defence Exposition to Victoria from 2024 – expected to generate \$65 million in economic benefits each year
- Established the new Victorian Defence and Space Network – enabling critical engagement, information sharing and promotion of defence opportunities for Victorian SMEs
- Sponsored Australian Manufacturing Week 2023 at the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre, with the event hosting 348 exhibitors and 15,914 attendees.

Equipped workers in priority sectors with high-demand skills so they can thrive in advanced manufacturing and the digital economy

- Established the Victorian Medtech Skills and Devices Hub (VMH), led by the University of Melbourne and delivered with RMIT, Swinburne University of Technology and the Aikenhead Centre for Medical Discovery
- Supported 252 manufacturing workers across 111 manufacturing businesses, through the \$4.5 million Digital Jobs for Manufacturing program
- Supported 2,647 mid-career workers through the Digital Jobs program (Rounds 4 to 7). The program has now supported 4,061 workers since Round 1, with 58% of participants women and 40% of participants over the age of 40
- Delivered the Women in Security pilot program with the Australian Women in Security Network, boosting the representation of women in cyber technical and leadership roles and addressing workforce shortages in the cyber security sector
- Expanded the SummerTech LIVE program to provide 180 paid studentships over the 2022–23 summer. The program helped students and recent graduates develop job-ready skills and supported 91 SMEs to solve digital challenges and boost their competitiveness
- Promoted Victoria's digital ecosystem and innovators through the Digital Innovation Futures (DIF) initiative – with the online event hub sharing news and connecting audiences with 2,800 live and on-demand events, supporting 20,000 Victorians to upskill and share knowledge
- Secured CyberCon, the largest annual cyber conference in the Southern Hemisphere, in Melbourne until 2024 – providing a platform to promote the Victorian Government's commitment to a cyber safe state and a thriving cyber sector
- Sponsored Intersekt 2022, the largest national fintech conference and the 2022 Finnie Awards, supporting the growth of the digital tech and fintech sectors.

Helped address critical workforce shortages in Victoria by nominating 15,000+ migrants as part of Victoria's largest ever skilled and business migration program

- 14,900 skilled visa nominations, including over 3,000 skilled migrants to regional Victoria
- 170 business and investor visa nominations, contributing \$185 million to the Victorian economy
- 5,600 health, social services and teaching professionals nominated
- 1,721 overseas qualifications of skilled professionals assessed.

Grew Victoria's air services capacity by securing expanded airline services

- Cathay Pacific expanded its air services between Hong Kong and Melbourne with a double daily service from April 2023
- New airline VietJet launched its inaugural Australian air services between Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam and Melbourne in April 2023
- LATAM Airlines will re-establish non-stop flights between Santiago, Chile and Melbourne commencing in September 2023.

Promoted and encouraged fair work and recognised good employers

- Supported Ethical Clothing Australia to build and administer the Ethical Clothing Register, accrediting businesses for ethical supply chains and safe working conditions
- Released Victoria's new Fair Jobs Code which took effect from 1 December 2022 – ensuring that employees of businesses benefiting from Victorian Government contracts or significant business expansion grants have safe, secure and inclusive workplaces
 - Issued 2,286 Fair Jobs Code pre-assessment certificates from 10 August 2022 to 30 June 2023, with assessment processing times averaging 10 to 20 working days
 - Presented to 350+ Fair Jobs Code forums, training sessions and targeted stakeholder meetings to directly reach more than 3,500 stakeholders.

Continued to support the participation of Victorian industry and workers through the Local Jobs First Policy, comprising the Victorian Industry Participation Policy and the Major Projects Skills Guarantee (MPSG)

- Introduced changes to the Local Jobs First Policy to strengthen outcomes for the local steel industry, including raising the profile of steel on current and future Local Jobs First Strategic projects. A new notification process ensured local steel alternatives are considered before proposing a change to local sourcing, giving the industry a full and fair opportunity to compete for government work
- Updated and refreshed the Local Jobs First policy and guidelines to strengthen policy outcomes and simplify application for agencies and industry. This included a new MPSG Policy Statement to complement the Local Jobs First policy with improved guidance and processes for a simplified approach
- Set ministerial requirements on 44 Local Jobs First Strategic Projects worth a combined value of \$21.2 billion. An additional 102 requirements were put in place across 35 of these projects, ensuring local production, businesses, research and other valuable economic activities are incentivised and considered throughout the life of Local Jobs First projects
- Reported achieving 15 million hours worked by apprentices, trainees and cadets on higher-value construction projects to 30 March 2023
- The Local Jobs First Commissioner expanded its industry stakeholder outreach program and has overseen 200 strategic projects representing \$81 billion of total government investment since its establishment
- The Industry Capability Network Victoria (ICN), responded to 2,055 requests for advice on preparing a local industry development plan (LIDP), with 3,749 LIDP submissions (2,880 for standard projects and 869 for strategic projects) received.

Manufacturing Sovereignty portfolio

Supported Victoria's manufacturing capabilities by facilitating and enabling new investments

- Launched the *Made in Victoria 2030: Manufacturing Statement* to an audience of 400 Victorian industry leaders. The statement sets out the Victorian Government's priorities for enhancing sovereign advanced manufacturing, attracting and stimulating investment, and creating new jobs
- Established the Made in Victoria – Manufacturing Growth program – providing grants of up to \$250,000 to support small and medium-sized manufacturers to introduce new technologies, expand operations, improve productivity and enhance sovereign manufacturing
- Awarded \$1.4 million to 9 manufacturers through the Business Growth Stream of the Low Carbon Manufacturing Grants program, supporting Victorian manufacturers to participate in new energy technology supply chains
- Delivered the 20th Victorian Manufacturing Hall of Fame Awards – raising awareness and promoting manufacturing excellence, industry collaboration, knowledge sharing and best practice. The event attracted 770 industry guests and awarded 14 categories from a record 91 nominations.

Small Business portfolio

Provided access to information, knowledge and capability-building resources to support Victorian small businesses to start, grow and connect

- Reached 145,405 subscribers through the *Business Victoria Update Newsletter* – providing small businesses with valuable information on grants, programs and tools, expert advice and events to network and build capability
- Attracted 4.57 million users and 6.54 million visits to the Business Victoria website, providing information to help Victorian businesses start, run and grow
- Delivered capability building through the Small Business Toolkits program. The program hosted 6,700 participants in 149 workshops, 94 live webinars, 1,584 virtual business advisory sessions and 2,847 self-guided learning sessions

- Delivered 376 business mentoring sessions, 25 wellbeing coaching sessions, 257 financial counselling sessions and 790 business engagements across 79 local government areas via the Small Business Bus
- Engaged with 1,774 multicultural small businesses and 207 business organisations, connecting them with government services. Delivered 52 in-person and virtual business forums in 6 languages attracting 53,292 views
- Facilitated 117 appointments through the Microbusiness Concierge Service, providing one-on-one support to navigate information and advice on business services and programs.

Delivered tailored programs and initiatives designed to foster a healthy, growing small business sector

- Continued the Business Recovery and Resilience Mentoring program in partnership with the Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Supported 1,460 businesses to make informed decisions about their business's future through 6,060 mentoring sessions
- Delivered 15,883 sessions to more than 1,100+ unique clients through the Partners in Wellbeing Helpline, including 6,301 wellbeing coaching sessions, 8,245 financial counselling sessions and 1,337 business advisory sessions
- Continued to fund 11 embedded mental health clinicians in business chambers and industry peak bodies hardest hit by the pandemic, providing mental health support and training to staff and employers
- Continued to provide essential wellbeing and mental health support to Victorian small businesses with 10,000+ landing page visits to the Headway webpage
- Delivered 71 grants through Round 3 of the Business Chambers and Trader Groups program – empowering businesses to collaborate, adapt and thrive
- Provided 2,355 rebates through Round 2 of the Small Business Ventilation program – helping eligible public-facing small businesses to improve building ventilation in areas accessible to customers and reduce the risk of spreading viruses
- Provided a further 3,476 rebates through Round 3 of the Small Business Digital Adaptation program – helping businesses acquire and implement digital products to improve cash flow, marketing and productivity.

Championed business resilience through relief and recovery efforts following the October 2022 flood events (as at 30 June 2023)

- Responded to 6,856 Business Victoria hotline calls from flood-affected businesses
- Provided 605 business owners free and confidential one-on-one services from local business relief advisers, guiding them through the available supports
- Provided 7,741 businesses with a \$5,000 grant to support their immediate clean up and recovery efforts
- Delivered 577 grants to businesses through the \$50,000 Business and Community Sport Recovery program to cover expenses resulting from direct flood damage to property, assets, stock or equipment
- Supported up to 522 businesses in flood-affected areas to access integrated mental health and wellbeing, financial counselling and business advice services through the Partners in Wellbeing program.

Supported businesses to thrive and contribute to a strong economic recovery for Victoria

- Facilitated tailored advisory services to 624 high-growth potential small businesses to help them achieve their growth objectives through the Ready for Growth program
- Introduced the Retail Leases Regulations 2023 on 15 April 2023 to replace the sunseting Retail Leases Regulations 2013
- Promoted the Fair Payment Policy, the Victorian Government's commitment to paying small business invoices with a contract value of less than \$3 million within 10 business days
- Celebrated 20 years since the commencement of the Victorian Small Business Commission. Over its 20 year history, the Commission has responded to 207,000+ enquiries, assisted 33,500+ Victorians who applied for help and has successfully resolved more than 19,500 disputes
- The Victorian Small Business Commission received the national 'Ombudsmen & Commissions Alternative Dispute Resolution Group of the Year' award.

Employment portfolio

Enabled people looking for work through Jobs Victoria initiatives

- More than 18,000 disadvantaged Victorians gained employment with the support of Jobs Victoria services
- Focused efforts on supporting Victoria's most disadvantaged jobseekers, including:
 - women
 - young people
 - people who are culturally and linguistically diverse
 - refugees and humanitarian migrants
 - people in the justice system
 - Aboriginal people
 - people who are long-term unemployed or facing long-term unemployment
 - people with disability
- Supported over 4,700 subsidised jobs for jobseekers through the Jobs Victoria fund, including approximately 60% for women
- Facilitated 230 traineeships through the Youth Employment Scheme, designed to combine paid work experience with study for a certificate level qualification to help forge a career in the public service or similar organisation
- Supported 2250+ workers with information and advice through the Jobs Victoria Local Employment Transition Service (LETS) – helping impacted workers where significant retrenchment or mass worker transition events occur.

Supported Victorian workers through the Sick Pay Guarantee program

- Provided more than 150,000 workers with the opportunity to receive up to 38 hours sick and carer's pay at the national minimum wage, with more than 71,000 workers registered since it began in March 2022.

Increased opportunities for employment and prosperity for Aboriginal Victorians

- Established the new Yuma Yirramboi Council in July 2022 following the completion of the inaugural Victorian Aboriginal Employment and Economic Council term
- Substantial progress in implementing Phase 1 of the *Yuma Yirramboi Strategy*, with activity focused in 4 key areas:
 - First Peoples Tourism Plan and culturally safe employment models
 - Delivering financial literacy training, business mentoring programs and greater employment opportunities for Aboriginal People
 - Growing the Aboriginal business sector and its export readiness
 - Supporting Traditional Owners to set their own self-determined economic priorities
- Supported 14 Aboriginal businesses to participate in trade missions to New Zealand and the US, and supported 2 Traditional Owner representatives to attend the World Indigenous Tourism Conference in Canada
- Progressed DJSIR's Treaty readiness:
 - Provided opportunity for 50 DJSIR staff to undertake the Treaty MicroCert program delivered by the University of Melbourne as part of Yuma Yirramboi implementation
 - Delivered Yarning sessions to 174 DJSIR staff to provide a deeper understanding of the current Treaty landscape in Victoria
 - Provided cultural safety training to staff through the Koorie Heritage Trust. A total of 35 in-person and online training sessions were held, with 350 staff successfully completing the training
 - Engaged the Victorian Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation to deliver 5 cultural safety training sessions to enhance staff understanding of how to work effectively with Aboriginal people

- Supported Aboriginal businesses through targeted sponsorship, including:
 - Ngali – sponsored the First Nations Fashion Runway program, Together We Create, that featured 6 Victorian First Peoples creatives to expand their creative practice into the world of fashion
 - Sponsored Indigenous runway projects with the 'My Spirit, My Country' fashion show featuring First Peoples fashion designers and aspiring models. This event won multiple awards globally including gold at Muse Creative Awards and bronze at the A'Design Awards
 - Cultural exchange to New Zealand with 12 members of the Djirri Djirri dance group participating in the Treaty of Waitangi ceremonies in Paihia.

Training and Skills portfolio

Supported the expansion of eligibility criteria for subsidised training courses

- Increased Skills First subsidies and Free TAFE reimbursement rates in recognition of inflation and rising costs of delivery
- Added 6 courses and 6 short courses to Free TAFE, benefiting Victorians through:
 - boosting the number of Auslan interpreters to make a more inclusive and diverse community
 - supporting the horticulture sector through change to a more skilled and secure workforce
 - addressing shortages in the non emergency patient transport workforce
 - supporting the government priority of responding to family violence
 - supporting demand for the agricultural chemical skill set across multiple regions
 - allowing apprentices and mechanics to upskill to electric and hybrid vehicle platforms
 - supporting government mental health priorities
- Introduced a regional loading to the Free TAFE program delivery in regional areas
- Successfully negotiated a 12-month interim skills agreement on Free TAFE with the Australian Government.

Hosted the Big Build Apprenticeships portal which processed 2,523 expressions of interest for apprenticeships or traineeships on Big Build projects

- Contributed to 821 apprentices and trainees being employed by Group Training Organisations (GTOs) on Big Build sites as of 30 June 2023, noting 24.9% were women, 6.5% had a culturally and linguistically diverse background and 7.4% identified as First Nations people
- Apprenticeships Victoria provided advice on training and employment, safety and workplace concerns, mental and physical wellbeing, housing and financial difficulties, and drug and alcohol issues to 80,477 contacts via Apprenticeship Support Officers.

Worked with TAFEs in a new way to build a stronger, more effective TAFE network

- Provided \$26 million across the TAFE network to support institutes with improving their cyber security resilience, critical IT upgrades, and negotiating and centralising common ICT contracts for work placement and asset management information systems
- Completed the \$20.25 million Learning and Library Centre capital project at South West TAFE's Warrnambool campus and the \$30.11 million Culinary School capital project at The Gordon's Geelong campus, through the \$220 million Building Better TAFE Fund
- Supported practical placement officers across the TAFE network – reducing the mandatory work placement backlog by 50%
- Facilitated image access elevating the quality and accessibility of learning resources across the TAFE network – increasing images purchased by 40% whilst lowering the cost by 10%.

Increased Skills First subsidies and Free TAFE reimbursement rates in recognition of inflation and rising costs of delivery

- Processed almost 2.7 million claims for payments from training providers for \$927 million in Skills First Subsidies – providing funds for 276,059 students
- Delivered the first 2,400 places from the 2021 budget allocation for an additional 4,800 places over 2 years, and contracted delivery of the remaining 2,400 places in 2023.

Supported the network and industry by providing incentives to employ 200 TAFE teachers through the TAFE Teacher Incentive program

- Provided funding through the International Specialised Skills Institute to 15 VET practitioners from Learn Local and registered training providers to undertake applied research through an international fellowship. The Fellowships deepen the expertise of fellows, who disseminate their findings across the VET system and through the VET Development Centre (VDC)
- Oversaw increased participation in the professional learning offered by the VDC across the calendar year from 2,062 in 2021 to 2,141 in 2022; and to 31 May 2023, 1,773 participants had registered for workshops
- Supported operations of the VDC across a program of professional learning focused on 3 streams of activity – VET Teaching Theory and Practice; Quality in Skills First Delivery; and Learn Local.

Promoted training and skills through awards and events

- Secured the hosting rights for the 2023 WorldSkills National Championships – up to 500 competitors from across Australia will showcase their skills in 60+ categories and compete for the title of Australia's best in their respective industries
- Delivered the WorldSkills Team Victoria Training camp in June 2023 – more than 200 competitors, mentors and judges attended the 2-day event hosted across 8 Melbourne metropolitan TAFEs and Registered Training Organisations (RTOs)
- Supported the Adult Community and Further Education Board in holding the annual Learn Local Awards in February 2023. More than 230 people attended to celebrate the success of finalists and winners across 8 award categories

- Hosted the 2022 Victorian Training Awards in September 2022. Several award winners went on to represent Victoria at the Australian Training Awards, with some nominees winning, including the Vocational Student of the Year award and the Excellence in Language, Literacy and Numeracy Practice award.

Supported economic recovery through engagement with government, key sectors and industry

- Delivered the inaugural *Victorian Skills Plan* – providing a skills roadmap detailing state-wide and regional skill challenges and where the jobs are. The plan was developed in collaboration with industry, learners, education providers, government and the community and was launched in August 2022
- Liaised with more than 600 local and regional stakeholders to develop regional skills demand profiles for 7 Victorian regions.

Ensured Victorians have equitable access to quality education and training opportunities

- Launched a pilot of the Online Core Skills Assessment Tool (OCSAT) – delivering a standardised tool for the assessment of literacy, numeracy and digital skills for people seeking to participate in government-subsidised training at TAFEs and Learn Local organisations
- Promoted skills to the Victorian community through the Victorian Skills Gateway which delivered more than 921,000 online sessions, and through the TAFE and Training Line which responded to 13,500+ queries
- Skills and Jobs centres provided support and services in response to 16,616 individual enquiries. More than 13,800 Victorians across the state were supported with independent career advice and assistance.

Higher Education portfolio

Fostered a vibrant university sector that contributes to Victorian Government priorities

- Distributed funding to Victorian universities for capital, applied research and research infrastructure projects through the \$350 million Victorian Higher Education State Investment Fund (VHESIF)
 - The VHESIF was developed in response to the significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Victorian universities
 - The \$350 million fund supports universities with capital works, applied research and research infrastructure focused on boosting Victoria's productivity and the economy as the state recovers from the impacts of COVID-19, which hit universities hard
- Engaged regularly with Victorian universities, including to drive positive change in relation to:
 - Improving safety on campus for students and staff, seeking to ensure students can thrive in an environment free from the threat of sexual discrimination, harassment and assault
 - Addressing issues with respect to insecure work and under-payment of wages
- Actively engaged in the Australian Universities Accord, the national review of the higher education system, to advocate for favourable outcomes for Victoria.

Supported economic recovery and social prosperity by ensuring industry has access to skilled workers and that Victorians have the knowledge, skills and attributes needed now and for the jobs of the future

- Developed the *Clean Economy Workforce Development Strategy for Victoria* as a 10-year framework for investment and planning in the skills and training needed to meet net zero
- Released the *Future of Agriculture Training Review* so that agriculture courses meet the needs of students and employers now and into the future

- Invested \$56.5 million into the Victorian training and skill development ecosystem with 75 new grants across the Workforce Training and Innovation Fund (WTIF), Regional and Specialist Training Fund (RSTF), Workforce Skill Set Fund (WSSF) and Clean Economy Workforce Capacity Building Fund (CEWCBF)
- Prepared and published 40 Victorian purchasing guides to support the implementation of final training products developed under the auspices of the Australian Industry Skills Committee
- Released resources through the VET Shared Learning Resources (VSLR) project for 1,200+ units of competency. TAFEs can access the VSLR to preview and download a wide selection of digital learning resources from several department-funded projects.

Removed barriers to access training for disadvantaged cohorts

- Re-engaged 1,562 disadvantaged Victorians across the state with a pathway to education, training and employment through the Reconnect program
- Ensured that displaced Ukrainian refugees and humanitarian visa holders with study or work rights continued to have access to the Asylum Seeker VET program and government-subsidised Skills First training
- Elevated the Youth Access Initiative profile by expanding eligibility to include unaccompanied humanitarian minors and young people participating in the Children's Court Diversion Service
- Established the Game Changers Peer Mentoring program designed to support the engagement and retention of post-secondary students who have left or are leaving the out-of-home care system.

Trade and Investment portfolio

Trade and global engagement facilitated Victoria's economic growth

- Launched *Global Victoria = Your Export Partner*, outlining Global Victoria's role as the Victorian Government's trade facilitation and promotion agency
- Supported 3,084 Victorian firms to achieve \$704 million in export sales by participating in government programs including:
 - outbound trade missions
 - inbound trade missions
 - one-to-one client facilitation delivered by Melbourne and international staff
 - in-market trade promotion activities
- Delivered 47 outbound and inbound trade missions supporting 600+ Victorian companies – including technology, health and sports, food and fibre, sustainability and advanced manufacturing, and consumer goods and ecommerce – to trade internationally in priority sectors
- Delivered export skills and capability development initiatives for more than 660 clients, supporting them to pursue international opportunities
- Delivered the 2022 Governor of Victoria Export Awards celebrating leading Victorian exporting businesses
- Continued delivering the Global Victoria Trade Alliance, supporting exporters to build knowledge, capabilities and connections via 26 events with alliance partners and supporting 730+ clients
- Finalised the Global Gateway program and confirmed an additional \$37 million of export sales in this financial year, to achieve a total of \$124 million of export sales since 2021 as a direct result of the program
- Supported 129 clients across 9 Global Victoria Women events focused on building the export capabilities and networks of Victorian businesswomen and showcasing their world-leading capabilities to international audiences

- Opened a new Victorian Government Trade and Investment office in Paris in February 2023
- Hosted 35 Victorian Government roundtables with Australian ambassadors and high commissioners, supporting strong collaboration with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Revitalised Victoria's International Education sector

- Developed and launched *Victoria's International Education Recovery Plan 2025*, with a vision to drive recovery and innovation in Victoria's international education sector through to 2025
- Provided information, legal referrals and complex casework support to approximately 1,850 international students, and \$20,915 in financial aid, through the Study Melbourne Hub
- Delivered a range of strength-based employability, entrepreneurship and enrichment initiatives to build social capital and leadership skills to more than 2,500 international students through the Study Melbourne Empowered series
- Implemented 15 grant projects under the Study Melbourne Inclusion program for improved wellbeing and inclusion of international students
- Delivered 14 Student Experience Network events attended by more than 750 industry stakeholders, addressing critical issues such as international student accommodation, wellbeing and employability
- Launched the new International Student Travel Pass, aimed at improving the accessibility and affordability of public transport in Victoria for international students by offering discounts on 3, 6 and 12 month passes for eligible international students in Melbourne and regional Victoria
- Welcomed approximately 10,120 visitors at our offshore Study Melbourne hubs in Kuala Lumpur, Ho Chi Minh City and Shanghai (physical) and South Asia (hybrid). Hosted 225 events, including pre-departure briefings, employability seminars and career talks to support Victoria's current and prospective students and alumni
- Awarded 700+ scholarships to international students enrolled in pathway courses at 18 TAFEs and university partners through the Pathway to Victoria Scholarship program

- Delivered Melbourne EdTech Week to strengthen Victoria's credentials as a leader in edTech, including Melbourne EdTech Summit and EduTECH International Congress and Expo, attended by 8,000+ in-person and 1,000 online participants
- Delivered the 2021–22 Victorian International Education Awards program to recognise excellence amongst Victoria's international students and providers
- Supported the inaugural Quad Fellowship Summit of 100 postgraduate STEM fellows from Australia, India, Japan and the United States, showcasing the state's education, research and commercialisation capability and culture to a global audience
- Established *Victoria's Commitment to Action: Improving International Student Employment Outcomes*, collaborating with an initial 24 employers to promote post-study pathways for global talent while addressing Victoria's skills shortages in select industry sectors
- Continued to support Victoria's 10 universities through the \$50 million International Education Resilience Fund to respond to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic
- Developed over 5,000 welcome packs for education providers to distribute to newly-arrived international students, helping them meet cost-of-living pressures, establish themselves in Melbourne and build familiarity with Study Melbourne
- Delivered 2 inbound familiarisation tours for school counsellors and education agents from Southeast Asia including site visits to Victorian university and TAFE campuses, and an outbound university mission to Vietnam to foster partnerships and build commercial opportunities with key stakeholders
- Developed and launched Phase 1 of the *Only in Melbourne* brand campaign in China and India to drive consideration of Victoria's world-class education offering to potential students and their influencers.

Facilitated investment attraction in Victoria

- Attracted and secured high quality investments that are expected to generate 2,549 new jobs, \$332 million in wages and \$625+ million in innovation expenditure
- The majority of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects attracted aligned with priority sectors including digital technology, renewable energy, advanced manufacturing, health and life sciences, and agri-food. Notable achievements included:
 - Keywords Studios – an Irish global games development company – is doubling its investment in Victoria, and establishing its first centre of excellence for autonomous testing and quality assurance in Melbourne
 - Orsted – a global leader in offshore wind power production from Denmark – is expanding into Australia, choosing Victoria for its Australian headquarters
 - Singapore-based equity investment startup, Seventh Sense will establish an Artificial Intelligence R&D hub in Melbourne, creating 23 jobs
 - UST – a leading digital technology company – has relocated its ANZ headquarters from Sydney to Carlton. It has launched an innovation lab at the University of Melbourne's Melbourne Connect tech hub, creating 250 jobs
 - CI&T – a world-leading Brazilian-based ICT consulting and software development company – will establish its Australian headquarters in Melbourne, creating 70 new jobs
 - Monopoly Dreams' indoor theme park at Melbourne Central – one of 2 such theme parks globally – will augment Melbourne's leisure and recreation mix, creating more than 45 jobs
 - Taiwan's Synnex's smart distribution centre and new Australian headquarters in Oakleigh South represents a capital investment of greater than \$100 million
 - Smart Pension – a UK-based global leader providing services to the finance industry – is locating its APAC hub in Melbourne
 - SunGreen H2's manufacturing and R&D hub in Victoria is creating 30 jobs while developing nanotechnology to improve the efficiency and lower the cost of electrolyser parts used in hydrogen production

- LeadSquared – an Indian technology unicorn (a startup valued at over \$1 billion) – is establishing its Oceania base in Victoria and Melbourne as its global hub for all training needs
- A partnership between Israel’s Sheba Medical Centre, Monash University’s Monash Health and the Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre will explore the possibility of opening an innovation centre in Victoria
- Hudson Institute’s new RNAtest platform in Victoria – through close collaboration between mRNA Victoria and Invest Victoria – is providing world-first innate immune sensing of RNA response as a commercial service to industry
- Neoen – a French-based global leader in exclusive renewable energy production – established a permanent Victoria state office in Melbourne
- The Advanced Air Mobility (AAM) Industry Vision Statement was publicly released in August 2022, demonstrating the Victorian Government’s commitment to supporting the development of an AAM ecosystem.

Provided companies with access to finance and investment

- Continued the delivery of the R&D Cashflow Loans initiative, providing \$50 million in 2-year loans to 58 Victorian SMEs. The initiative enables future-focused companies to progress R&D activity amidst challenging economic conditions, further ensuring that the Victorian innovation ecosystem continues to attract global investment
- Continued the delivery of the \$25 million Venture Growth Fund (VGF) – a venture debt fund that provides scale-up capital to finance company growth, in collaboration with 2 appointed fund managers
- Launched the \$20 million Equity Investment Attraction Fund (EIAF) to prioritise direct equity investments into high-growth companies of strategic interest to Victoria that are looking to scale up their business.

Continued implementation of the CarbonNet project

- Continued delivering the project’s front end engineering design to provide the basic costing and design of the project’s construction stage – to inform final investment decisions and allow for planning, scheduling, regulatory applications and the engagement of foundation customers
- Awarded the first offshore permit for an area straddling both Victorian and Australian waters, developing the regulatory pathway for future carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects needed to decarbonise the Victorian economy
- Conducted comprehensive scientific research and ‘fault seal analysis’ of data collected during the 2020 offshore appraisal well activity which confirmed the suitability of the project’s storage site and the quality of its offshore storage aquifer.

Tourism, Sport and Major Events portfolio

Strengthened Victoria's sport and active recreation sector

- Supported the 141st Stawell Gift carnival, which attracted close to 12,000 attendees and promoted the Grampians region to over 1.025 million viewers through a live national broadcast
- Supported SportNXT 2023 – an international sports business summit that attracted 850+ delegates from 17 countries and promoted Victoria's world-class sport and major event capabilities to a national and international audience
- Supported 95 events through the Significant Sporting Events program, including:
 - Indoor Cricket World Cup
 - Australian Dancesport Championship
 - National Taekwondo Championships
 - FIBA Basketball World Cup Qualifiers
 - Melbourne to Warrnambool Cycling Classic
 - Maurie Plant Athletics Meet – Melbourne
- Attracted record attendances at some of Victoria's major sporting events, including:
 - 2023 Australian Open (839,192)
 - 2023 Formula 1 Australian Grand Prix (444,631)
 - 2022 Australian Football League (AFL) Grand Final (100,024)
- Secured the Australian Open until at least 2046 and the Formula 1 Australian Grand Prix until 2037 in Melbourne
- Completed Australian Football League Women (AFLW) venue upgrades to Ikon Park, Arden Street Oval at North Melbourne Recreation Reserve and Moorabbin Reserve incorporating the Danny Frawley Centre for Health and Wellbeing, and commenced construction at Whitten Oval and Punt Road Oval
- Completed upgrades to AAMI Park and delivered the home of the Matildas – part of the State Football Centre at La Trobe University, Bundoora, in readiness for the 2023 Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Women's World Cup

- Progressed delivery of the \$225 million Marvel Stadium upgrade, noting the partnership with the AFL also secured the AFL Grand Final in Victoria to 2059, AFL investment in community and semi-professional facilities, matches in regional Victoria and sports development initiatives
- Progressed construction on:
 - \$142 million Kardinia Park Stadium Stage 5 redevelopment
 - \$132 million State Basketball Centre redevelopment
 - \$17 million Rugby League State and Community Centre
 - \$33 million State Rugby (union) Centre of Excellence
- Supported the Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) to continue expanding its programs and support an increased number of scholarship holders, many of whom are preparing for the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games
- Implemented 8 community service agreements with professional sporting clubs being piloted to leverage infrastructure investment funding to deliver whole of Victorian community benefits.

Delivered initiatives of the Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan – to grow the visitor economy and create jobs

- Released *Experience Victoria 2033*, a new state-wide master plan that is Victoria's blueprint for industry, investors, operators and governments to catalyse investment in innovative tourism products over the next 10 years
- Continued to deliver on the transition of regional tourism boards into a network of visitor economy partnerships (VEPs). The establishment of VEPs is now progressing across the state
- Launched the Visitor Servicing program to help the Victorian tourism industry deliver innovative visitor information tools that encourage people to stay longer and spend more across the state
- Supported regional tourism boards to create destination management plans, local area action plans, pillar plans and regional workforce plans, and implement a suite of industry development and workforce initiatives

- Launched the Visitor Economy Community Engagement program to build the capacity of industry, councils and regional partners to engage with communities and promote the value of tourism
- Delivered the Young People in Tourism Pilot program in partnership with the Young Tourism Network to engage and develop young tourism professionals and students and promote tourism career pathways
- Supported a delegation of 12 First Peoples-led tourism businesses and Registered Aboriginal Parties to attend the World Indigenous Tourism Summit in Perth to learn and connect with Indigenous tourism challenges and opportunities on a global scale and promote the state as a budding destination for cultural tourism
- Provided funding to 2 Registered Aboriginal Parties through the First Peoples Tourism Pilot to undertake tourism product analysis and develop self-determined cultural tourism plans
- Supported \$310 million of tourism infrastructure and investment projects across metropolitan and regional Victoria through the Tourism Flagship Projects program, Regional Tourism Investment Fund, Enabling Tourism Fund and Regional Tourism Infrastructure Projects program
- Provided targeted support to aid with communication and reignite tourism and events following the floods in October 2022, including funding for the reactivation and promotion of the online platform Click for Vic, as well as support for key local events such as the Fryers Street Food Festival in Shepparton, the Ararat Agricultural Show and Bendigo Agricultural Show
- Continued to support the post-pandemic recovery of major tourism assets Puffing Billy Railway and the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre, enabling them to deliver experiences such as the Puffing Billy Train of Lights and the Connection Experience at the LUME that brings together First Peoples' art, music and culture.

Continued to secure, support and deliver major leisure, cultural, sporting and business events

- Supported the delivery of 40 major events, in collaboration with Visit Victoria, including:
 - ICC Men's T20 World Cup
 - Bledisloe Cup
 - Melbourne Winter Masterpieces ACMI Goddess exhibition
 - Super Rugby Super Round 2023
 - Rising Festival
- Secured 28 international business events, in collaboration with Melbourne Convention Bureau. Events included:
 - Confederation of Asia Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry Conference 2022
 - World Barista Championships and World Brewers Cup 2022
 - SpineWeek 2023
- Delivered 2 new rounds of the National Business Event program with the Melbourne Convention Bureau and Business Events Victoria. Events supported included the Jobs Australia conference; the 2023 Stormwater Victoria Conference in Ballarat; and the Cell Signalling and its Therapeutic Implications conference on the Mornington Peninsula
- Monitored 23 declared major events under the *Major Events Act 2009* including the 2023 Formula 1 Australian Grand Prix, the 2023 Australian Open tennis tournament, 2022 Boxing Day Test, 2023 Rising Festival and the theatre production of *& Juliet*
- Enforced ticket scalping provisions for declared major events by removing more than 1,215 ticket listings from secondary ticketing platforms and issuing 56 penalty infringement notices for breaches of the *Major Events Act 2009*
- Secured a 5-year sponsorship package with Netball Australia, including the 2023 Suncorp Super Netball Grant final, test matches and high-performance training camps; and promotion of Victoria as a tourism destination
- Delivered 34 regional events, in collaboration with Visit Victoria through the Regional Events Fund, including the Kings of Leon concert in Mildura, the Lost Trades Fair in Bendigo and the Cycling Road Nationals in Ballarat
- Supported 122 events across Greater Melbourne through the Small and Medium Events program

- Supported the delivery of Always Live, in collaboration with Visit Victoria and Always Live Limited. The festival showcased more than 570 artists, with 225,000 attendees to 367 free and ticketed shows
- Provided funding to Pride Cup Ltd to deliver LGBTIQ+-inclusive initiatives at the A-League's Pride Cup round including education and awareness to staff and players, community and match day activations and a Pride Village for the 8,000+ people who attended the match.

Creative Industries portfolio

Championed Victoria's industries while growing the creative economy

- Invested more than \$10.6 million in creative individuals and workers. This included support for over 100 Victorian artists and creative groups to bring diverse projects to life with \$2+ million in funding through Round 1 of the new Creative Projects Fund
- Provided investment in the development and presentation of new creative work through Round 2 of the Creative Ventures program, supporting 20 creative teams, from theatre-makers to fashion labels to publishers, with \$3.7 million over 2 years
- Supported music industry professionals through programs including Live Music Restart, Music Works and On the Road Again, providing more than \$11 million to 85 projects and organisations across the Victorian music sector
- Boosted the creative scene in Melbourne's west with \$2.3 million in new funding to present events delivered by up-and-coming and established artists and festivals like Born in a Taxi, Na Djinang Circus, Snuff Puppets and the Melbourne International Comedy Festival
- Celebrated the 40th anniversary of Melbourne Fringe which delivered a record-breaking box office of \$2.5 million and a wider economic impact of nearly \$23 million
- Reinforced Victoria's position as a global design leader through the Victorian Premier's Design Awards. There were 93 finalists over 8 categories and Australia's largest design event, Melbourne Design Week was attended by a record 70,000 people
- Invested in 27 screen projects through the Victorian Screen Incentive and 60 through the Victorian Production Fund, which are expected to generate almost 10,000 Victorian project jobs over the next few years
- Launched the \$5.4 million screen industry skills and training package to support Victorian digital games, TV and film professionals, including the Digital Screen Sector Vocational Training EOI, *Neighbours* skills development program and the *Set Educated* initiative
- Invested \$5.25 million in Melbourne's globally significant digital games industry, including \$2 million to expand Melbourne International Games Week, where a record-breaking 85,000 people participated in 2022, and the international success of Victorian game *Cult of the Lamb* was celebrated
- Led cultural diplomacy initiatives with Victorian Government priority counterparts in Greece, Sichuan and Jiangsu, China, West Java and Yogyakarta, Indonesia and Lombardy, France
- Managed Victorian Government in-and-out bound trade delegations including:
 - 60+ delegates from UNESCO Cities of Literature for its Melbourne conference
 - 30+ Canadian creative businesses visited Victoria
 - 222 delegates from 33 countries attended Melbourne's Australian Performing Arts Market
 - 70+ delegates attended SxSW
 - 80+ companies attended the world's biggest games markets in San Francisco and Cologne
- Unveiled new exhibitions and attractions at Melbourne Museum, including bringing together First Peoples knowledge of nature with creative technology in the immersive exhibition *Tyama* and a new outdoor play-based learning space the Gandel Gondwana Garden
- Progressed design and construction of the \$1.7 billion Melbourne Arts Precinct transformation, with major works getting underway on upgrades to Arts Centre Melbourne's Theatres building
- Established and improved creative spaces – from workshops and collaborative spaces to mobile studios – for 19 organisations through the \$2 million Creative Neighbourhood Infrastructure Support program

- Prepared to open the \$140 million Geelong Arts Centre Little Malop Street redevelopment
- Addressed critical industry skills shortages in regional Victoria, by providing professional training and qualifications for theatre technicians through Tech Connect in 2 regional hubs – Bendigo and Shepparton
- Delivered by Arts Centre Melbourne's RTO, 12 people successfully completing their Certificate IV in Live Production and Technical Services. An additional 34 people participated in the training by undertaking individual units. An accredited Certificate IV level wellbeing unit was delivered for the first time
- Supported the NGV to deliver exhibitions including:
 - *Melbourne Now*, showcasing the work of more than 200 local artists and designers
 - *Alexander McQueen: Mind, Mythos, Muse*, a celebration of the work of the legendary British fashion designer
 - Melbourne Winter Masterpieces exhibitions *The Picasso Century* and *Pierre Bonnard: Designed by India Mahdavi* topped and tailed the year with *The Picasso Century* delivering the highest economic impact in the history of the series with \$91 million being generated for the state
- Brought art to young people across Victoria with the largest ever NGV Kids on Tour program visiting more than 130 venues including galleries, libraries, paediatric hospitals, neighbourhood houses, migrant resource centres and community organisations – from Cobram to Craigieburn and Warrnambool to West Gippsland
- The State Library Victoria welcomed a record 2 million visitors through its doors and delivered the inaugural annual Book Bash program online and live streamed to primary school students in June, reaching 83,000+ students from more than 640 schools.

Community Sport portfolio

Promoted and supported Victoria's local community sport initiatives

- Provided more than \$100 million towards 215 community sport infrastructure projects to help communities transform sports grounds, build female-friendly change rooms, develop exciting play spaces and light up sports fields across the state
- Launched a refreshed *Active Victoria 2022–2026: A Strategic Framework for Sport and Active Recreation in Victoria*
- Launched the Fair Access Policy Roadmap to improve gender equitable access to, and use of, community sports infrastructure, with more than 1,500 stakeholders participating in the 'Education Phase' since its launch in August 2022
- Oversaw Balance the Board policy delivery, with 96% of funded state sport and active recreation bodies meeting minimum requirements for women on boards
- Supported 104 organisations through Change Our Game community activation grants to increase participation, build capability and celebrate the role of women and girls in sport and active recreation
- Supported 30 women pursuing a career in sports media and broadcasting to build knowledge and skills through the Change Our Game Women in Sports Broadcasting program
- Awarded 97 Change Our Game Professional Development scholarships, supporting skill development and retention for women in sport and active recreation across every stage of the career cycle
- Increased impact and engagement on Change Our Game social media and digital channels, with a 14% growth in social media followers, 22% in e-newsletter subscribers and 50% in Change Our Game website users
- Supported 1,288 grants totalling almost \$2.1 million through sporting club grants to make community sport and active recreation more inclusive and accessible, stimulate local economies, build sustainable volunteer opportunities and increase local participation

- Delivered more than 50,000 vouchers in the Get Active Kids voucher program, helping eligible Victorian families with the costs of participating in organised sport and recreation
- Approved 438 one-off grants of \$5,000 each to a total value of \$2.19 million to support Victorian sport and active recreation organisations directly affected by the October 2022 Victorian floods
- Supported 100 state sporting associations, state sport and active recreation bodies, regional sports assemblies and peak bodies with their projects through the Together More Active program – worth more than \$5.5 million – to enhance the capability of the sport and active recreation sector and deliver more inclusive participation opportunities
- Delivered 231 grants totalling almost \$500,000 under the Athlete Pathway Travel Grants program to support Victoria’s emerging athletes, coaches and officials
- Supported 41 sport and active recreation organisations to continue participating after an emergency event under the Emergency Sporting Equipment grant program, for a total of more than \$70,000
- Supported 31 organisations through the Access for All Abilities program with 15 grants worth \$1.5 million, including to state sporting associations, local government areas and specialist community and disability services
- Provided 156 grants valued at over \$159,000 under the Aboriginal Sporting Participation grant program to increase opportunities for Aboriginal Victorians to participate in sport and recreation activities
- Supported 34 organisations with 12 projects through the Preventing Violence Through Sport Grants program, to support the sports sector in creating change in communities to prevent gender-based violence
- Delivered Preventing Violence Through Sport community of practice over 7 sessions with 80+ participants per session. The community of practice was attended by sport and primary prevention sectors to build capacity to prevent gender-based violence

- Delivered an Access for All Abilities community of practice to 80+ people to build the capacity of the sport and active recreation sector to increase the participation of people with disability through a codesign approach
- Delivered over \$210,000 in grants through the Youth Aquatic Accreditation program to support workforce shortages and deliver training for 860+ individuals – 38% of whom work in areas of high disadvantage
- Launched the refreshed Fair Play Code to help all local clubs and participants understand their responsibility in maintaining a safe and welcoming environment for everyone involved in sport.

Suburban Development portfolio

Fostered suburban revitalisation projects

- Supported 8 suburban revitalisation boards chaired by a member of parliament, with representatives from local government, businesses, community organisations and other institutions in Boronia, Lilydale, Melton, Noble Park, Reservoir, Tarneit, Frankston and Broadmeadows
- Delivered investments of \$7 million into 62 suburban revitalisation projects valued at over \$9 million to improve liveability and economic and social outcomes
- Invested almost \$15 million into 324 projects located in 177 suburbs, with a total combined project value of \$31.1 million, including co-investment from local government, community organisations and groups. A total of 174 projects were completed in 2022–2023.

Facilitated metropolitan partnerships

- Supported 6 metropolitan partnerships that engaged 1,171 people across 13 community engagements in regional and local communities. The partnerships advised government on community priorities and drove local action through pilots and projects to test new approaches and develop solutions to local problems
- Supported the metropolitan partnerships to scope and commence 11 projects worth \$2 million to drive local action and build an evidence base for scalable, place-based investments. Projects included Fast-tracking Neighbourhood Batteries and initiatives to address social isolation.

Supported the CBD through Melbourne City Funds

- Stimulated the CBD economy and supported businesses through the Melbourne City Recovery Fund, including support to:
 - activate 67 spaces with pop-up shops, creative offerings and bespoke displays
 - deliver the Business Concierge service, which provides free advice and mentoring for city businesses, reducing the time it takes businesses to start up in the city and supporting them to navigate the CBD's new daily rhythm
- Supported events, activations, innovation projects and public infrastructure works through the Melbourne City Revitalisation Fund, attracting visitors, students and workers to the city, including:
 - Expanding Australia's first dedicated social enterprise precinct at Queen Victoria Market, which will sell goods from up to 100 social enterprises, employing 75 disadvantaged jobseekers
 - Staging RISING Festival 2023 – a major winter drawcard event for Melbourne.

Regional Development portfolio

Delivered community benefits in the Barwon South West Region

- Facilitated the FormFlow housing manufacturing facility in Portland, with funding from the Portland Diversification Fund. The project will transform an unused Portland airport hangar into a \$2.35 million facility capable of producing up to 200 relocatable houses a year for the Glenelg Shire and surrounding regions, creating 50 new jobs and an estimated 150 indirect jobs
- Allocated funding from the Regional Jobs Fund to support:
 - Moolap-based boat manufacturer Edencraft International in installing advanced manufacturing machinery at its workshop to build up to 100 boats per year
 - Prestige Jayco Caravans Geelong in redeveloping its sales centre in Geelong to meet growing demand and create 15 jobs
 - Portarlington manufacturer Think Fencing in expanding its product line and business to help reduce PVC waste going to landfill
- Continued support for Gunditjmara Traditional Owners to develop the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape. The Victorian Government increased its investment in Tae Rak (Lake Condah) with an additional \$7 million for Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation to develop an amphitheatre, yarning circle, boardwalk, and associated interpretation of the World Heritage-listed Tae Rak eel traps
- Achieved significant progress on the Timboon to Port Campbell stage of the 12 Apostles Trail. The project will deliver a 20 km off-road cycling and walking trail which is set to distribute economic benefit from the coastline through to the hinterland and increase visitor yield

- Supported improvements to the town centre of Port Campbell, with \$6 million in funding from the Regional Infrastructure Fund. The project will deliver public improvements in the town's retail, commercial and foreshore area with works on Tregua Street already completed
- Supported construction of 5 affordable housing units at Moyne Koroit Caravan Park, with \$500,000 funding from the Regional Recovery Fund. This will provide local businesses in Moyne Shire with more options to support key seasonal workers in the region.

Delivered community benefits in the Gippsland region

- Supported renovation of the Maffco Brewery & Taphouse, with \$400,000 funding from the Regional Tourism Investment Fund. Up to 15 jobs were created during the renovation and an additional 8 ongoing roles already filled
- Supported the Backyard project at Yes Youth Hub – a community driven space for young people to come together, connect, grow, and have fun – with significant funding from the Living Local – Regional Fund
- Provided grants to various community organisations through the Living Local – Regional Community Grants Fund, to purchase equipment and undertake minor building refurbishments and maintenance works to help them support their local communities. Recipients included:
 - Walhalla Goldfields Railway
 - Gippsland Employment Skills Training Inc. Moe
 - Paynesville Neighbourhood Centre
 - Mirboo North Opportunity Shop
- Supported the \$700,000 expansion of Wood Street Windows in Bairnsdale to increase manufacturing capability by 30% and create 10 jobs
- Facilitated the development of Victoria's first end of life (EOL) solar panel recycling plant in Kilmany, supporting the Latrobe Valley's strategic energy transition and creating 30 jobs. The \$3.65 million facility leverages innovative technology to achieve up to 98% extraction from EOL solar panels, and has a target capacity of 180 kilotonne (kt) of waste processing per annum
- Supported Habitat Creations in progressing a \$600,000 investment to expand their plant nursery at their Yarragon site – the project will create more efficient irrigation systems and improve plant health, while creating up to 8 new jobs in the Latrobe Valley
- Continued to support the Bullock Island Master Plan with funding of \$1.9 million, with upgrades to visitor facilities that will enhance recreational fishing and crabbing activities, supporting the visitor economy in Lakes Entrance and more broadly the Gippsland Lakes
- Supported the Conservation and Land Management program, with \$800,000 funding from the Local Economic Recovery Regional Economic Programs Fund. A total of 20 trainees and 6 school-based trainees aged 14 to 18 participated in the program, with 17 trainees having completed their placements and successfully transitioned into work and/or further education. The program supported over 40 bushfire-impacted landowners and 15 community projects
- Delivered the Metung Hot Springs project, with \$1.5 million in funding each from the Tourism Infrastructure program – Flagship Projects and the Local Economic Recovery Regional Economic Programs Fund – for a total co-investment of \$4.5 million. The project has produced Australia's first hot springs golf course, with 30+ people employed and up to 200 visitors daily
- Supported the University of Melbourne in undertaking a design study for a Smart Geothermal Industrial Loop (SGIL) focusing on industrial zoned areas of Morwell, with funding from the Investment Fast Track Fund. The project aims to sustainably develop and practically use the substantial geothermal resource in the Latrobe Valley to benefit businesses and the community.

Delivered community benefits in the Grampians Region

- Supported the Hammon Park Trailhead project in Creswick, delivering new accessible toilets, picnic and barbecue areas, and a play space for young people
- Supported JG King Pty Ltd to undertake a \$6.5 million investment to establish a new Project Windows and Doors facility in Ballarat that will create 15 jobs and house a modern production line capable of producing High Energy Efficient windows to reduce the heating and cooling requirements of homes and improve their liveability
- Completed works at the Perridak Art Gallery which is run by the Ballarat and District Aboriginal Co-operative (BADAC) and shares Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stories and art with the wider community
- Commenced construction of a culturally safe village for Aboriginal Elders in Ballarat that will be led by BADAC. This independent living community will help BADAC to support Aboriginal people in the Central Highlands to have culturally appropriate supports as they age
- Supported improvements to the Wimmera Riverfront, including creating a new public realm at the southern end of Horsham's main street and the development of an accessible pedestrian and cycling bridge linking the residential areas of Horsham with its central business activity district, schools, and major health precinct
- Supported construction of the Stawell Underground Physics Laboratory, in the disused sections of a working gold mine in Stawell. With a \$5 million investment from both Victorian and Australian governments, a team of scientists and engineers built this ground-breaking laboratory one kilometre underground in the search to discover the elusive nature of dark matter
- Supported construction of an on-site water retarding basin, pump system and earthworks on a 1.7-kilometre table at the Bannockburn Southwest Industrial Estate, with \$2 million funding from the Regional Infrastructure Fund. This investment will unlock Stage 1 of the Southwest Industrial Estate adjacent to the existing industrial estate at Bannockburn. The expansion addresses a critically short supply of industrial-zoned land in the area and will attract new and expanding businesses into approximately 70 lots on 21 hectares
- Supported revitalisation of the suburb of Sebastopol in Ballarat through 13 projects that have delivered extensive tree planting, street landscaping and new infrastructure including a skate facility, basketball court at MR Power Park and additional lighting to support the junior soccer teams at St George's Reserve.

Delivered community benefits in the Hume Region

- Supported local communities through several significant events including the October 2022 floods
- Delivered 48 community-based projects to enhance the liveability of the region, including:
 - completing Shepparton's Maude St Mall
 - Mansfield Autism Statewide Service's 'Operation Gamechanger'
 - Great Victorian Rail Trail art installations
 - Stage 2 of the Great River Road project in the Upper Murray
- Supported the continued growth of iconic visitor economy projects such as Ride High Country and Prosecco Road. Activated 13 projects from Round 2 of Ride High Country with many completed over the year, adding to the regional visitor economy. The program has attracted and supported more than \$5 million in investment by the private sector in cycle tourism development across Northeast Victoria, creating an estimated 70 jobs

- Delivered the final portion of \$18.9 million of funding for the region's 5 alpine resorts, with funding over the past 3 years supporting 9 key projects to continue the resorts' growth and development through improved infrastructure and amenity, and strengthening both green and white season product offers
- Supported the final stages of delivery of the Mt Buller Electricity Upgrade project – one of 9 key alpine resort projects. The \$3.8 million project received \$3.6 million from Regional Development Victoria (RDV) and has delivered vital additional electricity capacity to Mt Buller, enabling consistent and continued operation and expansion of the snowmaking system, accommodation, and visitor attractions
- Continued to support the ongoing growth and development of the region's food and fibre industry through key Regional Jobs Fund projects including:
 - significant glasshouse developments with Cannatrek, Flavorite and Katunga Fresh
 - expansion of Nestle's confectionery operations in Broadford
 - expansion of Unilever's mayonnaise operation in Tatura
- Supported funding for the Goulburn Murray Woka Yurringa Energy Feasibility Study which lays out the opportunity for a game-changing Aboriginal-owned renewable energy development in the region – providing a circular economy and clean energy solution to support decarbonisation of industry in the region, while also creating opportunities for the agriculture sector, local employment, and engagement with the Indigenous community.

Delivered community benefits in the Loddon Mallee Region

- Continued delivery of Galkangu Bendigo GovHub in partnership with Development Victoria and builders Icon Fairbrother, working alongside Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation and Traditional Owners – housing up to 1,000 Victorian Government and City of Greater Bendigo (CoGB) employees, the GovHub will provide a centrally located, one-stop-shop for community access to government services
- Supported the Central Goldfields Shire Council in transforming the Maryborough Railway Station, with \$1.8 million in funding from the Regional Infrastructure Fund
- Supported the CoGB to prepare for the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct. CoGB has purchased 155 hectares of the 294-hectare site on the outskirts of Marong to be developed as an employment precinct and provide critical industrial land for the growing city
- Supported the CoGB to finalise designs and progress its planning for the Bendigo Art Gallery redevelopment. RDV support enabled the development of comprehensive designs and planning activities
- Revitalised the Central Goldfields Art Gallery, with \$1.7 million in funding from the Regional Infrastructure Fund and the Regional Tourism Investment Fund – transforming the aging building by merging the historic elements of the 19th century fire station into a contemporary public art gallery
- Supported Mildura Regional Development and the Murrayville community to provide the region with an accessible fuel supply for residents, business, and farming, and to encourage visitation. The unmanned fuel station will be open to the public in October 2023 and feature an all-weather platform, large tanks, payment terminals and a formal vehicle access road

- Supported the Mountain Distilling Company in investing \$1.2 million to expand the Mountain Distilling Equipment gin and whiskey distillery at New Gisborne, with funding from the Regional Jobs Fund. The project will create 17 jobs in the Macedon Ranges
- Completed the new Bendigo Planetarium at the Discovery Science and Technology Centre, with \$200,000 funding from the Regional Tourism Investment Fund. Centred around a state-of-the-art dome theatre displaying high-resolution images of planets and the cosmos, the new planetarium is expected to attract more than 14,000 new visitors to the region
- Delivered the community-led Romsey Ecotherapy Park, with artworks and other elements designed to engage all the senses to promote health and wellbeing. The project, delivered with \$600,000 in funding from the Regional Infrastructure Fund, created up to 12 jobs during construction and is expected to create flow-on opportunities for local businesses through increased visitation.

Continued to provide Emergency Management support

- Delivered the *2023–24 Food and Grocery Sector Resilience Plan* following collaboration with the sector to share and grow resilience initiatives and consider risks
- Established the DJSIR Emergency Management Leadership Committee to oversee emergency management and resilience strategic planning and reform
- Developed the *DJSIR Emergency Management Strategy* that identifies the emergency and resilience setting the department aligns with, supported by delivery of the annual activity cycle
- Delivered 24/7 DJSIR State Agency Commander and State Duty Officer responsibilities as part of the whole-of-government approach for emergency management response. This included deployment of liaison officers to the State Control Centre for 50 days during major emergencies.

Delivered community benefits through the Latrobe Valley Authority

- Supported the Ladder Step Up Latrobe Valley program, assisting young people into employment or to re-engage with secondary or vocational education. Ladder has supported 226 young people, 80 of whom have found employment post program and 61 have re-engaged with education
- Funded the Gippsland Trade and Labour Council (GTLC) to deliver an inclusive employment and workforce transition (IEWT) project for vulnerable community cohorts. The initial focus is on giving young people (aged 16 to 25) pre-apprenticeship skills and qualifications to make them job ready for the domestic construction industry. GTLC registered 190 participants in the IEWT project, with:
 - 6 securing permanent employment
 - 6 gaining part-time jobs
 - 20 acquiring casual work
 - 4 getting apprenticeships
- Led the development of the *Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Transition Plan* – setting out a shared community vision for a thriving region in 2035, including opportunities for a strong, diversified economy and job creation in industries that will have a long-term future in Gippsland as the region undergoes significant change
- Commissioned and released 2 significant reports:
 - *Gippsland Regional Labour Force Participation Report* – researches factors influencing labour force participation in Gippsland and makes recommendations of interventions that will increase participation among specific groups
 - *Gippsland Energy Skills Mapping Report* – maps the current skills of Gippsland's energy workforce and how they align with the needs of future projects in Gippsland. The recommendations from this report resulted in a \$3 million funding allocation for Stage 1 of the Asia Pacific Renewable Energy Training Centre (APRETC) Gippsland at the Morwell Innovation Centre in the 2023–24 Victorian State Budget.

Commonwealth Games Delivery portfolio

Established governance arrangements for the games

- Formally established the Victoria 2026 Commonwealth Games Organising Committee in December 2022, with headquarters in Geelong.

Progressed development of games infrastructure

- Progressed games village design and procurement activity in close consultation with local government, Traditional Owners and key stakeholders, following the Victorian Government's announcement of games village sites in Geelong, Bendigo, Ballarat, and Morwell
- Invited a shortlist of builders to participate in a staged Request for Proposal process for houses and townhouses and a shortlist of contractors to deliver the civil works across games village sites
- Released an Expression of Interest for head contractors to complete the \$150 million upgrade to Ballarat's Eureka Stadium to host athletics, and the \$292 million development of facilities in Waurun Ponds to host gymnastics and weightlifting and Armstrong Creek to host aquatics.

Engaged with partners, stakeholders and communities

- Hosted the Commonwealth Games Partnership Forum at the Melbourne Cricket Ground in August 2022, bringing together more than 150 partners including regional councils, regional tourism boards, commerce and business groups from the regional hubs, regional higher education sector, tourism associations, Traditional Owner groups and the sport and recreation sector
- Established Hub Delivery Partnership groups in each host community. The groups met monthly to provide strategic direction and oversight on planning and delivery matters at a local level.

Commonwealth Games Legacy portfolio

Identified long term benefits of games infrastructure and programs

- During the Closing Ceremony at the Birmingham Commonwealth Games, Gunaikurnai, Dja Dja Wurrung, Wadawurrung and Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representatives invited the Commonwealth to their lands
- A First Peoples Leadership Group was established as a sub-committee of the Organising Committee Board to ensure a self-determined approach to the development of initiatives supporting First Peoples.

Outdoor Recreation portfolio

Supported outdoor recreation in Victoria

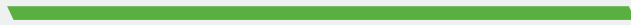
- Delivered \$2 million of initiatives and grants to support the Sustainable Hunting Action Plan, including:
 - development information resources
 - delivery of community workshops
 - research initiatives
 - construction of hen houses to support native bird breeding on parks and wetlands
- Delivered the Kangaroo Harvesting Plan to ensure Victoria's kangaroo population is sustainable, as part of a long-term partnership with the Game Management Authority to ensure consistency and regularity of service delivery
- Supported the operations of the Game Management Authority and the Victorian Fisheries Authority to create sustainable recreation opportunities for Victorians and provide regulation and compliance services.



SECTION:

Financial performance

02





Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Secretary of the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions

Opinion	<p>I have audited the financial report of the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (the department) which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance sheet as at 30 June 2023 • comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended • statement of changes in equity for the year then ended • cash flow statement for the year then ended • notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies • accountable officer's and chief finance officer's declaration. <p>In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the department as at 30 June 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> and applicable Australian Accounting Standards.</p>
Basis for opinion	<p>I have conducted my audit in accordance with the <i>Audit Act 1994</i> which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the <i>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report</i> section of my report.</p> <p>My independence is established by the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i>. My staff and I are independent of the department in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants</i> (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.</p> <p>I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.</p>
Secretary's responsibilities for the financial report	<p>The Secretary of the department is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>, and for such internal control as the Secretary determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>In preparing the financial report, the Secretary is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.</p>

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Secretary
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Secretary's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the department's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

MELBOURNE
27 September 2023



Roberta Skliros
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

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The Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR) has presented its audited general-purpose financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2023 in the following structure to provide users with information about the Department's stewardship of resources entrusted to it.

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Accountable Officer's and Chief Financial Officer's declaration

The attached financial statements for the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2023 and the financial position of the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions as at 30 June 2023.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

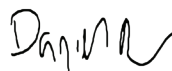
We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 25 September 2023.



Tim Ada
Secretary

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions

25 September 2023
Melbourne



Daniel Rodger
Acting Chief Finance Officer

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions

25 September 2023
Melbourne

Comprehensive operating statement ⁽ⁱ⁾ for the financial year ended 30 June 2023

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2023	2022
Continuing operations			
Revenue and income from transactions			
Output appropriations	2.3	3,825,952	10,824,626
Sale of goods and services	2.4.2	10,052	29,756
Grants	2.4.1	280,147	219,708
Other income	2.4.3	19,910	20,725
Total revenue and income from transactions		4,136,061	11,094,815
Expenses from transactions			
Grants	3.2	(2,926,786)	(9,892,275)
Employee benefits	3.3.1	(488,156)	(577,228)
Depreciation and amortisation	5.1.2	(32,410)	(48,844)
Other operating expenses	3.4	(555,602)	(454,254)
Total expenses from transactions		(4,002,954)	(10,972,601)
Net result from transactions		133,107	122,214
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net (loss)/gain on non-financial assets	9.2	(146)	1,382
Net loss on financial instruments	9.2	(815)	(27,537)
Other gain from other economic flows	9.2	441	8,966
Total other economic flows included in net result		(520)	(17,189)
Net result from continuing operations		132,587	105,025
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result			
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus		1,054	–
Total other economic flow – other comprehensive income		1,054	–
Comprehensive result		133,641	105,025

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

(i) This format is aligned to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2023 ⁽ⁱ⁾

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2023	2022
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3.1	322,133	416,760
Receivables	6.1	582,675	856,808
Investments		3,261	1,681
Total financial assets		908,069	1,275,249
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	1,152,794	1,598,295
Other non-financial assets	6.3	3,129	13,246
Total non-financial assets		1,155,923	1,611,541
Total assets		2,063,992	2,886,790
Liabilities			
Payables	6.2	405,024	382,783
Borrowings	7.1	74,031	505,504
Employee provisions	3.3.2	79,815	135,059
Other provisions	6.4	3,266	30,690
Total liabilities		562,136	1,054,036
Net assets		1,501,856	1,832,754
Equity			
Contributed capital	9.4	1,012,685	1,479,014
Accumulated surplus		383,104	49,969
Physical asset revaluation surplus		106,067	303,771
Net worth		1,501,856	1,832,754

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

(i) This format is aligned to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

Cash flow statement ⁽ⁱ⁾

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from Victorian Government		3,616,830	10,771,916
Receipts from other entities		328,952	243,933
Goods and Services Tax recovered from the ATO ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾		267,450	247,197
Sale of services		10,052	29,756
Interest received		7,725	2,570
Total receipts		4,231,009	11,295,372
Payments			
Payments of grants and other transfers		(2,847,858)	(9,846,715)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,126,040)	(1,227,225)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(13,467)	(26,221)
Total payments		(3,987,364)	(11,100,161)
Net cash flows from operating activities	7.3.2	243,645	195,211
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3,662	1,380
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(239,014)	(36,179)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(235,352)	(34,799)

Cash flow statement ⁽ⁱ⁾

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

		(\$ thousand)	
	Note	2023	2022
Cash flows from financing activities			
Owner contributions by Victorian Government		325,626	209,667
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio		(247,964)	(274,540)
Cash received from activities transferred in – machinery of government changes		63,300	–
Cash transferred on activities transferred out – machinery of government changes		(198,299)	–
Repayments of borrowings		(45,582)	(107,632)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(102,920)	(172,505)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(94,627)	(12,093)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		416,760	428,853
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7.3.1	322,133	416,760

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

(i) This format is aligned to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

(ii) Goods and Services Tax (GST) recovered/(paid) to the ATO is presented on a net basis.

Statement of changes in equity⁽ⁱ⁾

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023

	(\$ thousand)				
	Note	Physical asset revaluation surplus	Contributed capital	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit)	Total
Balance at 1 July 2021		303,771	1,556,259	(55,056)	1,804,974
Net result for the year		–	–	105,025	105,025
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio	9.4	–	(274,540)	–	(274,540)
Capital appropriations	2.3	–	209,667	–	209,667
Return of capital	9.4	–	(12,372)	–	(12,372)
Balance at 30 June 2022		303,771	1,479,014	49,969	1,832,754
Net result for the year		–	–	132,587	132,587
Sec 53(b) entity no longer consolidated	9.4	–	(4,629)	1,790	(2,839)
Transfer of revaluation reserve to accumulated surplus		(198,758)	–	198,758	–
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio	9.4	–	(247,964)	–	(247,964)
Capital appropriations	2.3	–	325,626	–	325,626
Revaluation increment		1,054	–	–	1,054
Administrative restructure – net assets received	9.4	–	267,346	–	267,346
Administrative restructure – net assets transferred	9.4	–	(806,708)	–	(806,708)
Balance at 30 June 2023		106,067	1,012,685	383,104	1,501,856

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

(i) This format is aligned to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

1. About This Report

As a result of a machinery of government (MoG) change effective on 1 January 2023, the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) was renamed as the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR). DJSIR is an administrative agency acting on behalf of the Crown. These annual financial statements represent the audited general purpose financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Due to the machinery of government changes, the disclosed amounts 2022–23 are not directly comparable with the amounts in 2021–22. The details of the functions that were transferred as part of the machinery of government changes are included in Note 4.3 Restructuring of administrative arrangements.

A description of the nature of its operations and its principal activities is included in the **Report of operations**, which does not form part of these financial statements.

Basis of accounting preparation and measurement

These financial statements are in Australian dollars and the historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured on a different basis.

The accrual basis of accounting has been applied in preparing these financial statements, whereby assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 *Contributions*, contributions by owners (that is, contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of DJSIR.

Additions to net assets which have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions to or distributions by owners have also been designated as contributions by owners.

Transfers of net assets arising from administrative restructures are treated as distributions to or contributions by owners. Transfers of net liabilities arising from administrative restructures are treated as distributions to owners.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. The significant judgements made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements are disclosed. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision. Judgements and assumptions made by management in applying Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates are disclosed in the notes under the heading: 'Significant judgements or estimates'.

These financial statements cover DJSIR as an individual reporting entity including the functions that were transferred in and out as a result of the machinery of government changes detailed in Note 4.3.

The following section 53(1)(b) entities have been transferred out as a result of the machinery of government change effective on 1 January 2023 with the exception of Secretary, Project Development. The results of these entities have been consolidated into DJSIR's financial statements for the half year from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022, pursuant to a determination made by the Assistant Treasurer under section 53(1)(b) of the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA). These agencies are reported in aggregate and are not controlled by DJSIR.

- The Rural Assistance Commissioner
- Victorian Racing Tribunal
- Victorian Racing Integrity Board
- Racing Integrity Commissioner
- Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority

Section 53(1)(b) entity Secretary, Project Development was included into DJSIR for the full financial year. There were no section 53(1)(b) entities transferred into DJSIR from the machinery of government changes.

In preparing consolidated financial statements for DJSIR, all material transactions and balances between consolidated entities are eliminated.

Compliance information

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the FMA and applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AASs) which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). In particular, they are presented in a manner consistent with the requirements of AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

Where appropriate, those AASs paragraphs applicable to not-for-profit entities have been applied. Accounting policies selected and applied in these financial statements ensure that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

Rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest \$1 000, unless otherwise stated. Figures in the financial statements may not equate due to rounding. Refer to Note 9.14 for a style convention guide and explanation of minor discrepancies resulting from rounding.

2. Funding Delivery of Our Services

Introduction

DJSIR is firmly focused on driving a strong and resilient economy that benefits all Victorians – by creating more opportunities for people through jobs and skills; supporting businesses and industries to grow and prosper; and building vibrant communities and regions. To enable DJSIR to fulfil its objective and provide outputs as described in Note 4 – Disaggregated financial information by output, it receives income (predominantly accrual based parliamentary appropriations).

Structure

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

2.1 Summary of revenue and income that funds the delivery of our services

	Note	(\$ thousand)	
		2023	2022
Output appropriation	2.3	3,825,952	10,824,626
Grants	2.4.1	280,147	219,708
Sale of goods and services	2.4.2	10,052	29,756
Other income	2.4.3	19,910	20,725
Total revenue and income from transactions		4,136,061	11,094,815

Revenue and income that fund delivery of DJSIR's services are accounted for consistently with the requirements of the relevant accounting standards disclosed in the following notes.

2.2 Appropriations

Once annual Parliamentary appropriations are applied by the Treasurer, they become controlled by DJSIR and are recognised as income when applied for the purposes defined under the relevant Appropriations Act.

Output appropriations: Income from the outputs DJSIR provides to the Government is recognised when those outputs have been delivered and the relevant minister has certified delivery of those outputs in accordance with specified performance criteria.

Other forms of appropriation includes 'Additions to the Net Assets Base' (ATNAB) that provides for an increase in the net capital base and 'Payments on behalf of the State' (POBOS). POBOS is an appropriation which provides for payments to be made on behalf of the State. These payments are not related to the direct provision of outputs of DJSIR.

2.3 Summary of compliance with annual Parliamentary appropriations

The following table discloses the details of the various annual Parliamentary appropriations received by DJSIR for the year.

In accordance with accrual output-based management procedures, 'provision of outputs' and 'additions to net assets' are disclosed as 'controlled' activities of DJSIR. Administered transactions are those that are undertaken on behalf of the State over which DJSIR has no control or discretion.

	(\$ thousand)	
	Appropriations Act	
	Annual Appropriation ⁽ⁱ⁾	Advance from Treasurer
2023		
Controlled		
Provision for outputs	2,752,483	822,394
Additions to net assets	212,942	277,556
Administered		
Payments made on behalf of the State	94,563	3,035
2023 total	3,059,988	1,102,985
2022		
Controlled		
Provision for outputs	2,433,481	5,543,213
Additions to net assets	186,516	62,510
Administered		
Payments made on behalf of the State	76,712	9,697
2022 total	2,696,709	5,615,420

(i) Annual appropriation reflects the parliamentary appropriations received by DJSIR as per the published 2022–23 Appropriation Bill.

(ii) The Machinery of Government changes were effective from 1 January 2023.

(iii) The variance is primarily due to:

- budget updates being made during the financial year to rephase \$227m funding from 2022–23 into future years to align budget with initiative milestones, including for Jobs Victoria and Local Community Sports initiatives;
- \$137.1 million underspend in Treasurer's Advances and other adjustments, including a request for carryover of appropriations, to reflect agreed changes in committed projects milestones across financial years; and
- the application of \$145m Depreciation Equivalent Funding as an alternative to asset appropriation.

(\$ thousand)						
Financial Management Act						
Section 29	Section 30	Section 32	Net Machinery of Government Changes ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Total Parliamentary authority	Appropriations applied	Variance ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
248,779	(2,886)	31,639	581,139	4,433,549	3,825,952	607,597
–	2,886	–	2,909	496,293	325,626	170,667
–	–	–	–	97,598	97,184	414
248,779	–	31,639	584,048	5,027,440	4,248,762	778,678
3,218,345	(10,203)	12,739	–	11,197,576	10,824,626	372,950
25,400	6,142	–	–	280,567	209,667	70,900
–	4,061	–	–	90,470	89,468	1,002
3,243,745	–	12,739	–	11,568,613	11,123,761	444,852

2.4 Revenue and income from transactions

2.4.1 Grants

DJSIR has determined that all grant income is recognised as income of not-for-profit entities in accordance with AASB 1058, except for grants that are enforceable and with sufficiently specific performance obligations.

Income from grants without any sufficiently specific performance obligations, or that are not enforceable, is recognised when DJSIR has an unconditional right to receive cash which usually coincides with receipt of cash. On initial recognition of the asset, DJSIR recognises any related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets, and revenue ('related amounts') in accordance with other Australian Accounting Standards. Related amounts may take the form of:

- a) contributions by owners, in accordance with AASB 1004;
- b) revenue or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer, in accordance with AASB 15;
- c) a lease liability in accordance with AASB 16;
- d) a financial instrument, in accordance with AASB 9;
- e) a provision, in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Income received for specific purpose grants for on-passing is recognised simultaneously as the funds are immediately on passed to the relevant recipient entities on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

2.4.2 Sale of goods and services

The sale of goods and services are transactions that DJSIR has determined to be classified as revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with AASB 15.

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. DJSIR recognises revenue when it transfers control of a good or service to the customer, i.e. when, or as, the performance obligations for the sale of goods and services to the customer are satisfied.

Customers obtain control of the supplies and consumables at a point in time when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at their premises.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied when the service is completed; and over time when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the service as it is provided.

Customers are invoiced and revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered and accepted by customers. For services rendered, where customers simultaneously receive and consume the services as it is provided, revenue is recognised progressively as contract assets until the customer is subsequently invoiced in accordance with the terms of the service agreement. For other customers that are only able to consume the services when they have been completed, revenue is only recognised upon completion and delivery of the services. In rare circumstance where there may be a change in the scope of services provided, the customer will be provided with a new contract for the additional services to be rendered and revenue is recognised consistent with accounting policy above.

2.4.3 Other income

TOTAL OTHER INCOME

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Regulatory charges, fees and fines	8,649	9,247
Interest income	7,725	2,571
Miscellaneous income	3,536	8,907
Total other income	19,910	20,725

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

Contributions of resources provided free of charge or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the recipient obtains control over the resources, irrespective of whether restrictions or conditions are imposed over the use of the contributions.

The exception to this would be when the resource is received from another government department (or agency) as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements, in which case such a transfer will be recognised at its carrying value in the transferring department or agency as a capital contribution transfer.

2.5 Annotated income

DJSIR is permitted under section 29 of the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA) to have certain income annotated to the annual appropriation. The income which forms part of a section 29 agreement is recognised by DJSIR as an administered item and the receipts paid into the consolidated fund. If a section 29 agreement is in place, the relevant appropriation item (Note 2.3) will be increased by the equivalent amount at the point of income recognition.

The following is a listing of the FMA section 29 annotated income agreements approved by the Treasurer. The annotated income amounts are not directly comparable due to the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

	(\$ thousand)	
	Actual	
	2023	2022
User charges, sale of goods and services		
Agriculture and Veterinary Chemical Permits	1,088	1,609
Bioscience Research Centre – La Trobe contribution to quarterly services payments	779	2,297
Commercial Forest	–	442
Cooperative Research Centre Contributions	31	215
Fisheries Cost Recovery	2,027	–
Fisheries Research and Experimental Projects – Industry Contributions	165	–
Fisheries Third Party Rental Revenue	2,633	–
FutureMAX biosecurity technology platform	54	–
Gardiner Foundation Contributions	–	34
Livestock Electronic Tags	4,378	11,582
National Bee Pest Surveillance Program	101	144
National Forest Pest Surveillance Program	5	–
New and Emerging Plant Industries	2	21
New Seasonal Agriculture Workforce – Industry Contribution	–	1,970
Paper Australia Pulpwood Agreement	–	28,356
Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response program	–	1,258
Research Activities for University of Melbourne	–	88
Research and Development Corporations Contributions	11,721	30,427
Research and Experimental Projects – Industry Contributions	3,664	7,294
Seafood Industry Bodies Levy	840	–
Victorian Racing Tribunal (VRT) and the Victorian Racing Integrity Board (VRIB)	579	1,041
	28,067	86,778

	(\$ thousand)	
	Actual	
	2023	2022
Commonwealth payments		
Albury Wodonga Regional Deal	1,450	215
Australian Teletrial Program	1,365	1,241
Dairy Sector Digital Export Risk Assurance Diagnostic	–	150
Encourage more clinical trials	4	88
Farm Forestry Program of Works	–	250
Future Drought Fund – Farm Business Resilience	44	–
Geelong City Deal	4,895	19,016
Infrastructure Investment Program – Rail – Ballarat Freight Hub	894	–
LaTrobe University Sports Park Stage 3 (Home of the Matildas)	7,500	–
National Plant Health Surveillance Program	–	160
National Skills and Workforce Development SPP	198,870	–
On-farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate	–	906
Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response program	–	11,035
Plant and Exotic Disease Preparedness and Eradication	–	130
Support for businesses impacted by COVID-19 lockdowns	–	3,066,191
	215,022	3,099,382
Municipal payments		
Domestic Animals Act	–	1,018
Geelong City Deal	–	1,100
State Basketball Centre	–	25,400
	–	27,518
Total annotated income agreements	243,089	3,213,678

3. The Cost of Delivering Services

Introduction

This section provides an account of the expenses incurred by DJSIR in delivering services and outputs. In Note 2 – Funding delivery of our services, the funds that enable the provision of services were disclosed. Note 4 – Disaggregated financial information by output, discloses aggregated information in relation to the income and expenses by output.

Structure

- 3.1 Expenses incurred in delivery of services
- 3.2 Grant expenses
- 3.3 Employee benefits
- 3.4 Other operating expenses

3.1 Expenses incurred in delivery of services

	Note	(\$ thousand)	
		2023	2022
Grant expenses	3.2	(2,926,786)	(9,892,275)
Employee benefits	3.3	(488,156)	(577,228)
Other operating expenses	3.4	(555,602)	(454,254)
Total expenses incurred in delivery of services		(3,970,544)	(10,923,757)

The above table excludes depreciation and amortisation expenses which are separately shown in Note 5.1.2.

3.2 Grant expenses

Grant expenses

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Grants to portfolio agencies		
Creative Victoria agencies	(290,812)	(242,418)
Visit Victoria	(164,816)	(169,443)
Training, Skills and Higher Education services ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(559,450)	–
Other grants to portfolio agencies	(420,036)	(313,889)
Total grants to portfolio agencies	(1,435,114)	(725,750)
Grants to local government		
Local government ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(301,226)	(398,316)
Total grants to local government	(301,226)	(398,316)
Grants and other transfers to state government departments and associated entities outside portfolio		
Other state government departments and associated entities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(62,496)	(114,388)
Total grants and other transfers to state government departments and associated entities outside portfolio	(62,496)	(114,388)
Grants to external organisations and individuals		
Circuit Breaker Business Support Packages ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	(6,941,538)
Business Support ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	(39,040)
Flood Recovery	(33,000)	–
Coronavirus (COVID-19) direct response ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	(481,717)
Working for Victoria ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	(6,413)
Financial Assistance for sport due to the impact of COVID-19 ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	(150,000)
Other coronavirus (COVID-19) grants ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	(24,673)
Other non-government agencies	(1,094,951)	(1,010,440)
Total grants to external organisations and individuals	(1,127,951)	(8,653,821)
Total grants and other transfers	(2,926,786)	(9,892,275)

(i) The various Circuit Breaker Support Packages and COVID-19 business support grant programs, only relates to FY2021–22, no such grants were available in FY2022–23.

(ii) The grants payments disclosed in 2022–23 and 2021–22 are not directly comparable due to the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023. They include TAFE and other education services grants transferred in from Department of Education; and local government grants transferred out to Department of Government Services.

Grant expenses are contributions of DJSIR's resources to another party for specific or general purposes where there is no expectation that the amount will be repaid in equal value (either by money, goods or services).

Grants can either be operating or capital in nature. Grants can be paid as general purpose grants, which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

Grant expenses are recognised in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable. Grants can take the form of money, assets, goods, services or forgiveness of liabilities.

3.3 Employee benefits

3.3.1 Employee benefits in the comprehensive operating statement

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave and on-costs	(447,441)	(513,742)
Termination benefits	(6,290)	(17,066)
Defined contribution superannuation expense	(33,509)	(44,238)
Defined benefit superannuation expense	(916)	(2,183)
Total employee benefits	(488,156)	(577,228)

Employee expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, termination payments and WorkCover premiums.

The amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement in relation to superannuation is employer contributions for members of both defined benefit and defined contribution superannuation plans that are paid or payable during the reporting period.

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Termination benefits are recognised when DJSIR is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. The Early Retirement Scheme (voluntary) payment to eligible employees who sought to retire early that was implemented in 2021–22 was finalised in 2022–23.

3.3.2 Employee benefits in the balance sheet

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave (LSL) for services rendered to the reporting date and recorded as an expense during the period the services are delivered.

PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Current provisions		
Employee benefits		
Annual leave		
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle within 12 months	14,621	23,888
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle after 12 months	12,887	21,224
Long service leave		
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle within 12 months	4,680	9,859
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle after 12 months	22,893	47,305
	55,081	102,276
Provisions related to employee benefit on-costs		
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle within 12 months	3,219	5,383
– Unconditional and expected to wholly settle after 12 months	5,865	10,869
	9,085	16,252
Total current provisions	64,166	118,528
Non-current provisions		
Employee benefits – long service leave	13,451	14,280
Provisions for on-costs	2,198	2,251
Total non-current provisions	15,649	16,531
Total provisions for employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	79,815	135,059

(i) The provisions for employee benefits disclosed in 2022–23 and 2021–22 are not directly comparable due to the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave: Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and on-costs) are recognised as part of the employee benefit provision as current liabilities, because DJSIR does not have an unconditional right to defer settlements of these liabilities.

The liability for salaries and wages are recognised in the balance sheet at remuneration rates which are current at the reporting date. As DJSIR expects the liabilities to be wholly settled within 12 months of reporting date, they are measured at undiscounted amounts.

The annual leave liability is classified as a current liability and measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid, as DJSIR does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and it is not considered probable that the average sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as it is taken.

Employment on-costs such as payroll tax, workers compensation, mental health and well-being surcharge and superannuation are not employee benefits. They are disclosed separately as a component of the provision for employee benefits when the employment to which they relate has occurred.

Unconditional LSL is disclosed as a current liability; even where DJSIR does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months because it will not have the unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement should an employee take leave within 12 months.

The components of this current LSL liability are measured at:

- undiscounted value – if DJSIR expects to wholly settle within 12 months; or
- present value – if DJSIR does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

Conditional LSL is disclosed as a non-current liability. There is a conditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement until the employee has completed the requisite years of service. This non-current LSL is measured at present value.

Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of non-current LSL liability is recognised as a transaction, except to the extent that a gain or loss arises due to changes in bond interest rates for which it is then recognised as an 'other economic flow' in the net result.

3.3.3 Superannuation contributions

Employees of DJSIR are entitled to receive superannuation benefits and DJSIR contributes to both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The defined benefit plans provide benefits based on years of service and final average salary.

Superannuation contributions paid or payable for the reporting period are included as part of employee benefits in the comprehensive operating statement of DJSIR.

DJSIR does not recognise any liability in respect of the defined benefit plans because the entity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees; its only obligation is to pay superannuation contributions as they fall due. The Department of Treasury and Finance recognises and discloses the State's defined benefit liabilities in its financial statements as an administered liability.

The name, details and amounts expensed in relation to the major employee superannuation funds and contributions made by DJSIR are as follows:

	(\$ thousand)	
	Paid contribution for the period ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	
	2023	2022
Fund		
Defined benefit plans ⁽ⁱ⁾		
State Superannuation Fund – revised and new	(916)	(2,184)
Defined contribution plans		
Aware Super	(18,790)	(23,016)
Australian Super	(4,142)	(4,376)
Other ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	(14,719)	(16,846)
Total	(38,567)	(46,422)

(i) The basis for determining the level of contributions is determined by the various actuaries of the defined benefit superannuation plans.

(ii) There were no outstanding contributions at 30 June 2023 (2022:Nil)

(iii) There are no material balances over 10% within other superannuation funds.

3.4 Other operating expenses

TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2022
Supplies and services		
Contracts and services	(14,085)	(24,579)
Consultants and professional services	(85,349)	(109,372)
Service Contracts ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(245,659)	–
Computer services and equipment	(18,210)	(12,445)
Accommodation	(45,510)	(75,405)
Marketing and media	(24,567)	(40,443)
Laboratory, farm and livestock	(16,756)	(39,357)
Travel expenses	(7,934)	(4,191)
Administrative expenses ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	(84,066)	(122,241)
Other		
Interest expense	(13,466)	(26,221)
Total other operating expenses	(555,602)	(454,254)

(i) The operating expenses payments disclosed in 2022–23 and 2021–22 are not directly comparable due to the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023. These relate to TAFE and other education services transferred in from Department of Education; and agriculture and resources services transferred out to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action.

(ii) The Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic) sets out how the fund vocational education and training (VET) in the State of Victoria. The Act gives the Secretary the power to enter VET Funding Contracts with registered training organisations and to make payments for VET. The Skills First program, uses the VET Funding Contract to contract with registered training organisations to deliver government-subsidised training to individuals.

(iii) Administrative expenses includes ex-gratia expenses (Note 9.1).

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations. It also includes bad debts expense from transactions that are mutually agreed.

Supplies and services are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred. The carrying amounts of any inventories held for distribution are expensed when the inventories are distributed.

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

4. Disaggregated Financial Information by Output

Introduction

DJSIR is predominantly funded by accrual based parliamentary appropriations for the provision of outputs. This section provides a description of the departmental outputs performed during the year ended 30 June 2023 along with the objectives of those outputs.

This section disaggregates revenue and income that enables the delivery of service (described in Note 2 – Funding delivery of our services) by output and records the allocation of expenses incurred (described in Note 3 – The cost of delivering services) also by output.

It provides information on controlled and administered items in connection with these outputs.

Structure

4.1 Departmental outputs

4.2 Administered items

4.3 Restructuring of administrative arrangements

4.1 Departmental outputs

4.1.1 Departmental outputs objectives

DEPARTMENTAL MISSION STATEMENT

DJSIR is focused on growing our State's economy and ensuring it benefits all Victorians – by creating more jobs for more people, building thriving places and regions, and supporting inclusive communities.

DJSIR had the following departmental outputs as at 30 June 2023. These departmental outputs are reflected in the 2023–24 Budget Paper 3:

- Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation
- Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies
- Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities

- Industry, Innovation and Small Business
- Jobs
- Suburban Development
- Regional Development
- Sport and Recreation
- Trade and Investment
- Tourism and Major events
- Fishing, Boating and Game Management
- Training, Higher Education and Workforce Development

Effective 1 January 2023, as a result of the machinery of government changes, DJSIR relinquished the following functions:

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Resources
- Local Government Victoria
- Social Procurement
- Telecommunications Policy and Connecting Victoria
- Grant Program Centre
- Medical Research
- Business Precincts (policy and delivery)
- Racing

And assumed the following functions:

- Training, Skills and Higher Education
- Invest Victoria
- Victorian Fisheries Authority
- Social Services Workforce Reform

OBJECTIVES AND DESCRIPTIONS

The objectives and descriptions of the departmental outputs performed during the financial year ended 30 June 2023 are summarised in Note 9.13 – Output objectives and descriptions.

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs

	(\$ thousand)	
	Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation	
	2023	2022
Revenue and income from transactions		
Output appropriations	41,904	65,542
Grants	6,952	3,214
Sale of services	–	–
Other income	–	–
Total revenue and income from transactions	48,856	68,756
Expenses from transactions		
Grants	(39,603)	(56,300)
Employee expenses	(5,081)	(5,897)
Depreciation and amortisation	–	(526)
Other operating expenses	(5,900)	(6,395)
Total expenses from transactions	(50,584)	(69,118)
Net result from transactions	(1,728)	(362)
Other economic flows included in net result		
Net gains/(losses) on non-financial assets	27	12
Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments	–	1
Other gains from other economic flows	16	101
Total other economic flows included in net result	42	114
Net result from continuing operations	(1,686)	(248)
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:		
Items that what will not be reclassified to net result		
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	–	–
Comprehensive result	(1,686)	(248)

(i) For the functions assumed as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are for the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 with no outputs for 2022.

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities		Industry, Innovation, and Small Business		Jobs	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
444,040	407,148	11,320	23,087	269,766	7,293,430	432,840	730,058
13,734	10,280	4,097	155	23,022	22,076	10,990	5,045
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	300	23	–	–
457,774	417,428	15,417	23,242	293,088	7,315,529	443,830	735,103
(379,152)	(344,776)	(7,993)	(10,780)	(182,299)	(7,069,985)	(302,285)	(632,628)
(13,378)	(13,782)	(2,639)	(640)	(68,355)	(117,821)	(65,225)	(51,996)
(3,349)	(224)	(1,555)	(8,308)	(3,215)	(5,088)	(6,194)	(1,236)
(767)	(4,537)	(1,852)	(3,564)	(37,604)	(96,089)	(46,902)	(50,239)
(396,646)	(363,319)	(14,039)	(23,292)	(291,473)	(7,288,984)	(420,606)	(736,099)
61,128	54,109	1,378	(50)	1,615	26,544	23,224	(996)
10	8	1	3	392	192	158	76
–	1	–	–	(2,047)	(21,828)	(949)	(4,414)
3	32	2	11	42	356	44	295
13	41	3	14	(1,613)	(21,279)	(747)	(4,043)
61,141	54,150	1,380	(36)	2	5,265	22,478	(5,039)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
61,141	54,150	1,380	(36)	2	5,265	22,478	(5,039)

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs (continued)

Revenue and income from transactions

Output appropriations

Grants

Sale of services

Other income

Total revenue and income from transactions

Expenses from transactions

Grants

Employee expenses

Depreciation and amortisation

Other operating expenses

Total expenses from transactions

Net result from transactions

Other economic flows included in net result

Net gains/(losses) on non-financial assets

Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments

Other gains from other economic flows

Total other economic flows included in net result

Net result from continuing operations

Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:

Items that what will not be reclassified to net result

Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus

Comprehensive result

(i) For the functions assumed as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are for the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 with no outputs for 2022.

(\$ thousand)							
Suburban Development		Regional Development		Sport and Recreation		Trade and Investment	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
31,181	25,558	167,104	208,971	476,617	661,657	94,620	88,679
–	–	4,313	34,731	44,768	32,817	1,100	1
–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–
–	–	7,005	728	1,040	2,974	150	–
31,181	25,558	178,422	244,430	522,454	697,448	95,870	88,680
(22,934)	(15,164)	(86,091)	(154,535)	(468,316)	(610,485)	(28,618)	(49,694)
(6,687)	(7,745)	(42,477)	(43,636)	(41,955)	(38,845)	(33,229)	(22,973)
–	(65)	(433)	(3,091)	(628)	(3,023)	(182)	(261)
(1,560)	(2,609)	(38,503)	(48,470)	(41,606)	(39,319)	(32,256)	(15,813)
(31,181)	(25,583)	(167,504)	(249,732)	(552,505)	(691,672)	(94,285)	(88,741)
–	(23)	10,918	(5,302)	(30,051)	5,776	1,585	(61)
2	2	256	449	97	75	2	20
–	–	–	6	2,180	6	–	(972)
7	57	55	358	62	364	(56)	133
9	60	311	813	2,339	445	(54)	(819)
9	37	11,229	(4,489)	(27,712)	6,221	1,531	(880)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	37	11,229	(4,489)	(27,712)	6,221	1,531	(880)

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs (continued)

Revenue and income from transactions

Output appropriations

Grants

Sale of services

Other income

Total revenue and income from transactions

Expenses from transactions

Grants

Employee expenses

Depreciation and amortisation

Other operating expenses

Total expenses from transactions

Net result from transactions

Other economic flows included in net result

Net gains/(losses) on non-financial assets

Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments

Other gains from other economic flows

Total other economic flows included in net result

Net result from continuing operations

Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:

Items that will not be reclassified to net result

Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus

Comprehensive result

(i) For the functions assumed as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are for the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 with no outputs for 2022.

(\$ thousand)							
Tourism and Major Events		Fishing, Boating and Game Management ⁽ⁱ⁾		Training, Higher Education and Workforce Development ⁽ⁱ⁾		DJSIR Existing and New Outputs Subtotal	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
270,894	379,221	56,461	10,680	996,529	–	3,293,275	9,894,032
137,538	63,639	–	–	704	–	247,217	171,958
–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–
4	1,300	4,617	–	–	–	13,117	5,025
408,436	444,160	61,078	10,680	997,233	–	3,553,638	10,071,015
(382,461)	(423,626)	(64,024)	(9,410)	(634,193)	–	(2,597,969)	(9,377,383)
(16,606)	(10,498)	(1,732)	(1,222)	(48,222)	–	(345,586)	(315,054)
(760)	(1,416)	–	–	–	–	(16,315)	(23,239)
(7,052)	(7,505)	(192)	(49)	(265,297)	–	(479,492)	(274,590)
(406,879)	(443,045)	(65,948)	(10,681)	(947,712)	–	(3,439,362)	(9,990,266)
1,557	1,115	(4,870)	(1)	49,521	–	114,276	80,749
17	25	64	–	(2,010)	–	(983)	862
–	2	–	–	–	–	(815)	(27,197)
16	84	2	–	21	–	214	1,792
33	111	66	–	(1,989)	–	(1,584)	(24,543)
1,590	1,226	(4,804)	(1)	47,532	–	112,692	56,206
–	–	–	–	1,054	–	1,054	–
1,590	1,226	(4,804)	(1)	48,586	–	113,746	56,206

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023

Outputs transferred out as part of Machinery-of-Governments Change⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2023	2022
Revenue and income from transactions		
Output appropriations	208,168	463,785
Grants	10,514	18,062
Sale of services	10,022	29,756
Other income	4,572	15,627
Total revenue and income from transactions	233,276	527,230
Expenses from transactions		
Grants	(41,340)	(138,603)
Employee expenses	(99,745)	(189,567)
Depreciation and amortisation	(15,104)	(21,529)
Other operating expenses	(61,480)	(142,852)
Total expenses from transactions	(217,669)	(492,551)
Net result from transactions	15,607	34,679
Other economic flows included in net result		
Net gains/(losses) on non-financial assets	642	139
Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments	–	(297)
Other gains from other economic flows	165	6,676
Total other economic flows included in net result	807	6,518
Net result from continuing operations	16,414	41,197
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:		
Items that what will not be reclassified to net result		
Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus	–	–
Comprehensive result	16,414	41,197

(ii) For the functions relinquished as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are for the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022 compared to the 2022 outputs which is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

(iii) For the functions relinquished as a result of the machinery of government changes: Racing of the Sport, Recreation and Racing output; Local Government of the Local Government and Suburban Development output; Medical Research and Telecommunication of the Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business output.

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts		Resources		Sport, Recreation and Racing (Racing function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Local Government and Suburban Development (Local Government function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
34,059	38,183	16,779	51,880	16,020	48,766	147,272	177,399
–	–	11,762	2,299	–	3	10,655	27,384
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,141	73	81	–	–	–	–	–
36,200	38,256	28,622	54,179	16,020	48,769	157,927	204,783
(30,127)	(26,567)	(167)	(2,073)	(8,771)	(39,085)	(148,489)	(179,891)
(4,020)	(8,091)	(20,550)	(37,636)	(4,556)	(6,512)	(5,626)	(9,440)
–	(786)	(918)	(2,471)	(6)	(488)	(63)	(11)
(1,357)	(3,885)	(5,876)	(16,116)	(1,687)	(2,871)	(1,741)	(2,951)
(35,504)	(39,329)	(27,511)	(58,296)	(15,020)	(48,956)	(155,919)	(192,293)
696	(1,073)	1,111	(4,117)	1,000	(187)	2,008	12,490
2	2	151	349	13	18	13	–
–	–	–	(47)	–	2	–	–
6	51	29	249	6	51	12	75
8	53	180	551	19	71	25	75
704	(1,020)	1,291	(3,566)	1,019	(116)	2,033	12,565
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
704	(1,020)	1,291	(3,566)	1,019	(116)	2,033	12,565

4.1.2 Departmental outputs: Controlled revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023

Outputs transferred out as part of Machinery-of-Governments Change (continued) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

Revenue and income from transactions

Output appropriations

Grants

Sale of services

Other income

Total revenue and income from transactions

Expenses from transactions

Grants

Employee expenses

Depreciation and amortisation

Other operating expenses

Total expenses from transactions

Net result from transactions

Other economic flows included in net result

Net gains/(losses) on non-financial assets

Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments

Other gains from other economic flows

Total other economic flows included in net result

Net result from continuing operations

Other economic flows – other comprehensive income:

Items that will not be reclassified to net result

Changes in physical asset revaluation surplus

Comprehensive result

(ii) For the functions relinquished as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are for the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022 compared to the 2022 outputs which is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

(iii) For the functions relinquished as a result of the machinery of government changes: Racing of the Sport, Recreation and Racing output; Local Government of the Local Government and Suburban Development output; Medical Research and Telecommunication of the Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business output.

(\$ thousand)							
Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business (Medical Research function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business (Telecommunication function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Transferred Out Outputs Subtotals		Department Consolidated Total	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
38,780	94,720	71,598	55,861	532,676	930,594	3,825,952	10,824,626
–	2	–	–	32,931	47,750	280,147	219,708
–	–	–	–	10,022	29,756	10,052	29,756
–	–	–	–	6,794	15,700	19,910	20,725
38,780	94,722	71,598	55,861	582,423	1,023,800	4,136,061	11,094,815
(34,111)	(81,065)	(65,813)	(47,608)	(328,817)	(514,892)	(2,926,786)	(9,892,275)
(4,281)	(7,191)	(3,792)	(3,737)	(142,570)	(262,174)	(488,156)	(577,228)
–	(320)	(4)	(1)	(16,095)	(25,605)	(32,410)	(48,844)
(1,638)	(6,277)	(2,331)	(4,711)	(76,110)	(179,664)	(555,602)	(454,254)
(40,030)	(94,853)	(71,940)	(56,057)	(563,592)	(982,335)	(4,002,954)	(10,972,601)
(1,250)	(131)	(342)	(196)	18,831	41,465	133,107	122,214
16	11	–	–	837	519	(146)	1,381
–	1	–	–	–	(341)	(815)	(27,538)
7	53	2	23	227	7,176	441	8,968
23	65	2	23	1,064	7,354	(520)	(17,189)
(1,227)	(66)	(340)	(173)	19,895	48,819	132,587	105,025
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,054	–
(1,227)	(66)	(340)	(173)	19,895	48,819	133,641	105,025

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs

	(\$ thousand)	
	Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation	
	2023	2022
Assets		
Financial assets	(62,785)	(106,937)
Non-financial assets	374,919	376,942
Total assets	312,134	270,005
Total liabilities	16,383	19,053
Net assets/(liabilities)	295,751	250,952

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs (continued)

	(\$ thousand)	
	Suburban Development	
	2023	2022
Assets		
Financial assets	4,092	(17,266)
Non-financial assets	34	136
Total assets	4,125	(17,130)
Total liabilities	2,629	2,597
Net assets/(liabilities)	1,496	(19,727)

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities		Industry, Innovation, and Small Business		Jobs	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
131,391	159,769	(4,620)	6,373	492,381	481,583	16,024	93,402
26,455	25,407	54,692	65,477	13,135	16,482	10,648	5,630
157,846	185,176	50,072	71,850	505,516	498,065	26,672	99,032
2,149	5,001	(135)	7,565	50,377	50,798	89,765	184,569
155,697	180,175	50,207	64,285	455,140	447,267	(63,093)	(85,537)

(\$ thousand)							
Regional Development		Sport and Recreation		Trade and Investment		Tourism and Major Events	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
(67,941)	31,148	(38,207)	(51,806)	185,105	149,323	(134,421)	(116,803)
54,563	4,455	35,617	37,578	(5,492)	729	103,901	120,158
(13,378)	35,603	(2,590)	(14,228)	179,613	150,052	(30,520)	3,355
28,213	200,808	21,765	28,538	32,416	8,852	12,298	33,488
(41,591)	(165,205)	(24,355)	(42,766)	147,198	141,201	(42,817)	(30,133)

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023 Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs (continued)

Assets

Financial assets

Non-financial assets

Total assets

Total liabilities

Net assets/(liabilities)

(i) These balances relates to the section 53(b)(1) entity Secretary, Project Development.

(ii) For the functions assumed as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are as at 30 June 2023 with nil comparatives for 2022.

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts ⁽ⁱ⁾		Fishing, Boating and Game Management ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾		Training, Higher Education and Workforce Development ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		DJSIR Existing and New Outputs Subtotal	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
39,389	11,179	83,894	23,525	263,766	–	908,068	663,490
298,032	44,842	–	–	189,421	–	1,155,924	697,837
337,420	56,021	83,894	23,525	453,187	–	2,063,992	1,361,327
3,473	478	21,416	–	281,389	–	562,136	541,747
333,948	55,543	62,478	23,525	171,798	–	1,501,856	819,580

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023

Outputs transferred out as part of Machinery-of-Governments Change

	(\$ thousand)	
	Agriculture	
	2023	2022
Assets		
Financial assets	–	617,761
Non-financial assets	–	815,734
Total assets	–	1,433,495
Total liabilities	–	452,783
Net assets/(liabilities)	–	980,712

4.1.3 Departmental outputs: Controlled assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023

Outputs transferred out as part of Machinery-of-Governments Change (continued)

Assets
Financial assets
Non-financial assets
Total assets
Total liabilities
Net assets/(liabilities)

(iii) For the functions relinquished as a result of the machinery of government changes: Racing of the Sport, Recreation and Racing output; Local Government of the Local Government and Suburban Development output; Medical Research and Telecommunication of the Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business output.

(\$ thousand)							
Business Precincts		Resources		Sport, Recreation and Racing (Racing function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Local Government and Suburban Development (Local Government function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
–	5,474	–	26,898	–	(48,940)	–	21,007
–	92,085	–	4,859	–	634	–	56
–	97,559	–	31,757	–	(48,306)	–	21,063
–	7,560	–	30,990	–	5,399	–	2,989
–	89,999	–	767	–	(53,705)	–	18,074

(\$ thousand)							
Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business (Medical Research function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business (Telecommunication function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Transferred Out Outputs Subtotals		Department Consolidated Total	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
–	(15,150)	–	4,710	–	611,759	908,068	1,275,249
–	378	–	(41)	–	913,704	1,155,924	1,611,541
–	(14,772)	–	4,668	–	1,525,464	2,063,992	2,886,790
–	13,865	–	(1,296)	–	512,290	562,136	1,054,037
–	(28,637)	–	5,964	–	1,013,174	1,501,856	1,832,754



4.2 Administered items

4.2.1 Administered (non-controlled) items

In addition to the specific departmental operations which are included in the balance sheet, comprehensive operating statement and cash flow statement, DJSIR administers, but does not control, certain resources and activities on behalf of the State. It is accountable for the transactions involving those administered resources, but does not have the discretion to deploy the resources for its own benefit or for the achievement of its objectives.

Administered revenue and income includes taxes, fees and fines and the proceeds from the sale of administered surplus land and buildings. Administered expenses include payments made on behalf of the State and payments into the Consolidated Fund. Administered assets include government income earned but yet to be collected. Administered liabilities include government expenses incurred but yet to be paid. Except as otherwise disclosed, administered resources are accounted for on an accrual basis using same accounting policies adopted for recognition of the departmental items in the financial statements. Both controlled and administered items of DJSIR are consolidated into the financial statements of the State.

DJSIR does not gain control over assets arising from taxes, fines and regulatory fees, consequently no income is recognised in DJSIR's financial statements. DJSIR collects these amounts on behalf of the State. Accordingly, transactions and balances relating to these administered resources are not recognised as departmental income, expenses, assets or liabilities within the body of the financial statements, but are disclosed separately in Notes 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.

4.2.2 Administered revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs

	(\$ thousand)	
	Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation	
	2023	2022
Administered revenue and income from transactions		
Sale of goods and services	–	2,362
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	–	–
Royalties	–	–
Other income	3,600	12
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	–	–
Interest income	–	–
Grants	–	–
Total administered revenue and income from transactions	3,600	2,374
Administered expenses from transactions		
Payments into Consolidated Fund	(3,600)	(2,336)
Interest expense	–	–
Other expenses	–	(2)
Total administered expenses from transactions	(3,600)	(2,338)
Total administered net result from transactions	–	36
Net gain on other economic flows	–	(5)
Total administered comprehensive result	–	31

(i) For the functions assumed as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are for the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 with no outputs for 2022.

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities		Industry, Innovation, and Small Business		Jobs	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
456	438	–	2	–	212	2,336	522
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
456	438	–	2	–	212	2,336	522
(456)	(377)	–	5	–	32	(2,004)	(1,097)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	(1)	–	–	(29)	(29)	–	(6)
(456)	(378)	–	5	(29)	3	(2,004)	(1,103)
–	60	–	7	(29)	215	332	(581)
–	(4)	–	(1)	–	31	–	(18)
–	56	–	6	(29)	246	332	(599)

4.2.2 Administered revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)
Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs

	(\$ thousand)	
	Suburban Development	
	2023	2022
Administered revenue and income from transactions		
Sale of goods and services	–	–
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	–	–
Royalties	–	–
Other income	–	–
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	–	–
Interest income	–	–
Grants	–	–
Total administered revenue and income from transactions	–	–
Administered expenses from transactions		
Payments into Consolidated Fund	–	–
Interest expense	–	–
Other expenses	–	–
Total administered expenses from transactions	–	–
Total administered net result from transactions	–	–
Net gain on other economic flows	–	–
Total administered comprehensive result	–	–

(i) For the functions assumed as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are for the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 with no outputs for 2022.

(\$ thousand)					
Regional Development		Sport and Recreation		Trade and Investment	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
–	–	211	1,171	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1,167	26	35	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	5	26,275	–	–
–	1,167	242	27,481	–	4
(1,110)	(857)	(207)	(25,539)	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	(10)	(390)	(2,145)	–	(1)
(1,110)	(867)	(598)	(27,684)	–	8
(1,109)	300	(355)	(203)	–	12
–	(31)	–	(34)	–	(2)
(1,109)	269	(355)	(237)	–	10

4.2.2 Administered revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs

	(\$ thousand)	
	Tourism and Major Events	
	2023	2022
Administered revenue and income from transactions		
Sale of goods and services	10,982	9,348
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	97,184	89,468
Royalties	–	–
Other income	4,254	25
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	–	–
Interest income	1,771	1,751
Grants	–	–
Total administered revenue and income from transactions	114,192	100,592
Administered expenses from transactions		
Payments into Consolidated Fund	(15,321)	(28,811)
Interest expense	(38,702)	(39,672)
Other expenses	(40,730)	(34,560)
Total administered expenses from transactions	(94,752)	(103,043)
Total administered net result from transactions	19,439	(2,451)
Net gain on other economic flows	–	20,485
Total administered comprehensive result	19,439	18,034

(i) For the functions assumed as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are for the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 with no outputs for 2022.

(\$ thousand)					
Fishing, Boating and Game Management ⁽ⁱ⁾		Training, Higher Education and Workforce Development ⁽ⁱ⁾		DJSIR Existing and New Outputs Subtotal	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
–	–	–	–	11,193	12,881
–	–	–	–	97,184	89,468
–	–	–	–	–	–
3,996	–	–	–	14,668	2,417
–	–	–	–	–	–
334	–	–	–	2,106	1,751
–	–	–	–	5	26,275
4,330	–	–	–	125,156	132,792
(4,335)	–	–	–	(27,034)	(58,970)
–	–	–	–	(38,702)	(39,672)
–	–	–	–	(41,149)	(36,754)
(4,335)	–	–	–	(106,885)	(135,397)
(5)	–	–	–	18,272	(2,605)
–	–	–	–	–	20,421
(5)	–	–	–	18,272	17,816

4.2.2 Administered revenue and income and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

Outputs transferred out as part of Machinery-of-Governments Change ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

	(\$ thousand)					
	Agriculture		Business Precincts		Resources	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Administered revenue and income from transactions						
Sale of goods and services	25,850	88,393	–	–	152	5,449
Appropriations – payments made on behalf of the State	–	–	–	–	–	–
Royalties	–	–	–	–	70,436	139,612
Other income	171	282	–	2	2,192	7,573
Regulatory fees, fines, leases and licences	3,476	3,905	–	–	–	–
Interest income	–	–	–	–	44	11
Commonwealth grants	–	1,258	–	–	–	–
Total administered revenue and income from transactions	29,497	93,838	–	2	72,825	152,645
Administered expenses from transactions						
Payments into Consolidated Fund	(33,474)	(99,066)	–	5	(136,887)	(167,670)
Interest expense	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	1	(27)	–	–	(155)	(156)
Total administered expenses from transactions	(33,473)	(99,093)	–	5	(137,042)	(167,826)
Total administered net result from transactions	(3,976)	(5,255)	–	7	(64,218)	(15,181)
Net gain on other economic flows	–	(10,057)	–	(1)	–	(20)
Total administered comprehensive result	(3,976)	(15,312)	–	6	(64,218)	(15,201)

(ii) For the functions relinquished as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are for the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022 compared to the 2022 outputs which is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

(iii) For the functions relinquished as a result of the machinery of government changes: Racing of the Sport, Recreation and Racing output; Local Government of the Local Government and Suburban Development output; Medical Research and Telecommunication of the Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business output.

(\$ thousand)									
Sport, Recreation and Racing (Racing function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Local Government and Suburban Development (Local Government function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business (Medical Research function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Transferred Out Outputs Subtotals		Department Consolidated Total	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
(146)	–	–	–	–	–	25,856	93,842	37,049	106,723
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97,184	89,468
–	–	–	–	–	–	70,436	139,612	70,436	139,612
–	17	–	2	–	–	2,364	7,876	17,032	10,293
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,476	3,905	3,476	3,905
–	–	–	–	–	–	44	11	2,150	1,762
–	–	91,691	844,682	1,524	1,240	93,215	847,180	93,220	873,455
(146)	17	91,691	844,684	1,524	1,240	195,391	1,092,426	320,547	1,225,218
(222)	(1,418)	–	5	(1,524)	(1,240)	(172,108)	(269,385)	(199,142)	(328,355)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(38,702)	(39,672)
–	(3)	(91,691)	(844,682)	–	–	(91,844)	(844,868)	(132,994)	(881,622)
(222)	(1,421)	(91,691)	(844,677)	(1,524)	(1,240)	(263,952)	(1,114,252)	(370,837)	(1,249,649)
(368)	(1,404)	–	7	–	–	(68,561)	(21,826)	(50,289)	(24,431)
–	(8)	–	(1)	–	–	–	(10,087)	–	10,334
(368)	(1,412)	–	6	–	–	(68,561)	(31,913)	(50,289)	(14,097)

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs

	(\$ thousand)	
	Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation	
	2023	2022
Administered financial assets		
Cash and receivables	(150)	700
Trust funds	49	–
Loans	(196)	–
Total administered financial assets	(297)	700
Administered liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	(4)	(5)
Unearned income	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–
Total administered liabilities	(4)	(5)
Total administered net assets	(294)	705

(\$ thousand)							
Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies		Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities		Industry, Innovation, and Small Business		Jobs	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
(83)	401	31	138	(3,138)	(919)	(238)	2,398
32	–	10	–	24	(23)	157	–
(128)	–	(40)	–	49,693	50,000	(630)	–
(179)	401	1	138	46,579	49,058	(711)	2,398
4	(3)	6	(1)	22	(9)	(2)	(17)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	(3)	6	(1)	22	(9)	(2)	(17)
(183)	404	(5)	139	46,557	49,067	(710)	2,415

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023 (continued)

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs

	(\$ thousand)	
	Suburban Development	
	2023	2022
Administered financial assets		
Cash and receivables	–	123
Trust funds	–	–
Loans	–	–
Total administered financial assets	–	123
Administered liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	–	(1)
Unearned income	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–
Total administered liabilities	–	(1)
Total administered net assets	–	124

(i) For the functions assumed as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are as at 30 June 2023 with nil comparatives for 2022.

(\$ thousand)					
Regional Development		Sport and Recreation		Trade and Investment	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
12,511	3,840	(1,032)	5,386	–	230
288	–	(979)	137	–	–
(1,159)	–	(1,139)	–	–	–
11,640	3,840	(3,151)	5,523	–	230
(10)	(28)	(22)	(39)	–	(2)
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
(10)	(28)	(22)	(39)	–	(2)
11,650	3,868	(3,129)	5,562	–	232

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023 (continued)

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions Outputs

	(\$ thousand)	
	Tourism and Major Events	
	2023	2022
Administered financial assets		
Cash and receivables	(7,272)	(2,686)
Trust funds	101	–
Loans	161,448	156,077
Total administered financial assets	154,277	153,391
Administered liabilities		
Creditors and accruals	25,168	23,337
Unearned income	51,039	55,226
Interest bearing liabilities	415,628	433,381
Total administered liabilities	491,835	511,944
Total administered net assets	(337,558)	(358,553)

(i) For the functions assumed as a result of the machinery of government changes, the 2023 outputs are as at 30 June 2023 with nil comparatives for 2022.

(\$ thousand)					
Fishing, Boating and Game Management ⁽ⁱ⁾		Training, Higher Education and Workforce Development ⁽ⁱ⁾		DJSIR Existing and New Outputs Subtotal	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
20	–	712	–	1,359	9,611
–	–	1	–	(319)	114
–	–	–	–	207,849	206,077
20	–	713	–	208,890	215,802
2	–	67	–	25,231	23,232
–	–	–	–	51,039	55,226
–	–	–	–	415,628	433,381
2	–	67	–	491,898	511,839
18	–	646	–	(283,008)	(296,037)

4.2.3 Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023 (continued)

Outputs transferred out as part of Machinery-of-Governments Change

	(\$ thousand)					
	Agriculture		Business Precincts		Resources	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Administered financial assets						
Cash and receivables	–	32,863	–	86	–	100,875
Trust funds	–	299	–	–	–	7,326
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total administered financial assets	–	33,162	–	86	–	108,201
Administered liabilities						
Creditors and accruals	–	135	–	(1)	–	(19)
Unearned income	–	–	–	–	–	960
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	95
Total administered liabilities	–	135	–	(1)	–	1,036
Total administered net assets	–	33,027	–	87	–	107,165

(ii) For the functions relinquished as a result of the machinery of government changes: Racing of the Sport, Recreation and Racing output; Local Government of the Local Government and Suburban Development output; Medical Research and Telecommunication of the Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business output.

(\$ thousand)									
Sport, Recreation and Racing (Racing function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Local Government and Suburban Development (Local Government function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Industry, Innovation, Medical Research and Small Business (Medical Research function) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		Transferred Out Outputs Subtotals		Department Consolidated Total	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,824	1,359	143,435
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,625	(319)	7,739
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,849	206,077
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141,449	208,890	357,251
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	25,231	23,347
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	51,039	56,186
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	415,628	433,476
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,170	491,898	513,009
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,279	(283,008)	(155,758)



4.3 Restructuring of administrative arrangements

On 1 July 2022, the Melbourne Arts Precinct function was transferred from DJSIR to Melbourne Arts Precinct Corporation (MAPCo). Subsequently, on 5 December 2022, the Organising Committee of the Commonwealth Games was transferred to Victoria 2026 Pty Ltd (Vic2026) which was registered as a proprietary company under the *Corporations Act 2001* on 7 September 2022 and is a public entity under the *Public Administration Act 2004*. The net assets of both these transfers were treated as a contribution of capital by owners pursuant to FRD 119 *Transfers through contributed capital*.

On 5 December 2022, the Victorian Government issued an administrative order restructuring some of its activities via machinery of government changes, effective from 1 January 2023. The former Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) was renamed the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR).

The following functions were transferred out from DJSIR:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Resources to the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA);
- Racing to the Department of Justice and Community Safety (DJCS);
- Business Precincts (delivery) to the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP);
- Business Precincts (policy) to the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC);
- Medical Research to the Department of Health (DH); and
- Local Government Victoria, Social Procurement, Telecommunications Policy and Connecting Victoria and Grant Program Centre to the newly formed Department of Government Services (DGS).

The following functions were transferred into DJSIR:

- Training, Skills and Higher Education portfolios, including related functions from the Department of Education (DE);
- Invest Victoria from the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF);
- Social Services Workforce Reform from the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC); and
- Victorian Fisheries Authority from the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP).

The net asset transfers were treated as a contribution of capital by owners pursuant to FRD 119 *Transfers through contributed capital*.

NET ASSETS RECOGNISED

	(\$ thousand)				
	Transfer in				
	DE	DTF	DPC	DTP	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	14,712	13,840	–	34,748	63,300
Receivables	178,174	18,912	201	5,741	203,028
Investments	–	1,000	–	–	1,000
Property, plant and equipment	191,657	6	–	–	191,663
Other non-financial assets	65	–	–	–	65
Liabilities					
Payables	(137,318)	(601)	–	(10,717)	(148,636)
Borrowings	(24,754)	(6)	–	–	(24,760)
Employee provisions	(14,131)	(3,982)	(201)	–	(18,314)
Net assets recognised/(transferred)	208,405	29,170	–	29,772	267,346

(\$ thousand)									
Transfer out									
DEECA	DJCS	DTP	DPC	DH	DGS	Vic2026	MAPCo	Total	Net Total
171,730	–	274	–	1,271	25,024	–	–	198,299	(134,999)
309,410	831	1,543	198	763	20,694	1,420	365	335,224	(132,196)
71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	929
811,468	31	32	–	24	60	1,753	23,015	836,383	(644,720)
5,445	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,445	(5,380)
(90,888)	(40)	(169)	–	–	(25)	–	–	(91,122)	(57,515)
(409,117)	(31)	(32)	–	(24)	(60)	(1,641)	–	(410,905)	386,145
(54,155)	(779)	(1,649)	(198)	(763)	(7,359)	(1,420)	(365)	(66,688)	48,373
743,964	12	–	–	1,271	38,334	112	23,015	806,708	(539,362)

5. Key Assets Available to Support Output Delivery

Introduction

DJSIR controls infrastructure and other investments that are utilised in fulfilling its objectives and conducting its activities. They represent the resources that have been entrusted to DJSIR for delivery of those outputs.

Structure

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

5.2 Joint operations

5.1 Total property, plant and equipment

	(\$ thousand)					
	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Land at fair value	849,566	1,009,540	–	–	849,566	1,009,540
Buildings and structures at fair value	297,252	535,080	(22,253)	(46,730)	274,999	488,350
Leasehold Improvements at fair value	26,615	39,899	(19,070)	(19,806)	7,546	20,093
Plant and equipment at fair value	1,708	40,504	(715)	(16,623)	993	23,881
Motor vehicles at fair value	4,799	18,540	(1,211)	(7,480)	3,588	11,060
Assets under construction at cost	13,377	42,587	–	–	13,377	42,587
Cultural assets at fair value	2,842	2,866	(116)	(81)	2,726	2,785
Net carrying amount	1,196,159	1,689,015	(43,364)	(90,720)	1,152,794	1,598,294

The following tables are subsets of buildings, and motor vehicle by right-of-use assets

5.1.1 Total right-of-use assets: buildings and motor vehicles

	(\$ thousand)		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
	2023	2023	2023
Buildings and structures at fair value	17,449	(7,468)	9,981
Motor vehicles at fair value	4,799	(1,211)	3,588
Net carrying amount	22,248	(8,679)	13,569

	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
	2022	2022	2022
Buildings and structures at fair value	160,361	(28,748)	131,613
Motor vehicles at fair value	18,540	(7,480)	11,059
Net carrying amount	178,901	(36,228)	142,672

	(\$ thousand)	
	Buildings and structures at fair value	Motor vehicles at fair value
Opening balance – 1 July 2022	131,613	11,059
Additions	3,787	6,767
Machinery of government transferred in/(out) ⁽ⁱ⁾	(116,946)	(8,492)
Transfers	–	(231)
Disposals	–	(3,695)
Transfers via contributed capital	(1,604)	–
Depreciation	(6,870)	(1,819)
Closing balance – 30 June 2023	9,981	3,588
Opening balance – 1 July 2021	138,919	12,014
Additions	3,065	3,770
Transfers	–	(68)
Disposals	–	(1,507)
Depreciation	(10,371)	(3,150)
Closing balance – 30 June 2022	131,613	11,059

(i) Transfer of net assets in and out of DJSIR were due to the machinery of government change. This transfer was made pursuant to FRD 119 Transfer through Contributed Capital under the Financial Management Act 1994.

Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment, are measured initially at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Where an asset is acquired for no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Assets transferred as part of a machinery of government change are transferred at their carrying amount.

The cost of constructed non-financial physical assets includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project, and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

The costs of leasehold improvements are capitalised as assets and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the leases or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

Right-of-use asset acquired by leases – Initial measurement

DJSIR recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjust for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received; plus
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

Subsequent measurement

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) as well as right-of-use assets under leases are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment except for concessionary leases which are carried at cost. Fair value is determined with regard to the asset's highest and best use (considering legal or physical restrictions imposed on the asset, public announcements or commitments made in relation to the intended use of the asset) and is summarised below by asset category.

Right-of-use asset acquired by leases

DJSIR depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets are also subject to revaluation.

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Non-specialised land is held at fair value and revalued based on market approach. Under this valuation method, the assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets which are considered to have nominal or no added improvement value.

Specialised land and specialised buildings:

The market approach is also used for specialised land, although is adjusted for the community service obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants.

For the majority of DJSIR's specialised buildings, the current replacement cost method is used, adjusting for the associated depreciation.

Vehicles are valued using the current replacement cost method. DJSIR acquires new vehicles and at times disposes of them before the end of their economic life. The process of acquisition, use and disposal in the market is managed by experienced fleet managers in DJSIR who set relevant depreciation rates during use to reflect the utilisation of the vehicles.

Fair value for **plant and equipment** that are specialised in use (such that it is rarely sold other than as part of a going concern) is determined using the current replacement cost method.

Refer to Note 8.3 Fair value determination, for additional information on fair value determination of property, plant and equipment.

Revaluations of Property Plant and Equipment

Non-financial physical assets are revalued at fair value every five years in accordance with the Government purpose classifications defined in Financial Reporting Direction 103 *Non-Financial Physical Assets* (FRD 103).

The Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) is the Government's independent valuation agency and is used by DJSIR to conduct these scheduled revaluations.

Revaluations may occur more frequently if fair value assessments indicate material changes in values. In such instances, interim managerial revaluations are undertaken in accordance with the requirements of FRD 103.

DJSIR in conjunction with VGV, monitors changes in the fair value of each asset class through relevant data sources, in order to determine whether a revaluation is required.

DJSIR assets relating to land, buildings and cultural assets were last independently valued by the VGV in the 2020–21. The fair value assessment undertaken by DJSIR, indicate no material change in values as at 30 June 2023. As at 30 June 2023, the assets transferred from the Department of Education were independently revalued by the VGV in accordance with the 5-year scheduled revaluation.

Accounting for revaluation movements

Revaluation increases or decreases arise from differences between an asset's carrying value and its fair value.

Revaluation increases and decreases relating to individual assets in a class of PPE, are offset against other assets in that class but are not offset against assets in different classes. An asset revaluation surplus is not transferred to accumulated funds on the de-recognition of the related asset.

Revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that class of asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increment is recognised immediately as revenue.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as an expense, except to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve applicable to the same class of assets, in which case the decrement is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve.



5.1.2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment

All buildings, plant and equipment and other non-financial physical assets that have finite useful lives are depreciated.

CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Buildings and structures	16,991	21,053
Right-of-use assets	6,870	10,371
Leasehold improvements	3,407	7,940
Plant and equipment	2,721	5,405
Motor vehicles at fair value	1,819	3,150
Cultural assets	46	47
	31,853	47,966
Intangible produced assets (amortisation)	557	878
Total depreciation	32,410	48,844

Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight-line basis, at rates that allocate the asset's value, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. The typical estimated useful life for the different asset classes has not changed and are included in the table below:

USEFUL LIFE BY ASSET CLASS

Buildings and structures	5 to 55 years
Right-of-use assets	2 to 13 years
Cultural assets (with finite useful life)	100 years
Leasehold improvements	1 to 20 years
Plant and equipment	1 to 10 years
Motor vehicles at fair value	1 to 6 years
Intangible produced assets – software development	4 to 7 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period and adjustments made where appropriate.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. Where DJSIR obtains ownership of the underlying leased asset or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the entity will exercise a purchase option, the entity depreciates the right-of-use asset over its useful life.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

In the event of the loss or destruction of an asset, the future economic benefits arising from the use of the asset will be replaced (unless a specific decision to the contrary has been made).

IMPAIRMENT

The recoverable amount of primarily non-cash-generating assets of not-for-profit entities, which are typically specialised in nature and held for continuing use of their service capacity, is expected to be materially the same as fair value determined under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, with the consequence that AASB 136 does not apply to such assets that are regularly revalued.

5.1.3 Reconciliation of movements in carrying amount

	(\$ thousand)	
	Land at fair value	
	2023	2022
Opening balance	1,009,540	1,009,150
Machinery of government transferred in/(out) ⁽ⁱ⁾	(375,428)	–
Additions	214,401	777
Disposals	–	–
Return of capital	–	(267)
Transfers via contributed capital	–	–
Transfers between classes	–	–
Revaluation increment ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	1,054	–
Revaluation realised loss ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	–	–
Reclassification	–	–
Given free of charge	–	(120)
Closing balance	849,566	1,009,540

	(\$ thousand)	
	Motor vehicles at fair value	
	2023	2022
Opening balance	11,059	12,014
Machinery of government transferred in/(out) ⁽ⁱ⁾	(8,492)	–
Additions	6,767	3,770
Disposals	(3,695)	(1,073)
Return of capital	–	–
Transfers via contributed capital ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	–	–
Transfers between classes	–	–
Transfers to classified as held for sale	231	(434)
Revaluation increment ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	–	–
Revaluation realised loss ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(1,819)	(3,150)
Reclassification	–	–
Given free of charge	–	(68)
Closing balance	3,588	11,059

(i) Transfer of net assets in and out of DJSIR were due to the machinery of government change. This transfer made pursuant to FRD 119 Transfer through Contributed Capital under the Financial Management Act 1994.

(\$ thousand)					
Buildings and structures at fair value		Leasehold improvements		Plant and equipment	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
488,350	513,857	20,091	14,157	23,881	26,889
(188,592)	–	(9,657)	–	(21,459)	–
774	3,161	–	5,181	1,255	1,638
–	–	(32)	(129)	(11)	(468)
–	(10,449)	–	–	–	(4)
(1,604)	–	–	–	–	–
4,382	13,206	152	8,822	140	1,231
–	–	–	–	–	–
(1,999)	–	–	–	–	–
(23,861)	(31,425)	(3,407)	(7,940)	(2,721)	(5,405)
(2,452)	–	398	–	(93)	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
274,999	488,350	7,546	20,091	993	23,881

(\$ thousand)					
Assets under construction		Cultural assets at fair value		Total	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
42,587	44,622	2,784	2,831	1,598,295	1,623,520
(16,311)	–	(13)	–	(619,952)	–
15,008	23,116	–	–	238,204	37,644
(69)	(240)	–	–	(3,808)	(1,910)
–	(1,652)	–	–	–	(12,372)
(23,164)	–	–	–	(24,768)	–
(4,674)	(23,259)	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	231	(434)
–	–	–	–	1,054	–
–	–	–	–	(1,999)	–
–	–	(46)	(47)	(31,853)	(47,966)
–	–	–	–	(2,147)	–
–	–	–	–	–	(188)
13,377	42,587	2,726	2,784	1,152,794	1,598,295

(ii) Transfer out of net assets from DJPR via contributed capital to Victoria 2026 and MAPCo. This transfer made pursuant to FRD119A Transfer through Contribute Capital under the Financial Management Act 1994

(iii) The assets transferred from the Department of Education were independently valued by the VGV as at 30 June 2023.

5.2 Joint operations

Joint arrangements are contractual arrangements between DJSIR and one or more other parties to undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities of the joint arrangement require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

For joint operations, DJSIR recognises in the financial statements: its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly; its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities that it had incurred; its revenue from the sale of its share of the output from the joint operation and its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON JOINT OPERATIONS

Due to the recent machinery of government changes, interests in the two joint operations were transferred to the DEECA effective 1 January 2023. The ownership interests are for the period 1 July 2022 till 31 December 2022.

Name of entity	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
			2023 %	2022 %
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds	To host a variety of events for public at the Showgrounds	Australia	50.0	50.0
Biosciences Research Centre	To continue to provide a world-class research facility	Australia	75.0	75.0

Royal Melbourne Showgrounds

The State entered into a joint operation with the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria Limited (RASV) in October 2003 to redevelop the Royal Melbourne Showgrounds.

Two joint operations structures were established, an unincorporated joint operation to carry out and deliver the joint operations project, and an incorporated joint operation entity, Showgrounds Nominees Pty Ltd, to hold the assets of the joint operation and to enter into agreements on behalf of the State and RASV.

The State's contribution to the joint operation is \$100.7 million (expressed in 2004 dollars) while RASV has contributed its freehold title to the showgrounds land valued at \$51 million in June 2005. In June 2006, Showgrounds Nominees Pty Ltd entered into a Development and Operations Agreement (on behalf of the State and RASV) with the concessionaire, PPP Solutions (Showgrounds) Nominee Pty Ltd, to design, construct, finance and maintain the new facilities at the showgrounds.

The project operation term is 25 years from the date of commercial acceptance of completed works which occurred in August 2006. The joint operation project is being delivered under the *Partnerships Victoria* Policy framework.

In May 2020, RASV advised DJSIR that it is unable to meet its share of the quarterly service payments to the Concessionaire. Accordingly, DJSIR has recognised a financial guarantee liability in relation to this obligation as reflected in the prior year. This liability is disclosed in Note 6.2. Since June 2020, DJSIR has provided RASV with a loan to fulfil its obligation to pay RASV's proportion of quarterly service fee payments to the Concessionaire.

Biosciences Research Centre

In April 2008, the State entered into a joint operation agreement with La Trobe University (La Trobe) to establish a world class research facility on the University's campus in Bundoora, AgriBio, Centre for AgriBioscience. The joint operation project is being delivered under the *Partnerships Victoria* Policy framework

A similar structure to the Showgrounds Joint operation has been adopted comprising an unincorporated joint operation to carry out and deliver the joint operation project. An incorporated joint operation entity, Biosciences Research Centre Pty Ltd holds the assets of the joint operation and enters into agreements on behalf of the State and La Trobe. The State's contribution to the joint operation is \$227.3 million (expressed in May 2009 dollars).

On 30 April 2009, Biosciences Research Centre Pty Ltd entered into a project agreement (on behalf of the State and La Trobe) with Plenary Research Pty Ltd (the Concessionaire) to design, construct, finance and maintain the facility over the project's operating term. The project's operating term is 25 years from the date of commercial acceptance which occurred 18 July 2012. The joint operation project is being delivered under the *Partnerships Victoria* Policy framework. In accordance with the joint operation agreement, the participants are required to fund the administration expenses of the joint operation in equal shares of 50 per cent each. In addition, La Trobe contributes on a quarterly basis, 25 per cent of the general facilities management, maintenance and minor work costs associated with the services.

DJSIR pays quarterly service payments in full each quarter as they fall due. In December 2015, La Trobe exercised the right to pay all of its remaining service payments, hence its share of funding obligation in full. Accordingly, DJSIR has recognised a 100% share in the joint operation's lease liability in the prior year.

DJSIR's interest in assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the above joint operations is detailed below. The amounts are included in the financial statements under their respective categories.

In the prior year, contingent liabilities and commitments arising from DJSIR's interests in joint operations are disclosed in Note 7.5 – Commitments for expenditure and Note 8.2 – Contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

SUMMARISED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	(\$ thousand)			
	Bioscience Research Centre		Royal Melbourne Showgrounds	
	2023 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2022	2023 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2022
Current assets				
Cash and deposits	–	–	–	103
Receivables	–	7,127	–	247
Total current assets	–	7,127	–	350
Non-current assets				
Non current receivable	–	6,337	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	93,706	–	101,307
Total non-current assets	–	100,043	–	101,307
Total assets	–	107,170	–	101,657
Current liabilities				
Payables	–	6,633	–	1,744
Borrowings	–	6,641	–	2,425
Other liabilities	–	–	–	55
Total current liabilities	–	13,274	–	4,224
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	–	234,812	–	31,704
Other liabilities	–	–	–	1,982
Total non-current liabilities	–	234,812	–	33,686
Total liabilities	–	248,086	–	37,910
Net (liabilities)/assets	–	(140,916)	–	63,747
Income	19,460	35,114	371	96
Expenses	(20,492)	(37,644)	(2,785)	(5,954)
Net loss	(1,032)	(2,530)	2,414	(5,858)

(i) The income statement information reflects half year results till 31 December 2022. The assets and liabilities were transferred to DEECA as part of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

6. Other Assets and Liabilities

Introduction

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from DJSIR's controlled operations.

Structure

- 6.1 Receivables
- 6.2 Payables
- 6.3 Other non-financial assets
- 6.4 Other provisions

6.1 Receivables

Receivables includes amounts owing from government through appropriation receivable, short and long term credit and accounts receivable, accrued investment income, grants, taxes and interest receivable.

RECEIVABLES

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Contractual		
Receivables – government	195,211	71,951
Receivables – non-government ^{(ii) (iii)}	91,339	215,509
Less allowance for impairment losses of contractual receivables ^(iv)	(61,203)	(22,631)
Other receivables	2,180	–
Statutory		
Amounts owing from Victorian Government ⁽ⁱ⁾	324,216	535,962
GST input tax credit recoverable from the ATO	30,888	55,839
Other taxes	44	178
Total receivables	582,675	856,808
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Current receivables	520,886	640,884
Non-current receivables	61,789	215,924

(i) The amounts recognised from the Victorian Government represent funding for all commitments incurred through the appropriations and are drawn from the Consolidated Fund as the commitments fall due.

(ii) The prior year amount includes \$137 million of rural assistance schemes provided to farmers which is guaranteed by the Commonwealth which has been transferred to DEECA as part of the machinery of government changes. Effective from 30 June 2016, the Rural Assistance Commissioner replaced the former Rural Finance Corporation Victoria. Through an agreement with the Victorian Government, rural assistance schemes such as grants and loans are delivered by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank under the name Rural Finance. Rural Finance delivers rural assistance schemes, such as drought and dairy concessional loans, on behalf of the Victorian Government. See Note 7.1 – Borrowings for advances from Commonwealth relating to the Federal Government's concessional loan scheme with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

(iii) Includes commercial loans to third parties and other receivables. Amounts are recognised at fair value in accordance with AASB 9 at initial recognition and subsequently measured on a straight-line basis at amortised cost. Included in the prior year amount is a \$40m loan to a third party, which has been settled in FY22–23 under the terms of the agreement.

(iv) Included in this amount are impairment allowance of \$40m transferred across from DE in the recent machinery of government changes. The remaining balance represents payments that were identified made to ineligible COVID-19 grants recipients which have been recognised as other receivables and an allowance for impairment losses recognised.

Contractual receivables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as 'financial assets at amortised costs'. They are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. DJSIR holds the contractual receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Statutory receivables do not arise from contracts and are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except for impairment), but are not classified as financial instruments for disclosure purposes. DJSIR applies AASB 9 for initial measurement of the statutory receivables and as a result statutory receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Amounts recognised from the Victorian Government represent funding for all commitments incurred and are drawn from the Consolidated Fund as the commitments fall due.

Details about DJSIR's impairment policies and the exposure to credit risk are set out in Note 8.1.3.

6.2 Payables

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Contractual		
Supplies and services	52,719	86,024
Amounts payable to government and agencies	64,242	47,639
Financial guarantees	–	48,036
Accrued grants	285,138	184,968
Other payables	2,045	15,557
Statutory		
Other taxes payable	880	559
Total payables	405,024	382,783
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Current payables	405,024	331,503
Non-current payables	–	51,280

Contractual payables: classified as financial instruments and measured at amortised cost. Accounts payable represents liabilities for goods and services provided to DJSIR prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid.

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

Statutory payables: recognised and measured similarly to contractual payables, but are not classified as financial instruments and not included in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost, because they do not arise from contracts.

Financial guarantees: Payments that are contingent under financial guarantee contracts in the prior year, are recognised as a liability, at fair value, at the time the guarantee is issued and assessed annually in accordance with the expected credit loss model under AASB 9 Financial Instruments and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with AASB 15. These have been transferred to DEECA as part of the machinery of government changes.

In the determination of fair value, consideration is given to factors including the overall capital management/prudential supervision framework in operation, the protection provided by the State Government by way of funding should the probability of default increase, probability of default by the guaranteed party and the likely loss to DJSIR in the event of default.

The value of loans and other amounts guaranteed by the Treasurer is disclosed as contingent liabilities.

MATURITY ANALYSIS OF CONTRACTUAL PAYABLES ⁽ⁱ⁾

	(\$ thousand)						
	Maturity dates						
	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Less than 1 month	1–3 months	3 months – 1 year	1–5 years	5+ years
2023							
Supplies and services	52,719	52,719	52,719	–	–	–	–
Amounts payable to government and agencies	64,242	64,242	64,242	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unearned income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accrued grants	285,138	285,138	285,138	–	–	–	–
Other payables	2,045	2,045	2,045	–	–	–	–
Total	404,145	404,145	404,145	–	–	–	–
2022							
Supplies and services	86,024	86,024	86,024	–	–	–	–
Amounts payable to government and agencies	47,639	47,639	47,639	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantees	48,036	57,171	575	1,150	5,186	24,000	26,260
Unearned income	2,354	2,409	2,409	–	–	–	–
Accrued grants	184,968	184,968	184,968	–	–	–	–
Other payables	13,203	13,203	12,183	–	–	1,020	–
Total	382,224	391,414	333,798	1,150	5,186	25,020	26,260

Note:

(i) Maturity analysis is presented using the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

6.3 Other non-financial assets

CURRENT OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Note	(\$ thousand)	
		2023	2022
Prepayments		2,898	6,440
Inventories		–	369
Non-financial assets held for sale	9.3	231	434
Biological assets	8.3.2	–	5,110
Intangible assets		–	892
Total current other non-financial assets		3,129	13,246

Prepayments represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services or the payments made for services covering a term extending beyond that financial accounting period.

In prior year, inventories refer to consumables and farm produce of consumable stores relating to the Agriculture Victoria group and Biological assets comprises of livestock. These have been transferred out to DEECA due to the machinery of government change effective 1 January 2023.

In prior year, intangible produced and non-produced assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives of 4 to 7 years. These have been transferred out to DEECA due to the machinery of government change effective 1 January 2023.

6.4 Other provisions

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Mining site rehabilitation ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	11,630
Asset dismantling provision	6	3,355
Grants	–	10,705
Other provisions	5	3,428
Total current provisions	11	29,118
Non-current provisions		
Asset dismantling provision	3,255	1,572
Total non-current provisions	3,255	1,572
Total other provisions	3,266	30,690

(i) The mining site rehabilitation provision was transferred out to DEECA due to the machinery of government change effective 1 January 2023.

Other provisions are recognised when DJSIR has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows, using a discount rate that reflects the time, value of money and risks specific to the provision.

RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN OTHER PROVISIONS

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Current		
Opening balance	30,690	23,791
Additional provisions recognised	–	15,297
Reductions arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	(15,794)	(8,398)
Reduction due to machinery of government transfer out	(11,630)	–
Closing balance	3,266	30,690

7. How We Financed Our Operations

Introduction

This section provides information on the sources of finance utilised by DJSIR during its operations, along with interest expenses (the cost of borrowings) and other information related to financing activities of DJSIR.

This section includes disclosures of balances that are financial instruments (such as borrowings and cash balances). Notes 8.1 and 8.3 provide additional, specific financial instrument disclosures.

Significant judgement: Commitments for expenditure

Due to the recent machinery of government changes, DJSIR is currently reviewing an updated occupancy agreement with the Department of Treasury and Finance Shared Service Provider for office accommodation across multiple CBD, Metropolitan and Regional locations and other related services, including management fee, maintenance, cleaning, utility costs, security, waste, rates and taxes and other statutory outgoings. A significant judgement was made that the occupancy agreement is a service contract (rather than a 'lease' as defined in AASB 16 Leases). The cost for the accommodation and other related services are expensed (Note 3.5 Other operating expenses).

Structure

- 7.1 Borrowings
- 7.2 Leases
- 7.3 Cash flow information and balances
- 7.4 Trust account balances
- 7.5 Commitments for expenditure

7.1 Borrowings

BORROWINGS

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Current borrowings		
Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾		
– Public private partnership (PPP) related lease liabilities	–	9,066
– Non-PPP related lease liabilities	2,617	11,416
Advances from government ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	43,549	58,366
Advances from Commonwealth ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	–	6,604
Total current borrowings	46,166	85,452
Non-current borrowings		
Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾		
– PPP related lease liabilities	–	258,851
– Non-PPP related lease liabilities	11,724	20,653
Advances from government ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	16,140	4,385
Advances from Commonwealth ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	–	136,163
Total non-current borrowings	27,865	420,052
Total borrowings	74,031	505,504

(i) Secured by the leased assets.

(ii) Advances from government are unsecured loans which bear no interest. The terms of the loans are generally agreed by the Minister at the time the advance is provided.

(iii) Prior year advances from Commonwealth relate to Federal Government's concessional loan scheme with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. Through an agreement with the Victorian Government, rural assistance schemes such as grants and loans are delivered by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank under the name Rural Finance. Rural Finance delivers rural assistance schemes, such as drought and dairy concessional loans, on behalf of the Victorian Government. This has been transferred to DEECA as part of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

Borrowings are classified as financial instruments. The measurement basis depends on whether DJSIR has categorised its interest bearing liabilities as either 'financial liabilities designated at fair value through net result', or financial liabilities at 'amortised cost'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the interest bearing liabilities. DJSIR determines the classification of its interest bearing liabilities at initial recognition.

DJSIR has designated certain financial liability at fair value through net result to eliminate or significantly reduce the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other interest bearing borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through net result, all transaction costs are expensed as incurred. And they are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value relating to DJSIR's own credit risk recognised in other comprehensive income and the remaining amount of changes in fair value recognised in net result.

During the current year, there were no defaults and breaches of loans.

7.1.1 Maturity analysis of borrowings⁽ⁱ⁾

MATURITY ANALYSIS OF BORROWINGS

	(\$ thousand)						
	Maturity dates						
	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Less than 1 Month	1–3 Months	3–12 Months	1–5 years	5+ years
2023							
Lease liabilities	14,342	14,904	415	797	3,350	8,999	1,342
Advances from government	59,689	60,504	31,066	–	13,298	15,515	625
Advances from Commonwealth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	74,031	75,408	31,481	797	16,648	24,514	1,967
2022							
Lease liabilities	299,985	493,117	7,142	6,998	28,173	144,143	306,662
Advances from government	62,752	62,752	55,807	–	2,559	4,386	–
Advances from Commonwealth	142,767	142,767	5,350	633	621	51,133	85,030
Total	505,504	698,636	68,299	7,631	31,353	199,662	391,692

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

7.2 Leases

7.2.1 Leases

Information about leases for which DJSIR is a lessee is presented below.

DJSIR's LEASING ACTIVITIES

DJSIR leases various properties and motor vehicles. The lease contract are typically made for fixed periods of 1-10 years with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are renegotiated every five years to reflect market rentals.

7.2.1 (a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented in Note 5.1.1

7.2.1 (b) Amounts recognised in the comprehensive operating statement

The following amounts are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement relating to leases:

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(13,466)	(26,221)
Total amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement	(13,466)	(26,221)

7.2.1 (c) Amounts recognised in the cash flow statement

The following amounts are recognised in the cash flow statement for the year ending 30 June 2023 relating to leases.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Total cash outflow for leases	13,466	26,221

For any new contracts entered into, DJSIR considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract or part of a contract, that conveys the right of use of an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition DJSIR assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations:

- Whether the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to DJSIR and for which the supplier does not have substantive substitution rights;
- Whether DJSIR has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract and DJSIR has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- Whether DJSIR has the right to take decisions in respect of 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 July 2019.

SEPARATION OF LEASE AND NON-LEASE COMPONENTS

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the lessee is required to separate out and account separately for non-lease components within a lease contract and exclude these amounts when determining the lease liability and right-of-use asset amount.

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT OF LEASES AS A LESSEE

Lease liability – initial measurement

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily determinable or DJSIR's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable payments based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments arising from purchase and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Lease liability – subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increases for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

PRESENTATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

DJSIR presents right-of-use assets as 'property plant and equipment' in the balance sheet. Lease liabilities are presented as 'borrowings' in the balance sheet.

COMMISSIONED PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPs)

Interests in the two joint operations were transferred to the DEECA effective 1 January 2023. The income statement information reflects the first half year results until 31 December 2022.

Royal Melbourne Showgrounds

The State, has entered into a joint operation agreement with the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria Limited (RASV) to redevelop the Royal Melbourne Showgrounds. The agreement came into effect on 30 June 2005. Two joint operation structures were established, an unincorporated joint operation to carry out and deliver the joint operation project, and an incorporated joint operation entity, Showgrounds Nominees Pty Ltd to hold the assets of the joint operation and to enter into agreements on behalf of the State and RASV.

In June 2006, Showgrounds Nominees Pty Ltd entered into a Development and Operations Agreement (on behalf of the State and RASV) with the Concessionaire, PPP Solutions (Showgrounds) Nominee Pty Ltd to design, construct, finance and maintain the new facilities at the showgrounds. The project operation term is 25 years from the date of commercial acceptance of completed works, which occurred in August 2006. The showgrounds buildings will revert to the joint operation on the conclusion of the lease arrangement.

The payments that relate to the redevelopment of the showgrounds are accounted for as a lease as disclosed in the table above. In addition, DJSIR also pays operating and maintenance costs.

Under the joint venture agreements, the State has agreed to support certain obligations of RASV that may arise out of the joint operation agreement. In accordance with the terms set out in the state commitment to RASV, the State will pay (in the form of a loan), the amount requested by RASV. If any outstanding loan amount remains unpaid at the date which is 25 years after the commencement of the operation term under the Development and Operation Agreement, RASV will be obliged to satisfy and discharge each such outstanding loan amount. This may take the form of a transfer to the State, of the whole of the RASV participating interest in the joint operation.

In May 2020, RASV advised DJSIR that it is unable to meet its share of the quarterly service payments to the Concessionaire. Accordingly, DJSIR has recognised a financial guarantee liability in 2019–20 in relation to this obligation. This liability is disclosed in Note 6.2.

Biosciences Research Centre

In April 2008, the state, represented by the former Department of Primary Industries entered into a joint operation agreement with La Trobe University (La Trobe) to establish a world-class research facility known as AgriBio, Centre for AgriBioscience.

On 30 April 2009, Biosciences Research Centre Pty Ltd entered into a Project Agreement (on behalf of the state and La Trobe) with Plenary Research Pty Ltd (the Concessionaire) to design, construct, finance and maintain a facility over the project's operating term. The project's operating term is 25 years from the date of commercial acceptance, which occurred on 18 July 2012.

The service fee payments that relate to the project facility are accounted for as a lease as disclosed in the table below. In addition, the Department also pays operating and maintenance costs.

LEASE LIABILITIES PAYABLE

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments ⁽ⁱ⁾		Present value of minimum future lease payments	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds				
Not longer than one year	–	5,730	–	5,388
Longer than one year but no later than five years	–	22,903	–	16,919
Longer than five years	–	23,720	–	11,711
Biosciences Research Centre				
Not longer than one year	–	25,038	–	23,804
Longer than one year but no later than five years	–	105,586	–	82,138
Longer than five years	–	277,596	–	127,955
Other lease liabilities payable ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾				
Not longer than one year	4,562	11,544	2,617	11,418
Longer than one year but no later than five years	8,999	15,654	11,724	15,579
Longer than five years	1,342	5,346	–	5,346
Minimum future lease payments	14,904	493,117	14,342	300,258
Less future finance charges	(562)	(192,859)	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	14,342	300,258	14,342	300,258
Included in the financial statements as:				
Current borrowings lease liabilities (Note 7.1)	–	–	2,617	20,482
Non-current borrowings lease liabilities (Note 7.1)	–	–	11,724	279,504
Total	–	–	14,342	299,986

(i) Minimum future lease payments include the aggregate of all base payments and any guaranteed residual.

(ii) Other lease liabilities include obligations that are recognised on the balance sheet, the future payments related to operating and lease commitments are disclosed in Note 7.5.

7.3 Cash flow information and balances

Cash and deposits, including cash equivalents, comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits at call and those highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment purposes, and which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash includes cash-on-hand and in bank (including funds held in trust), net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

7.3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Cash and short term deposits	3,291	9,637
Funds held in trust	318,842	407,123
Balance as per cash flow statement	322,133	416,760

Due to the State of Victoria's investment policy and government funding arrangements, DJSIR does not hold a large cash reserve in its bank accounts. Cash received by DJSIR from the generation of income is generally paid into the State's bank account, known as the Public Account. Similarly, any departmental expenditure, including those in the form of cheques drawn by DJSIR for the payment of goods and services to its suppliers and creditors are made via the Public Account. The process is such that, the Public Account would remit to DJSIR the cash required for the amount drawn on the cheques. This remittance by the Public Account occurs upon the presentation of the cheques by DJSIR's suppliers or creditors.

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

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Net result for the year	132,587	105,025
Non-cash movements		
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-financial assets	146	(1,382)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets and intangible assets	32,410	48,844
Increase in provision	–	6,899
Loan income from RASV	(3,189)	(6,486)
Loan settlement (refer to Note 6.1 subnote (iii))	40,000	–
Land given/(received) free of charge	–	188
Net loss on financial instruments	815	5,448
Impairment of loans and receivables	–	22,090
Revaluation of long service leave liability	(441)	(8,966)
Movements in assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	141,938	206,855
(Increase)/decrease in investments	(651)	–
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(35,274)	(198,581)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(64,696)	15,277
Net cash flows used in operating activities	243,645	195,211

7.4 Trust account balances

7.4.1 Trust account balances relating to trust accounts controlled by DJSIR

	2023
	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2022
Controlled Trusts	
State trusts	
Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund	124,997
Established under the <i>Regional Growth Fund Act 2011</i> to support regional cities and country communities in infrastructure, facilities, services, job creation, career opportunities and to increase investment.	
State Development Special Projects Trust Account	48,389
Established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> , to assist in facilitating, encouraging, promoting and carrying out activities leading to a balanced economic development of the State of Victoria.	
Agriculture Projects Trust Account	55,091
Established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> , to assist in facilitating, encouraging, promoting and carrying out activities leading to a balanced economic development of the State of Victoria.	
Disease Compensation Funds	44,824
Established under section 5 of the <i>Livestock Disease Control Act 1994</i> to support the control and eradication of any outbreak and to provide compensation for livestock destroyed due to suffering or suspected of suffering from diseases.	
Plant, Equipment and Machinery Trust Accounts	1,947
Operate under section 23 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i> and section 141 of the <i>Fisheries Act 1995</i> to enable the purchase of plant, equipment or machinery required for the purposes of the Acts, and for the operation, maintenance and repair of that plant, equipment or machinery, and to enable the payment of any other expenses in relation thereto.	
State Treasury Trust Fund	(138)
Established under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt and disbursement of unclaimed monies and other funds held in trust.	
Inter-departmental transfer fund	119,990
The trust was established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> by the Assistant Treasurer to record inter-departmental transfers when no other trust arrangement exists.	
Animals in Research and Teaching Welfare Fund	2,602
Established under the <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986</i> to record the receipt and disbursement of funds collected for monitoring and reporting on compliance by animal research and teaching establishments.	

(\$ thousand)								
2023					2022			
MOG Transferred in/out	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2021	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2022	
–	83,954	(43,138)	165,814	147,557	41,362	(63,922)	124,997	
(12,420)	28,838	(14,300)	50,507	44,780	11,072	(7,463)	48,389	
(55,216)	13,535	(12,966)	445	55,681	23,254	(23,844)	55,091	
(47,062)	4,635	(2,398)	–	40,216	9,355	(4,747)	44,824	
(844)	–	(58)	1,046	1,941	–	6	1,947	
911	(42)	263	994	(435)	1,088	(791)	(138)	
(45,202)	238,713	(254,503)	58,998	106,364	170,381	(156,755)	119,990	
(3,796)	3,191	(1,997)	–	2,645	3,480	(3,523)	2,602	

table continued over next page

7.4.1 Trust account balances relating to trust accounts controlled by DJSIR (continued)

	2023
	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2022
Controlled Trusts	
State trusts	
Commonwealth Treasury Trust Fund	9,422
Established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> , for the purpose of holding funds from the Commonwealth Government.	
Recreational Fishing Licences Trust Account	–
Operates under section 151B of the <i>Fisheries Act 1995</i> to disburse revenue derived from the sale of recreational fishing licences to projects that will further improve recreational fishing opportunities in Victoria, and to fund costs incurred in the administration of recreational fishing licences and the account.	
Better Boating Fund	–
Established under the section 271G of the <i>Marine Safety Amendment (Better Boating Fund) Act 2020</i> to receive funding dedicated for provision and maintenance of boating facilities and services for the public.	
Vic Fleet Trust Fund	–
Established under section 19 (2) of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> as a specific purpose operating account. It receives funding and makes payments in relation to the motor vehicle pool.	
Total controlled trusts	407,123

(\$ thousand)							
2023				2022			
MOG Transferred in/out	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2021	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2022
305	12,824	(10,681)	11,869	20,714	(2,691)	(8,601)	9,422
9,804	4,617	(3,182)	11,238	–	–	–	–
23,969	16,666	(22,719)	17,917	–	–	–	–
–	1,897	(1,883)	14	–	1,978	(1,978)	–
(129,550)	408,828	(367,562)	318,840	419,462	259,279	(271,617)	407,123

7.4.2 Trust account balances relating to trust accounts administered by DJSIR

	2023
	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2022
Administered trusts	
State trusts	
Lysterfield Reclamation Levy Trust Fund	5,819
Established under section 7 of the <i>Extractive Industries (Lysterfield) Act 1986</i> for the purposes of applying monies received in the trust to the reclamation of certain lands in accordance with the Act.	
State Treasury Trust Fund	875
Established under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt and disbursement of unclaimed monies and other funds held in trust.	
ANZAC Day Proceeds Trust Fund	74
Established under the <i>ANZAC Day Act 1958</i> to receive funds as required to be paid by the Anzac Day Act 1958 and the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> and to be credited to the Victorian Veterans Fund.	
Public Service Commuters Club	1,276
Established under the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> to record the receipt of amounts associated with the scheme and deductions from club members salaries as well as recording payment to the Public Transport Corporation.	
Inter-departmental Transfer Fund	(304)
The trust was established under section 19 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> by the Assistant Treasurer to record inter-departmental transfers when no other trust arrangement exists.	
Commonwealth Local Government Grants Trust Fund	–
Established under section 15 of the <i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995</i> (<i>Commonwealth legislation</i>) to make financial assistance grants to local governments.	
Total administered trusts	7,739

(\$ thousand)							
2023				2022			
MOG Transferred in/out	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2021	Total Receipts	Total Payments	Closing balance as at 30 June 2022
(6,012)	193	–	–	5,598	221	–	5,819
(95)	2	(424)	358	345	1,570	(1,040)	875
–	1	(62)	13	195	(61)	(60)	74
–	–	(1,662)	(386)	1,299	–	(23)	1,276
–	–	–	(304)	932	–	(1,236)	(304)
–	91,691	(91,691)	–	–	844,682	(844,682)	–
(6,107)	91,887	(93,838)	(319)	8,368	846,412	(847,041)	7,739

7.5 Commitments for expenditure

Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are recorded below at their nominal value and inclusive of GST. Where it is considered appropriate and provides additional relevant information to users, the net present values of significant individual projects are stated. These future expenditures cease to be disclosed as commitments once the related liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet.

7.5.1 Net commitments payable

NOMINAL AMOUNTS: 2023

	(\$ thousand)			Total
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	
Public private partnership commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	–	–	–
Capital expenditure commitments	2,214	–	–	2,214
Other operating commitments	37,055	6,959	12	44,026
Office of the Commonwealth Games ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	7,221	12,100	–	19,321
Accommodation expenditure commitments ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	20,048	–	–	20,048
Grant commitments	630,243	653,159	246,453	1,529,855
Total commitment (inclusive of GST)	696,781	672,218	246,465	1,615,464
Less GST recoverable				(146,860)
Total commitment (exclusive of GST)				1,468,604

(i) From 1 January 2023, all DJSIR's joint operations have been transferred out of DJSIR portfolio. Therefore, DJSIR has no commitments relating to these arrangements for FY2022–23.

(ii) This amount represents commitments relating to the Office of the Commonwealth Games as at 30 June 2023. Refer to Note 9.10 Subsequent events for more details.

(iii) DJSIR is currently reviewing an updated occupancy agreement with the Department of Treasury and Finance Shared Service Provider for office accommodation across multiple CBD, Metropolitan and Regional locations and other related services, including management fee, maintenance, cleaning, utility costs, security, waste, rates and taxes and other statutory outgoings.

NOMINAL AMOUNTS: 2022

	(\$ thousand)			Total
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	
Public private partnership commitments	12,298	60,935	158,807	232,040
Capital expenditure commitments	8,424	180	–	8,604
Other operating commitments	99,521	54,650	44	154,215
Accommodation expenditure commitments	39,613	–	–	39,613
Grant commitments	1,101,891	764,634	4,751	1,871,276
Total commitment (inclusive of GST)	1,261,746	880,399	163,602	2,305,748
Less GST recoverable				(209,613)
Total commitment (exclusive of GST)				2,096,135

7.5.2 Controlled Public Private Partnership (PPP) commitments

DJSIR may enter into arrangements with private sector participants to design and construct or upgrade assets used to provide public services. These arrangements usually include the provision of design and construct, operational and maintenance services for a specified period of time. These arrangements are often referred to as either PPPs or service concession arrangements (SCAs).

PPPs usually take one of two main forms. In the more common form, DJSIR pays the operator over the arrangement period, subject to specified performance criteria being met. At the date of commitment to the principal provisions of the arrangement, these estimated periodic payments are allocated between a component related to the design and construction or upgrading of the asset and components related to the ongoing operation and maintenance of the asset. The former component is accounted for as a lease payment in accordance with the leases accounting policy. The remaining components are accounted for as commitments for operating costs, which are expensed in the comprehensive operating statement as they are incurred. The other, less common, form of SCA is one in which DJSIR grants to an operator, for a specified period of time, the right to collect fees from users of the SCA asset, in return for which the operator constructs the asset and has the obligation to supply agreed upon services, including maintenance of the asset for the period of the concession. These private sector entities typically lease land, and sometimes state works, from DJSIR and construct infrastructure. At the end of the concession period, the land and state works, together with the constructed facilities, will be returned to DJSIR.

After 1 July 2019, AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors* applies to arrangements where an operator provides public services, using a service concession asset, on behalf of the State and importantly, the operator manages at least some of the public service at its own discretion. The State must also control the asset for AASB 1059 to apply. This means that certain PPP arrangements will not be within the scope of AASB 1059 and will continue to be accounted for as either leases or assets being constructed by the State and conversely, certain arrangements that are not PPPs (such as certain external service arrangements) could be captured within the scope of AASB 1059. DJSIR has reviewed its PPP arrangements and have determined that these arrangements will not be accounted for under AASB 1059 but will continue to be accounted for under AASB 16 *Leases* as lease liabilities.

7.5.2 Controlled Public Private Partnership (PPP) commitments (continued)

DJSIR does not have any PPP commitments as at 30 June 2023, as the below two joint operations arrangement were transferred to DEECA as a result of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

	(\$ thousand)			
	2023		2022	
	Other Commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	Other Commitments	Other Commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	Other Commitments
	Present Value	Nominal Value	Present Value	Nominal Value
Commissioned PPP commitments payable				
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	–	–	17,278	27,056
Biosciences Research Centre ^{(iii) (iv)}	–	–	127,932	238,033
Total commitments payable for PPPs	–	–	145,210	265,089
Commissioned PPP commitments receivable				
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	–	–	(8,639)	(13,528)
Biosciences Research Centre ^{(iii) (iv)}	–	–	(10,689)	(19,521)
Less GST recoverable from the ATO	–	–	(11,443)	(21,095)
Total commitments receivable for PPPs	–	–	(30,771)	(54,144)
Net commitments for PPP (exclusive of GST)	–	–	114,438	210,945

(i) Other commitments relate to operating maintenance and life cycle costs.

(ii) The figures in the prior year represent 100 per cent of the total commitment under the terms of the PPP with the concessionaire offset by a 50 per cent of the quarterly service payment recoupment under the terms of the joint arrangement with Royal Melbourne Showgrounds. The Department has recognised a financial guarantee liability in relation to the receivable from Royal Melbourne Showgrounds refer Note 72.1.

(iii) The figures in the prior year represent 100 per cent of the operating commitment under the terms of the PPP with the concessionaire, offset by a 25 per cent of the general operating costs recoupment from La Trobe University under the terms of the joint arrangement. In 2016, La Trobe University has prepaid the net present value of its commitment to fund 25 per cent of the Biosciences Research Centre operating costs resulting in the Department recognising a liability for this prepayment that will be offset against the Bioscience Research Centre operating costs over the remaining contract term.

(iv) Other operating commitments for the Biosciences Research Centre in the prior year, exclude pass through costs related to utilities, waste management and insurance on the basis that they are variable in nature and cannot be reliably estimated.

7.5.3 Administered Public Private Partnership (PPP) commitments

The PPP lease arrangements below were entered into by the Secretary, Project Development (body corporate established under Section 41A of the *Project Development and Construction Management Act 1994*) that was established to facilitate and manage public construction for nominated projects under that Act. Effective from 1 August 2023, the Secretary Project Development has been transferred to the Department of Transport and Planning.

MELBOURNE CONVENTION CENTRE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LEASE COMMITMENTS

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Commissioned PPP related lease commitments				
Not longer than one year	53,562	52,209	50,588	49,310
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	228,506	222,732	172,022	167,674
Longer than five years	355,003	414,340	173,301	193,565
Minimum future lease payments	637,072	689,281	395,911	410,549
Less future finance charges	(241,161)	(278,732)	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	395,911	410,549	395,911	410,549

MELBOURNE CONVENTION CENTRE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LEASE COMMITMENTS (EXPANSION)

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Commissioned PPP related lease commitments				
Not longer than one year	3,643	3,643	3,509	3,509
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	14,573	14,573	12,097	12,097
Longer than five years	20,948	24,591	12,991	14,825
	39,164	42,807	28,597	30,431
Commissioned PPP commitments receivable				
Not longer than one year	(3,643)	(3,643)	(3,509)	(3,509)
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	(14,573)	(14,573)	(12,097)	(12,097)
Longer than five years	(20,948)	(24,591)	(12,991)	(14,825)
	(39,164)	(42,807)	(28,597)	(30,431)
Net Commitment	–	–	–	–

The figures represent 100 per cent of commitment payable under the terms of the PPP with the concessionaire for the expansion stage of the Melbourne Centre and Exhibition Project which commenced in April 2018, offset by a 100% recoupment of the quarterly service payment under the terms of the memorandum of understanding with Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust.

MELBOURNE CONVENTION CENTRE DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT OTHER COMMITMENTS (DEVELOPMENT)

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Commissioned PPP related other commitments				
Not longer than one year	22,984	22,453	24,035	23,480
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	97,490	95,240	83,385	81,462
Longer than five years	149,760	174,993	87,289	98,080
Minimum future payments	270,233	292,686	194,709	203,022
Less future finance charges	(75,524)	(89,664)	–	–
Present value of minimum other payments	194,709	203,022	194,709	203,022

MELBOURNE CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTRE
EXPANSION PROJECT OTHER COMMITMENTS (EXPANSION)

	(\$ thousand)			
	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of future lease payments	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Commissioned PPP related lease commitments				
Not longer than one year	4,488	4,355	4,326	4,198
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	19,364	18,790	16,115	15,638
Longer than five years	32,246	37,308	20,154	22,642
Minimum future lease payments	56,098	60,453	40,595	42,478
Less future finance charges	(15,503)	(17,977)	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	40,595	42,476	40,595	42,478

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION CENTRE (DEVELOPMENT STAGE)

In May 2006, the State of Victoria entered into an agreement under its Partnerships Victoria policy for the development and maintenance of the Melbourne Convention Centre (MCC) facility by a private sector consortium (the lessor).

The lessor was responsible for construction of the new facility convention centre (Stage 1), which commenced in June 2006 and commercial acceptance was achieved on 31 March 2009. Upon its completion, DJSIR on behalf of the State of Victoria was granted a 25 year finance lease by the lessor, and entered into an agreement under which the new facility will be operated by the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust (MCET).

It is estimated as at 30 June 2023 that future lease payments relating to the facility constructed in 2009 amount to \$396 million in net present value terms, or \$637 million in nominal dollars, to be paid to the lessor over a 25 year period which commenced 1 January 2009 over the respective lease period till 2034. At the initial construction of the convention centre in 2009, DJSIR on behalf of the State of Victoria had entered into a loan agreement with MCET under which MCET undertook to repay the State of Victoria 50 per cent (\$228 million) of the value of the asset (\$455 million) over a 25 year period. In the prior year, an assessment of future loan serviceability was undertaken and which identified that the loan was impaired and an allowance for impairment of \$142 million was reflected in FY2021–22 in DJPR administered balance sheet.

As part of the 25 year lease arrangement, the lessor provides services, maintenance, and refurbishments in return for a fixed (inflation adjusted) quarterly service payment from the State of Victoria for the existing facility. It is estimated that as at 30 June 2023, these future service payments amount to \$285 million in net present value terms, or \$401 million in nominal dollars, over the 25 year lease term.

Ownership of the MCC facility will transfer to the State of Victoria at the end of the 25 year lease period at no cost.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION CENTRE (EXPANSION STAGE)

The Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre Expansion Project (Stage 2) was announced in the 2015–16 Budget. The project was being delivered as a modification under the existing Melbourne Convention Centre Development (MCCD) Project. The project extended the existing MCEC facilities, adding nearly 20,000 square metres of flexible, multi-purpose event space, including meeting rooms, a new banquet hall and 9,000 square metres of new exhibition space, and a central hub linking to the existing MCEC facilities. On 28 May 2016, the State entered into a Project Agreement with MECE Project Pty Ltd (the Concessionaire) for the design, construction, partial financing and maintenance of the MCEC Expansion over the project's operating term to 2034. The project operation term is 16 years for partial build cost. The MCEC Expansion was officially opened on 8 July 2018, with Commercial Acceptance achieved on 13 July 2018.

8. Risks, Contingencies and Valuation Judgements

Introduction

DJSIR is exposed to risk from its activities and outside factors. In addition, it is often necessary to make judgements and estimates associated with recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. This section sets out financial instrument specific information, (including exposures to financial risks) as well as those items that are contingent in nature or require a higher level of judgement to be applied, which for DJSIR related mainly to fair value determination.

Significant judgement: Asset valuation impact

The market in which DJSIR assets were last independently revalued in FY2020–21 was impacted by the uncertainty the coronavirus (COVID-19) had caused which created significant valuation uncertainty. The valuer has advised us that since December 2022, the State of Emergency valuation protocols have been lifted. The fair value assessment undertaken by DJSIR indicate no material change in values as at 30 June 2023.

Structure

- 8.1 Financial instruments specific disclosures
- 8.2 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities
- 8.3 Fair value determination

8.1 Financial instruments specific disclosures

Introduction

Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Due to the nature of DJSIR's activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statute rather than a contract (for example taxes, fines and penalties). Such assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments in AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

Guarantees issued on behalf of DJSIR are financial instruments because, although authorised under statute, terms and conditions for each financial guarantee may vary and are subject to an agreement.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised costs if both of the following criteria are met and the assets are not designated as fair value through net result:

- the assets are held by DJSIR to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the assets' contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interests.

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

DJSIR recognises the following assets in this category:

- cash and deposits;
- investments;
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables); and
- term deposits.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through net result

are categorised as such at trade date, or if they are classified as held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instrument assets are designated at fair value through net result on the basis that the financial assets form part of a group of financial assets that are managed based on their fair values and have their performance evaluated in accordance with documented risk management and investment strategies. Financial instruments at fair value through net result are initially measured at fair value; attributable transaction costs are expensed as incurred. Subsequently, any changes in fair value are recognised in the net result as other economic flows unless the changes in fair value relate to changes in DJSIR's own credit risk. In this case, the portion of the change attributable to changes in DJSIR's own credit risk is recognised in other comprehensive income with no subsequent recycling to net result when the financial liability is derecognised.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised on the date they are originated. They are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial instruments are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in profit and loss over the period of the interest bearing liability, using the effective interest rate method. DJSIR recognises the following liabilities in this category:

- payables (excluding statutory payables);
- borrowings;
- financial guarantee; and
- lease liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading financial assets and liabilities. They are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives after initial recognition are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as an 'other economic flow' included in the net result.

Offsetting financial instruments: Financial instrument assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, DJSIR concerned has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Some master netting arrangements do not result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities. Where DJSIR does not have a legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts, because the right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as default, insolvency or bankruptcy, they are reported on a gross basis.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- DJSIR retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- DJSIR has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
 - a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where DJSIR has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset is recognised to the extent of DJSIR's continuing involvement in the asset.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised as an other economic flow in the estimated comprehensive operating statement.

Reclassification of financial instruments: Subsequent to initial recognition reclassification of financial liabilities is not permitted. Financial assets are required to be reclassified between fair value through net result, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortised cost when and only when DJSIRs' business model for managing its financial assets has changes such that its previous model would no longer apply. However, DJSIR is generally unable to change its business model because it is determined by the Performance Management Framework (PMF) and all Victorian government departments are required to apply the PMF under the Standing Directions under the FMA.

If under rare circumstances an asset is reclassified, the reclassification is applied prospectively from the reclassification date and previously recognised gains, losses or interest should not be restated. If the asset is reclassified to fair value, the fair value should be determined at the reclassification date and any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and fair value is recognised in net result.

8.1.1 Financial instruments: Categorisation

	(\$ thousand)				
	Cash and deposits	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through net result	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
2023					
Contractual financial assets					
Cash and deposits	322,133	–	–	–	322,133
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	2,180	225,347	–	227,528
Investments	–	3,261	–	–	3,261
Total contractual financial assets	322,133	5,441	225,347	–	552,921
Contractual financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
– Supplies and services	–	–	–	52,719	52,719
– Amounts payable to government and agencies	–	–	–	64,242	64,242
– Financial guarantees	–	–	–	–	–
– Accrued grants	–	–	–	285,138	285,138
– Other payables	–	–	–	2,045	2,045
Borrowings					
– Lease liabilities	–	–	–	14,342	14,342
– Advances from government	–	–	–	59,689	59,689
– Advances from Commonwealth	–	–	–	–	–
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	–	–	478,175	478,175

(i) Receivables and payables disclosed above exclude statutory receivables (i.e. GST recoverable) and statutory payables (i.e. taxes payable).

8.1.1 Financial instruments: Categorisation

	(\$ thousand)				
	Cash and deposits	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through net result	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
2022					
Contractual financial assets					
Cash and deposits	416,760	–	–	–	416,760
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	–	264,829	–	264,829
Investments	–	1,610	71	–	1,681
Total contractual financial assets	416,760	1,610	264,900	–	683,270
Contractual financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
– Supplies and services	–	–	–	86,024	86,024
– Amounts payable to government and agencies	–	–	–	47,639	47,639
– Financial guarantees	–	–	–	48,036	48,036
– Accrued grants	–	–	–	184,968	184,968
– Other payables	–	–	–	13,203	13,203
Borrowings					
– Lease liabilities	–	–	–	299,985	299,985
– Advances from government	–	–	–	62,751	62,751
– Advances from Commonwealth	–	–	–	142,767	142,767
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	–	–	885,373	885,373

(i) Receivables and payables disclosed above exclude statutory receivables (i.e. GST recoverable) and statutory payables (i.e. taxes payable).

8.1.2 Financial instruments: Net holding gain/(loss) on financial instruments by category

	(\$ thousand)			
	Revaluation gain/(loss)	Impairment loss	Interest income/(expense)	Total
2023				
Contractual financial assets				
Financial assets designated at amortised cost	–	–	7,725	7,725
Financial assets designated at fair value	2,180	–	–	2,180
Investments measured at fair value	(949)	–	–	(949)
Total contractual financial assets	1,232	–	7,725	8,957
Contractual financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	–	–	(13,466)	(13,466)
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	–	(13,466)	(13,466)
2022				
Contractual financial assets				
Financial assets designated at amortised cost	–	(22,090)	2,571	(19,519)
Investments measured at fair value	(4,419)	–	–	(4,419)
Total contractual financial assets	(4,419)	(22,090)	2,571	(23,938)
Contractual financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	–	–	(26,221)	(26,221)
Total contractual financial liabilities	–	–	(26,221)	(26,221)

The net holding gains or losses disclosed above are determined as follows:

- For cash and cash equivalents, loans or receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets, the net gain or loss is calculated by taking the movement in the fair value of the asset, the interest income, plus or minus foreign exchange gains or losses arising from revaluation of the financial assets, and minus any impairment recognised in the net result;
- For financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, the net gain or loss is calculated by taking the interest expense, and plus or minus foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the revaluation of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and
- For financial asset and liabilities that are mandatorily measured at or designated at fair value through net result, the net gain or loss is calculated by taking the movement in the fair value of the financial asset or liability.

8.1.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies

DJSIR's activities expose it primarily to the financial risk of changes in interest rates. DJSIR does not enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate.

DJSIR does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

DJSIR's principal financial instruments comprise:

- cash assets
- term deposits
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables)
- payables (excluding statutory payables)
- borrowings, and
- lease liabilities.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument above are disclosed in relevant notes within the financial statements.

DJSIR uses different methods to measure and manage the different risks to which it is exposed.

The carrying amounts of DJSIR's contractual financial assets and financial liabilities by category are disclosed in the Note 8.1.1 – Financial instruments: Categorisation.

Financial instruments: Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the contractual financial assets of DJSIR, which comprise cash and deposits, non-statutory receivables and available-for-sale contractual financial assets. DJSIR's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of the counter party on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to DJSIR. Credit risk is measured at fair value and is monitored on a regular basis.

Credit risk associated with DJSIR's financial assets is minimal because its main debtor is the Victorian Government. For debtors other than government, it is DJSIR's policy to only deal with entities with high credit ratings of a minimum triple-B rating and to obtain sufficient collateral or credit enhancements, where appropriate.

In addition, DJSIR does not engage in hedging for its contractual financial assets and mainly obtains contractual financial assets that are on fixed interest, except for cash and deposits, which are mainly cash at bank. As with the policy for debtors, DJSIR's policy is to only deal with banks with high credit ratings.

DJSIR mainly holds financial assets that are on fixed interest except for cash assets which are mainly cash at bank. As with the policy for debtors, DJSIR's policy is to only deal with domestic banks with high credit ratings.

Provision for impairment for contractual financial assets is recognised when there is objective evidence that DJSIR will not be able to collect a receivable. Objective evidence includes financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments, debts which are more than 60 days overdue, and changes in debtor credit ratings.

Contract financial assets are written off against the carrying amount when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Bad debt written off by mutual consent is classified as a transaction expense. Bad debt written off following a unilateral decision is recognised as other economic flows in the net result.

Except as otherwise detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents DJSIR's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

CREDIT QUALITY OF CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL ASSETS THAT ARE NEITHER PAST DUE NOR IMPAIRED.

	(\$ thousand)			
	Financial Institution agencies (AA credit rating)	Government agencies (AA credit rating)	Other	Total
2023				
Cash and deposits	240,734	–	81,398	322,133
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	106,180	119,167	225,347
Investments	–	–	–	–
Total contractual financial assets	240,734	106,180	200,565	547,480
2022				
Cash and deposits	279,827	2,047	134,885	416,760
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	71,951	192,879	264,829
Investments	–	–	71	71
Total contractual financial assets	279,827	73,998	327,835	681,661

(i) The carrying amounts disclosed exclude statutory receivables (e.g. amounts owing from the State of Victoria and GST recoverable).

Contractual financial assets that are either past due or impaired

There are no material financial assets which are individually determined to be impaired. Currently, DJSIR does not hold any collateral as security nor credit enhancements relating to any of its financial assets.

There are no financial assets that have had their terms renegotiated so as to prevent them from being past due or impaired, and they are stated at the carrying amounts as indicated.

Contractual receivables at amortised cost

Impairment of financial assets under AASB 9: DJSIR assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. All financial assets, except those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to annual review for impairment. Bad and doubtful debts are assessed on a regular basis. Those bad debts considered as written off by mutual consent are classified as an expense. The allowance for doubtful receivables and bad debts not written off by mutual consent are adjusted as other economic flows. No further adjustments or provisions have been made, as DJSIR's debtors are predominantly government entities and assessed as low credit risk entities.

	(\$ thousand)					
	Current	Less than 1 month	1–3 months	3 months – 1 year	1–5 year	Total
30 June 2023						
Loss allowance (%)	–	–	–	–	63.3%	21.4%
Gross carrying amount of contractual receivables	40,464	50,398	41,667	57,293	96,728	286,550
Loss allowance	–	–	–	–	61,203	61,203
30 June 2022						
Loss allowance (%)	–	67.5%	–	–	0.4%	7.9%
Gross carrying amount of contractual receivables	40,209	32,544	2,042	50,771	161,894	287,460
Loss allowance	–	21,960	–	–	671	22,631

Credit loss allowance is classified as other economic flows in the net result. Contractual receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and impairment losses are classified as a transaction expense. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Previously, a provision for doubtful debts was recognised when there is objective evidence that the debts may not be collected and bad debts are written off when identified. A provision is made for estimated irrecoverable amounts from the sale of goods when there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired. Bad debts considered as written off by mutual consent.

Statutory receivables and debt investments at amortised cost

DJSIR's non-contractual receivables arising from statutory requirements are not financial instruments. However, they are nevertheless recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 9 requirements as if those receivables are financial instruments.

Both the statutory receivables and investments in debt instruments are considered to have low credit risk, taking into account the counterparty's credit rating, risk of default and capacity to meet contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. As a result, the loss allowance recognised for these financial assets during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. No loss allowance has been recognised.

Financial instruments: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that DJSIR would be unable to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. DJSIR operates under the government fair payments policy of settling financial obligations within 30 days and in the event of a dispute, making payments within 30 days from the date of resolution.

DJSIR's maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed in the balance sheet. DJSIR manages its liquidity risk by:

- close monitoring of its short-term and long-term borrowings by senior management, including monthly reviews on current and future borrowing levels and requirements;

- holding investments and other contractual financial assets that are readily tradeable in the financial markets
- careful maturity planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows
- a high credit rating for the State of Victoria (Moody's Investor Services & Standard & Poor's double-A), which assists in accessing debt market at a lower interest rate.

DJSIR's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based the current assessment of risk. Cash for unexpected events is generally sourced from liquidation of financial investments. Maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed in the balance sheet.

Financial instruments: Market risk

DJSIR's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk with only insignificant exposure to foreign currency and other price risks. Objectives, policies and processes used to manage each of these risks are disclosed in the paragraphs below:

Foreign currency risk

DJSIR is exposed to minimal foreign currency risk through its payables relating to purchases of supplies and consumables from overseas. This is because of a limited amount of purchases denominated in foreign currencies and a short timeframe between commitment and settlement.

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk is insignificant and might arise primarily through DJSIR's interest bearing liabilities and assets. The only interest bearing liabilities and assets are the lease liabilities and term deposits. The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rates and DJSIR's sensitivity to interest rate risk are set out in the table that follows.

INTEREST RATE EXPOSURE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	(\$ thousand)				
	Interest rate exposure				
	Weighted average interest rate	Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
2023					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	0.32%	322,133	–	240,724	81,408
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾		225,347	–	–	225,347
Investments		–	–	–	–
Total financial assets		547,480	–	240,724	306,756
Financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Supplies and services		52,719	–	–	52,719
Amounts payable to government and agencies		64,242	–	–	64,242
Financial guarantee		–	–	–	–
Other payables		2,045	–	–	2,045
Borrowings					
Lease liabilities	2.20%	14,342	14,342	–	–
Advances from government		59,689	–	–	59,689
Advances from Commonwealth		–	–	–	–
Total financial liabilities		193,037	14,342	–	178,695

	Weighted average interest rate	(\$ thousand)			
		Interest rate exposure			
		Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
2022					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	0.32%	416,760	2,047	279,827	134,885
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	1.25%	264,829	40,000	136,906	87,883
Investments		71	–	–	71
Total financial assets		681,661	42,047	416,733	222,839
Financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Supplies and services		86,024	–	–	86,024
Amounts payable to government and agencies		47,639	–	–	47,639
Financial guarantee		48,036	48,036	–	–
Other payables		13,203	–	–	13,203
Borrowings					
Lease liabilities	7.71%	299,985	299,985	–	–
Advances from government		62,751	–	–	62,751
Advances from Commonwealth	1.83%	142,767	–	142,767	–
Total financial liabilities		700,405	348,021	142,767	209,617

(i) The carrying amounts disclosed exclude statutory receivables and payables (e.g. amounts owing from Victorian Government, GST recoverable and GST payable).

Sensitivity analysis disclosure

DJSIR's sensitivity to market risk is determined based on the observed range of actual historical data for the preceding five year period. The following movements are "reasonably possible" over the next 12 months.

A shift of +100 basis points (1%) per cent and -100 basis points (1%) per cent in market interest rates (AUD) from year-end rates will result in an impact on cash and deposits of \$3.2m (2022; \$4.2m).

8.2 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of DJSIR.

DJSIR did not have any significant contingent assets as at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$nil).

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are:

- possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity, or
- present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognised because:
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, or
 - the amount of the obligations cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are also classified as either quantifiable or non-quantifiable.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities that relate to functions transferred out as part of the machinery of government changes have been transferred out of DJSIR and those relating to functions transferred into DJSIR have been included below.

QUANTIFIABLE CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 30 JUNE

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Legal disputes	60	60
Insurance claims	503	906
Mining site rehabilitation bonds ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	166,180
Total contingent liabilities	563	167,146

(i) This contingent liability was raised in the prior year as per the requirements under the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990, which stipulate that the holders of an exploration or mining licence, or extractive industry work authority are required to rehabilitate their earth resources sites (details of responsibility in the Act), and failure to do so by them, may result in the State being liable to rehabilitate the sites under the Act. The contingent liability represents an estimate of the State's possible financial exposure, in the event that authority holders with a rehabilitation bond shortfall default on their obligations and the State makes a determination to rehabilitate the sites. This was transferred to DEECA as part of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

Non-quantifiable contingent liabilities

From 1 January 2023, all DJSIR's joint venture arrangements have been transferred out of the department portfolio. Therefore, the department has no contingent liabilities relating to these arrangements.

Contingent liabilities are not secured over any of the assets of DJSIR.

8.3 Fair value determination

This section sets out information on how DJSIR determined fair value for financial reporting purposes. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following assets and liabilities are carried at fair value:

- financial assets and liabilities at fair value through operating result; and
- property, plant and equipment.

Fair value hierarchy

In determining fair values a number of inputs are used. To increase consistency and comparability in the financial statements, these inputs are categorised into three levels, also known as the fair value hierarchy. The levels are as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

DJSIR determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) is DJSIR's independent valuation agency and DJSIR will engage them to monitor changes in the fair value of each asset and liability through relevant data sources to determine revaluations when it is required.

How this section is structured

For those assets and liabilities for which fair values are determined, the following disclosures are provided:

- carrying amount and the fair value (which would be the same for those assets measured at fair value);
- which level of the fair value hierarchy was used to determine the fair value; and
- in respect of those assets and liabilities subject to fair value determination using Level 3 inputs:
 - a reconciliation of the movements in fair values from the beginning of the year to the end; and
 - details of significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value determination.

This section is divided between disclosures in connection with fair value determination for financial instruments (refer to Note 8.3.1 – Fair value determination of financial assets and liabilities) and non-financial physical assets (refer to Note 8.3.2 – Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets).

DJSIR currently holds a range of financial instruments that are recorded in the financial statements where the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value, either due to their short-term nature or with the expectation that they will be paid in full by the end of the 2022–23 reporting period.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	(\$ thousand)			
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Fair Value
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Contractual financial assets				
Cash and deposits	322,133	416,760	322,133	416,760
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	225,347	264,829	225,347	264,829
Investments	–	71	–	71
Total contractual financial assets	547,480	681,660	547,480	681,660
Contractual financial liabilities				
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾				
– Supplies and services	404,145	331,834	404,145	331,834
– Finance guarantee	–	48,036	–	48,036
Borrowings				
– Lease liabilities	14,342	299,985	14,342	299,985
– Advances from government	59,689	62,751	59,689	62,751
– Advances from Commonwealth	–	142,767	–	142,767
Total contractual financial liabilities	478,175	885,373	478,175	885,373

(i) The carrying amounts exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from government, GST input tax credit recoverable, and GST payable).

8.3.1 Fair value determination of financial assets and liabilitiesFINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ⁽ⁱ⁾

	(\$ thousand)			
	Carrying amount	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using		
		Level 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 3 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2023				
Financial assets at fair value through net result				
Receivables	2,180	2,180	–	–
Investments	3,261	651	–	2,610
Total financial assets at fair value	5,441	2,831	–	2,610
2022				
Financial assets at fair value through net result				
Investments	1,610	1,610	–	–
Total financial assets at fair value	1,610	1,610	–	–

(i) The fair value hierarchies are disclosed by class of financial instrument.

There have been no transfers between levels during the period.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

8.3.2 Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY FOR ASSETS

	(\$ thousand)			
	Carrying amount as at 30 June 2023	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
2023				
Land at fair value				
Non-specialised land	374,241	–	374,241	–
Specialised land	475,325	–	–	475,325
Total of land at fair value	849,566	–	374,241	475,325
Buildings at fair value				
Non-specialised buildings	9,981	–	–	9,981
Specialised buildings	265,018	–	–	265,018
Total of buildings at fair value	274,999	–	–	274,999
Plant and equipment at fair value				
Vehicles	46	–	–	46
Plant and equipment	946	–	–	946
Total plant and equipment at fair value	993	–	–	993
Cultural assets at fair value				
Cultural assets	2,726	–	–	2,726
Total cultural assets at fair value	2,726	–	–	2,726
Building leasehold improvements at fair value				
Leasehold improvements	7,546	–	–	7,546
Total building leasehold improvements at fair value	7,546	–	–	7,546
Motor vehicles at fair value				
Motor vehicles	3,588	–	–	3,588
Total motor vehicles at fair value	3,588	–	–	3,588
Total property, plant, equipment and at fair value	1,139,418	–	374,241	765,177

8.3.2 Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets (continued)

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY FOR ASSETS

	(\$ thousand)			
	Carrying amount as at 30 June 2022	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using		
		Level 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 3 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2022				
Land at fair value				
Non-specialised land	516,943	–	516,943	–
Specialised land	492,597	–	–	492,597
Total of land at fair value	1,009,540	–	516,943	492,597
Buildings at fair value				
Non-specialised buildings	18,733	–	–	18,733
Specialised buildings	469,618	–	–	469,618
Total of buildings at fair value	488,351	–	–	488,351
Plant and equipment at fair value				
Vehicles ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	466	–	–	466
Plant and equipment	23,416	–	–	23,416
Total plant and equipment at fair value	23,882	–	–	23,882
Cultural assets at fair value				
Cultural assets	2,785	–	13	2,772
Total cultural assets at fair value	2,785	–	13	2,772
Building leasehold improvements at fair value				
Leasehold improvements	20,093	–	–	20,093
Total building leasehold improvements at fair value	20,093	–	–	20,093
Motor vehicles at fair value				
Motor vehicles	11,059	–	–	11,059
Total motor vehicles at fair value	11,059	–	–	11,059
Total property, plant, equipment and at fair value	1,555,710	–	516,956	1,038,754

(i) Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

(ii) Vehicles are categorised to level 3 assets as current replacement cost method is used in estimating fair value.

DJSIR assets relating to land, buildings and cultural assets were last independently valued by the VGV in the 2020–21. The fair value assessment undertaken by DJSIR, indicate no material change in values as at 30 June 2023. As at 30 June 2023, the assets transferred from the Department of Education were independently revalued by the VGV in accordance with the 5-year scheduled revaluation.

NON-SPECIALISED LAND

Non-specialised land is valued using fair value. Under this valuation method, the assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets which are considered to have nominal or no added improvement value.

An independent valuation is performed by the Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) to determine the fair value using the market approach as well as the current replacement cost method approach. Valuation of the assets is determined by analysing comparable sales and allowing for share, size, topography, location, and other relevant factors specific to the asset being valued. From the sales analysed, an appropriate rate per square metre has been applied to the subject asset.

To the extent that non-specialised land do not contain significant, unobservable adjustments, these assets are classified as level 2 under the market approach.

SPECIALISED LAND AND SPECIALISED BUILDINGS

The market approach is also used for specialised land, although it is adjusted for the community service obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants. This approach is in light of the highest and best use consideration required for fair value measurement, and takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible. As adjustments of CSO are considered as significant unobservable inputs, specialised land would be classified as level 3 assets.

The specialised buildings are valued using the current replacement cost method. As the depreciation adjustments are considered as significant, unobservable inputs in nature, specialised buildings are classified as level 3 fair value measurements.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment is held at fair value. When plant and equipment is specialised in use, such that it is rarely sold other than as part of a going concern, fair value is determined using the current replacement cost method. For all assets measured at fair value, the current use is considered the highest and best use.

MOTOR VEHICLES UNDER LEASE

Vehicles are valued using the current replacement cost method. DJSIR acquires new vehicles and at times disposes of them before the end of their economic life. The process of acquisition, use and disposal in the market is managed by experienced fleet managers who set relevant depreciation rates during use to reflect the utilisation of the vehicles.

CULTURAL ASSETS

Cultural assets are valued using the current replacement cost method where research of similar examples in existence in Australia was conducted and an estimated cost for replacement was established.

RECONCILIATION OF LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUE MOVEMENTS

2023**Opening Balance**

Additions

Disposals

Return of capital

Transfers via contributed capital

Transfers to classified as held for sale

Transfers in/(out) – machinery of government transfers ⁽ⁱ⁾

Transfer between classes

Reclassification

Depreciation

Subtotal

Revaluation

Sub-total**Closing balance**

(\$ thousand)						
Specialised land	Specialised buildings & non-specialised buildings	Plant and equipment and vehicles	Motor vehicles	Cultural assets	Leasehold improvements	Total
492,597	488,350	23,881	11,059	2,772	20,093	1,038,754
4	774	1,255	6,767	–	–	8,800
–	–	(11)	(3,695)	–	(33)	(3,740)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	(1,604)	–	–	–	–	(1,604)
–	–	–	(231)	–	–	(231)
(17,276)	(188,592)	(21,459)	(8,492)	–	(9,657)	(245,476)
–	4,382	140	–	–	152	4,674
–	(2,452)	(93)	–	–	398	(2,147)
–	(23,861)	(2,721)	(1,819)	(46)	(3,407)	(31,853)
(17,272)	(211,353)	(22,889)	(7,471)	(46)	(12,547)	(271,577)
–	(1,999)	–	–	–	–	(1,999)
–	(1,999)	–	–	–	–	(1,999)
475,326	274,999	993	3,588	2,726	7,546	765,178

RECONCILIATION OF LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUE MOVEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2022**Opening balance**

Additions

Disposals

Return of capital

Transfers to classified as held for sale

Given free of charge

Transfer between classes

Depreciation

Subtotal

Revaluation

Subtotal**Closing balance**

(i) Transfer of net assets in and out of DJSIR were due to the machinery of government change. This transfer made pursuant to FRD 119 Transfer through Contributed Capital under the Financial Management Act 1994.

(\$ thousand)						
Specialised land	Specialised buildings & non-specialised buildings	Plant and equipment and vehicles	Motor vehicles	Cultural assets	Leasehold improvements	Total
492,088	513,857	26,889	12,013	2,818	14,157	1,061,823
777	3,161	1,638	3,770	–	5,181	14,527
–	–	(468)	(1,073)	–	(129)	(1,670)
(267)	(10,449)	(4)	–	–	–	(10,720)
–	–	–	(434)	–	–	(434)
–	–	–	(68)	–	–	(68)
–	13,206	1,231	–	–	8,822	23,259
–	(31,425)	(5,405)	(3,150)	(47)	(7,940)	(47,967)
510	(25,507)	(3,008)	(955)	(47)	5,934	(23,073)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
492,597	488,350	23,881	11,059	2,772	20,093	1,038,754

8.3.2 Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets (continued)

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS TO LEVEL 3 VALUATIONS FOR 2023

2023 Asset class	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs
Specialised land	Market approach	Community Service Obligation (CSO) adjustment
Specialised and non-specialised buildings	Current replacement cost method	Direct cost per square metre Useful life of specialised buildings
Vehicles	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit Useful life of vehicle
Plant and equipment	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit Useful life of plant and equipment
Cultural assets	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit Useful life of cultural assets
Leasehold Improvements	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit Useful life of leasehold improvements

Significant unobservable inputs have remained unchanged since June 2022.

BIOLOGICAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE AND THEIR CATEGORISATION IN THE FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

(\$ thousand)				
2023			2022	
	Carrying amount	Level 2 Fair value measurement	Carrying amount	Level 2 Fair value measurement
Breeding livestock – pigs, sheep and cattle	–	–	5,110	5,110
Total biological assets	–	–	5,110	5,110

There have been no transfers between levels during the period. There were no changes in valuation techniques throughout the period to 30 June 2023.

As at 1 January 2023, all the biological assets of DJSIR has been transferred to DEECA as part of the machinery of government changes. As a result, DJSIR has no biological assets as at 30 June 2023.

Biological assets comprises of livestock. Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any changes recognised in the comprehensive operating statement – other economic flows. Costs to sell include all costs that would be necessary to sell the assets, including freight and direct selling costs.

The fair value of a biological asset is based on its present location and condition. If an active market exists for a biological asset in its present location and condition, the quoted price in that market is the appropriate basis for determining the fair value of that asset. Where access exists to different markets then the most relevant market is referenced.

In the event that market determined prices or values are not available for a biological asset in its present condition, the present value of the expected net cash flows from the asset, discounted at a current market determined rate is utilised to determine fair value.

For livestock, fair value is based on relevant market indicators which include store cattle prices, abattoir market prices, and cattle prices received/quoted for DJSIR's cattle at the reporting date. Prices for cattle generally reflect the shorter term spot prices available in the market place and vary depending on the weight and condition of the animal.

9. OTHER DISCLOSURES

Introduction

This section includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or otherwise, for the understanding of this financial report.

Structure

- 9.1 Ex-gratia expenses
- 9.2 Other economic flows included in net result
- 9.3 Non-financial assets held for sale
- 9.4 Equity disclosure
- 9.5 Entities consolidated pursuant to section 53(1)(b) of the FMA
- 9.6 Responsible persons
- 9.7 Remuneration of executives
- 9.8 Related parties
- 9.9 Remuneration of auditors
- 9.10 Subsequent events
- 9.11 Other accounting policies
- 9.12 Australian Accounting Standards issued that are not yet effective
- 9.13 Departmental output objectives and descriptions
- 9.14 Glossary of technical terms
- 9.15 Style conventions

9.1 Ex-gratia expenses

Ex-gratia expenses mean the voluntary payment of money or other non-monetary benefit (e.g. a write off) that is not made either to acquire goods, services or other benefits for the entity or to meet a legal liability, or to settle or resolve a possible legal liability or claim against the entity. Ex-gratia expenses are included in administrative expenses (Note 3.4).

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Forgiveness or waiver of liability	1	212
Total ex-gratia expenses	1	212

(i) Ex-gratia payments in the prior year relate to grant applications that were incorrectly assessed or paid in error and that have been written off as there is little likelihood of recovery and a return of funds would result in financial hardship for applicants and their businesses in light of the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions. Grants paid in error not written off were recognised as receivables (Note 6.1).

9.2 Other economic flows included in net result

Other economic flows are changes in the volume or value of an asset or liability that do not result from transactions.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Net gains on non-financial assets	1,853	1,382
Revaluation losses realised on Buildings	(1,999)	–
Total net gains/(losses) on non-financial assets	(146)	1,382
Net losses on financial instruments		
Impairment of loans and receivable	–	(22,090)
Unrealised loss on investment	(949)	–
Unrealised gain on financial assets	2,180	–
Revaluation losses on investment	–	(4,419)
Realised losses on foreign exchange	(2,047)	(1,029)
Total net losses on financial instruments	(815)	(27,537)
Other gains from other economic flows		
Revaluation of long service leave liability ⁽ⁱ⁾	441	3,956
Revaluation of natural resource reserves & biological assets	–	5,010
Total other gains from other economic flows	441	8,966
Total other economic flows included in net result	(520)	(17,189)

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

9.3 Non-financial assets held for sale

TOTAL NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Current assets		
Leased motor vehicles held for sale	231	434
Total non-financial assets held for sale	231	434

Measurement

Non-financial physical assets (including disposal group assets) are treated as current and classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

This condition is regarded as met only when:

- the asset is available for immediate sale in the current condition, and
- the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale is expected to be completed within 12 months from the date of classification.

These non-financial physical assets, related liabilities and financial assets are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and are not subject to depreciation or amortisation.

9.4 Equity disclosure

CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	1,479,014	1,556,259
Capital appropriations	325,626	209,667
Capital funding to agencies within portfolio	(247,964)	(274,540)
Sec 53(b) entity no longer consolidated	(4,629)	–
Administrative restructure – net assets transferred	(806,708)	–
Administrative restructure – net assets received	267,346	–
Return of capital	–	(12,372)
Balance at end of the year	1,012,685	1,479,014

CAPITAL FUNDING TO AGENCIES WITHIN PORTFOLIO

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Melbourne and Olympic Parks Trust	–	(35,661)
State Sports Centre Trust	(76,690)	(51,950)
Museum Board of Victoria	(554)	(19,943)
Victorian Arts Centre Trust	(30,210)	(11,955)
Emerald Tourist Railway Board	–	(1,236)
Library Board Victoria	–	(745)
Docklands Studio Melbourne	–	(610)
Geelong Performing Arts Centre	(37,144)	(73,949)
Kardinia Park Stadium Trust	(78,331)	(59,604)
National Gallery Victoria	(17,935)	(13,309)
Melbourne Arts Precinct Corporation	(6,793)	(5,000)
Australian Centre for the Moving Image	(91)	(577)
Victorian Fisheries Authority	(216)	–
Total capital contributions to agencies within portfolio	(247,964)	(274,540)

9.5 Entities consolidated pursuant to section 53(1)(b) of the FMA

The following section 53(1)(b) entities have been transferred out as a result of the machinery of government change effective on 1 January 2023 with the exception of Secretary, Project Development. The results of these entities have been consolidated into DJSIR's financial statements for the half year from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022, pursuant to a determination made by the Assistant Treasurer under section 53(1)(b) of the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA):

- Rural Assistance Commissioner
- Victorian Racing Tribunal
- Victorian Racing Integrity Board
- Racing Integrity Commissioner
- Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority

Section 53(1)(b) entity Secretary, Project Development was included into DJSIR for the full financial year.

The financial effects of each of those entities were not material to DJSIR consolidated group. However, the financial effects of those entities in aggregate were material to the Departmental consolidated group. Therefore, those entities are reported in aggregate in the table below.

DEPARTMENTAL CONSOLIDATED GROUP

	Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions	
	2023	2022
Total income from transactions	4,117,980	11,021,876
Net result from transactions	131,543	143,934
Total assets	1,620,787	2,487,368
Total liabilities	561,531	909,239

(i) Other non-material entities that are material in aggregate are reported in aggregate.

(\$ thousand)							
Rural Assistance Commissioner (RAC)		Other section 53(1)(b) entities ⁽ⁱ⁾ (Excluding RAC)		Eliminations and adjustments		DJSIR consolidated group	
2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
42	2	18,039	72,937	–	–	4,136,061	11,094,815
(135)	348	1,699	(22,068)	–	–	133,107	122,214
–	145,708	443,205	253,714	–	–	2,063,992	2,886,790
–	142,601	605	2,196	–	–	562,136	1,054,036

9.6 Responsible persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA), the following disclosures are made regarding responsible persons for the reporting period.

The persons who held the positions of ministers and accountable officer in DJSIR were:

**Secretary, Department of Jobs,
Skills, Industry and Regions**

Mr Tim Ada

27 March 2023 to 30 June 2023

Ms Lill Healy

11 March 2023 to 26 March 2023

Ms Penelope McKay

6 December 2022 to 10 March 2023

Mr Simon Phemister

1 July 2022 to 5 December 2022

1 JULY 2022 TO 4 DECEMBER 2022

Minister for Industry Support and Recovery

Minister for Business Precincts

The Hon. Ben Carroll

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Employment

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

Minister for Small Business

Minister for Resources

The Hon. Jaala Pulford

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events

Minister for Creative Industries

Mr Steve Dimopoulos

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Trade

Mr Tim Pallas

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Agriculture

The Hon. Gayle Tierney

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Regional Development

The Hon. Harriet Shing

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Local Government

Minister for Suburban Development

The Hon. Melissa Horne

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Community Sport

The Hon. Ros Spence

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Racing

Mr Anthony Carbines

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Commonwealth Games Delivery

The Hon. Jacinta Allan

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

Minister for Commonwealth Games Legacy

The Hon. Shaun Leane

1 July 2022 to 4 December 2022

5 DECEMBER 2022 TO 31 DECEMBER 2022

Minister for Industry and Innovation

Minister for Manufacturing Sovereignty

The Hon. Ben Carroll

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Training and Skills

Minister for Higher Education

Minister for Agriculture

The Hon. Gayle Tierney

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Trade and Investment

Mr Tim Pallas

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events

Minister for Creative Industries

Mr Steve Dimopoulos

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Suburban Development

Minister for Community Sport

The Hon. Ros Spence

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Commonwealth Games Delivery*The Hon. Jacinta Allan*

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Commonwealth Games Legacy**Minister for Regional Development***The Hon. Harriet Shing*

14 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

The Hon. Daniel Andrews

5 December 2022 to 13 December 2022

Minister for Outdoor Recreation*The Hon. Sonya Kilkenney*

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Small Business*The Hon. Natalie Suleyman*

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Racing*Mr Anthony Carbines*

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Energy and Resources*The Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio*

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Local Government*The Hon. Melissa Horne*

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Minister for Medical Research*The Hon. Mary-Anne Thomas*

5 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

1 JANUARY 2023 TO 30 JUNE 2023**Minister for Industry and Innovation****Minister for Manufacturing Sovereignty****Minister for Employment***The Hon. Ben Carroll*

1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Minister for Training and Skills**Minister for Higher Education***The Hon. Gayle Tierney*

1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Minister for Trade and Investment*Mr Tim Pallas*

1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Minister for Tourism, Sport and Major Events**Minister for Creative Industries***Mr Steve Dimopoulos*

1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Minister for Suburban Development**Minister for Community Sport***The Hon. Ros Spence*

1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Minister for Commonwealth Games Delivery*The Hon. Jacinta Allan*

1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Minister for Commonwealth Games Legacy**Minister for Regional Development***The Hon. Harriet Shing*

1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Minister for Outdoor Recreation*The Hon. Sonya Kilkenney*

1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Minister for Small Business*The Hon. Natalie Suleyman*

1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Accountable officers' remuneration

Total remuneration received or receivable by the accountable officer in connection with the management of DJSIR during the reporting period was in the range of \$1,050,000 – \$1,060,000 ⁽ⁱ⁾ (2022: \$590,000 – \$599,000).

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

(i) The remuneration includes termination payment of approximately \$422k.

9.7 Remuneration of executives

The number of executive officers, other than Ministers and accountable officers, and their total remuneration during the reporting period are shown in the table on the following page. Total annualised employee equivalents provide a measure of full time equivalent executive officers over the reporting period.

Remuneration comprises employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered. Accordingly, remuneration is determined on an accrual basis, and is disclosed in the following categories.

Short-term employee benefits include amounts such as wages, salaries, annual leave or sick leave that are usually paid or payable on a regular basis, as well as non-monetary benefits such as allowances and free or subsidised goods or services.

Other long-term employee benefits: long service leave, sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long service benefits, long-term disability benefits, deferred compensation and profit sharing and bonuses (not payable wholly within 12 months).

Post-employment benefits include pensions and other retirement benefits paid or payable on a discrete basis when employment has ceased.

Termination benefits include termination of employment payments, such as severance packages.

Several factors affected total remuneration payable to executives over the year. A number of employment contracts were completed and a number of executive officers retired, resigned or were retrenched in the past year. This has had a significant impact on remuneration figures for the termination benefits category.

Other long-term benefits include long service leave, other long service benefits or deferred compensation.

REMUNERATION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

(including Key Management Personnel disclosed in Note 9.8) ⁽ⁱ⁾

	(\$thousand)	
	Total remuneration	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	47,137	51,886
Post-employment benefits	4,694	4,710
Other long-term benefits	1,167	1,349
Termination benefits	815	743
Total remuneration ⁽ⁱ⁾	53,813	58,688
Total number of executives ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	290	270
Total annualised employee equivalent (AEE) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	199.0	221.4

(i) The total number of executive officers includes persons who meet the definition of Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the entity under AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* and are also reported within the related parties note disclosure (Note 9.8).

(ii) The total number of executives reflects the number of people that held an executive officer position which includes VPS employees acting in vacant executive officer positions during the reporting period.

(iii) Annualised employee equivalent is based on the time fraction worked over the reporting period for 2022–23 hence the number is comparatively less than the total number of executives.

9.8 Related parties

DJSIR is a wholly owned and controlled entity of the State of Victoria.

The following agencies have been consolidated into DJSIR's financial statements pursuant to the determination made by the Assistant Treasurer under section 53(1)(b) of the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA):

- Rural Assistance Commissioner ⁽ⁱ⁾
(until 31 December 2022)
- Victorian Racing Tribunal ⁽ⁱ⁾
(until 31 December 2022)
- Victorian Racing Integrity Board ⁽ⁱ⁾
(until 31 December 2022)
- Racing Integrity Commissioner ⁽ⁱ⁾
(until 31 December 2022)
- Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority ⁽ⁱ⁾
(until 31 December 2022)
- Secretary, Project Development

DJSIR's section 53(1)(b) entities, Rural Assistance Commissioner, Victorian Racing Tribunal, Victorian Racing Integrity Board and Racing Integrity Commissioner, Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority, Secretary, Project Development include:

- all key management personnel and their close family members and personal business interests (controlled entities, joint ventures and entities they have significant influence over);
- all cabinet ministers and their close family members; and
- all departments and public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of state consolidated financial statements.

All related party transactions have been entered into on an arm's length basis.

Significant transactions with government-related entities

DJSIR receives parliamentary and special appropriation to draw funds out of the Consolidated Fund to be applied towards Departmental outputs (see Note 2.3 – Appropriation). In addition, DJSIR oversees administered items on behalf of the State with reference to Payments made on behalf of the State (Note 2.3 – Appropriation) and detailed in Note 4.2.1 – Administered (non-controlled) items.

DJSIR transacts with other portfolio agencies through transactions such as grants (Note 3.2 – Grant expenses) and capital appropriations (Note 9.4 – Equity disclosure) in line with budgeted allocations. DJSIR has advances from Government, such as those relating to GST payments (required to account for timing differences). These advances are unsecured loans which bear no interest. See Note 7.1 – Borrowings.

Key management personnel (KMP) of DJSIR includes the Portfolio Ministers (see Note 9.6 – Responsible persons) and members of the Senior Executive Team, which includes:

- Secretary: Tim Ada (from 27 March 2023)
- Secretary: Lill Healy
(from 11 March 2023 to 26 March 2023)
- Secretary: Penelope McKay
(from 6 December 2022 to 10 March 2023)
- Secretary: Simon Phemister
(until 5 December 2022)
- Associate Secretary: Penelope McKay
(until 5 December 2022)
- Associate Deputy Secretary, Aboriginal Economic Development: Hans Bokelund
- Acting Associate Deputy Secretary, Corporate Services: Jessica Lambous (until 28 August 2022)
- Acting Deputy Secretary, Corporate Services: Melinda Knapp (from 12 December 2022)

- Acting Deputy Secretary, Employment and Small Business: Sharn Enzinger (from 5 June 2023)
 - Deputy Secretary, Employment and Small Business: Lisa Buckingham (from 1 January 2023 to 2 June 2023)
 - Deputy Secretary, Jobs Victoria, Secure Work and Inclusion: Lisa Buckingham (until 31 December 2022)
 - Deputy Secretary, Delivery: Andrew Parsons (until 31 December 2022)
 - Deputy Secretary, Rural and Regional Victoria: Beth Jones
 - Deputy Secretary, Strategy and Priority Projects: Cam Nolan
 - Deputy Secretary, Tourism, Events and Priority Infrastructure Implementation: Chris Miller (until 16 December 2022)
 - Deputy Secretary, Creative Victoria: Claire Febey
 - Deputy Secretary, Industry and Innovation: David Latina (from 1 January 2023)
 - Deputy Secretary, Jobs, Innovation and Business Engagement: David Latina (until 31 December 2022)
 - Deputy Secretary, Local Government and Suburban Development: Emily Phillips (until 31 December 2022)
 - Deputy Secretary, Higher Education and Skills: Lill Healy (from 1 January 2023)
 - Deputy Secretary Agriculture and Chief Executive Agriculture Victoria: Matt Lowe (until 31 December 2022)
 - Deputy Secretary, Forestry, Resources and Climate Change: Paul Smith (until 31 December 2022)
 - Deputy Secretary, Sport, Recreation and Racing: Peter Betson (until 31 December 2022)
 - Deputy Secretary, Sport, Tourism and Events: Peter Betson (from 1 January 2023)
 - Chief Executive Officer, Invest Victoria: Danni Jarrett (from 1 January 2023)
 - Chief Executive Officer, Global Victoria: Danni Jarrett (from 1 February 2023)
 - Chief Executive Officer, Global Victoria : Gonul Serbest (until 31 January 2023)
 - Chief Communications Officer: Julia Scott
- KMP of the Administrative Office,**
Latrobe Valley Authority:
- Chief Executive Officer, LVA: Chris Buckingham
- KMP of the Administrative Office,**
Invest Victoria:
- Chief Executive Officer: Danni Jarrett (from 1 January 2023)
- KMP of the Administrative Office,**
Victorian Skills Authority:
- Chief Executive Officer, Office of the VSA: Craig Robertson (from 1 January 2023)

KMP of agencies consolidated pursuant to section 53(1)(b) of the FMA into the DJSIR's financial statements include:

Entity	Position title and Personnel
Rural Assistance Commissioner ⁽ⁱ⁾	Commissioner: Peter Tuohey (until 31 December 2022)
Victorian Racing Tribunal ⁽ⁱ⁾	Chairperson: John Bowman (until 31 December 2022)
Victorian Racing Integrity Board ⁽ⁱ⁾	Chairperson: Jack Forrest (until 31 December 2022)
Racing Integrity Commissioner ⁽ⁱ⁾	Commissioner: Sean Carroll (until 31 December 2022)
Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority ⁽ⁱ⁾	Chair: Rae Mackay (until 31 December 2022)
Secretary, Project Development	Secretary: Tim Ada (from 27 March 2023) Secretary: Lill Healy (from 11 March 2023 to 26 March 2023) Secretary: Penelope McKay (from 6 December 2022 to 10 March 2023) Secretary: Simon Phemister (until 5 December 2022)

(i) These entities were transferred out to other Departments from 1 January 2023 as result of the machinery of government (MoG) changes.

The compensation detailed below excludes the salaries and benefits the portfolio minister's receives. The Minister's remuneration and allowances is set by the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and are reported within the State's Annual Financial Report.

COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	(\$ thousand)			
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	DJSIR ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	DJSIR ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Administrative offices and section 53	Administrative offices and section 53
Short-term employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	5,376	5,303	748	1,055
Post-employment benefits	370	357	68	92
Other long-term benefits	145	132	14	25
Termination benefits	631	208	–	–
Total compensation ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	6,522	6,000	830	1,172

(i) Total remuneration paid to KMPs employed as a contractor during the reporting period through an external service provider has been reported under short-term employee benefits.

(ii) Note that KMPs are also reported in the disclosure of remuneration of executive officers (Note 9.7 – Remuneration of executives).

(iii) Where employees are KMPs of both DJSIR and Administrative Offices and entities consolidated under the FMA s53(1), their remuneration is reflected under DJSIR's compensation of KMPs. This includes the Rural Assistance Commissioner, Victorian Racing Tribunal, Victorian Racing Integrity Board, Racing Integrity Commissioner, Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority and Secretary, Project Development.

TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND OTHER RELATED PARTIES

Given the breadth and depth of State government activities, related parties transact with the Victorian public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public e.g. stamp duty and other government fees and charges. Further employment of processes within the Victorian public sector occur on terms and conditions consistent with the *Public Administration Act 2004* and Codes of Conduct and Standards issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission. Procurement processes occur on terms and conditions consistent with the Victorian Government Procurement Board requirements.

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with DJSIR and the consolidated agencies (Rural Assistance Commissioner, Victorian Racing Tribunal, Victorian Racing Integrity Board, Racing Integrity Commissioner, Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority and Secretary, Project Development), there were no related party transactions that involved key management personnel, their close family members and their personal business interests.

No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised, for impairment of receivables from related parties.

9.9 Remuneration of auditors

	(\$ thousand)	
	2023	2022
Victorian Auditor-General's Office		
Audit of the financial statements	430	350
Total	430	350

9.10 Subsequent events

On 18 July 2023 it was announced that Victoria would no longer host the 2026 Commonwealth Games. Subsequently, on 19 August 2023 the Commonwealth Games Federation, Commonwealth Games Federation Partnerships and Commonwealth Games Australia (the 'Commonwealth Games parties') and the State of Victoria announced they had settled all their disputes regarding the cancellation of the Games. The State of Victoria has agreed to pay \$380 million to the Commonwealth Games parties in full and final settlement. DJSIR will not be responsible for making payment of the final settlement amount on behalf of the State.

As at the date of the preparation of the financial statements there are no material impacts on DJSIR's 2022–23 accounts and disclosures.

Effective from 1 August 2023, the Secretary, Project Development (body corporate established under Section 41A of the *Project Development and Construction Management Act 1994*) that was established to facilitate and manage public construction for nominated projects under that Act has been transferred to the Department of Transport and Planning. The net assets transferred across on 1 August 2023 amounted to \$481 million.

9.11 Other accounting policies

Contributions by owners

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 *Contributions*, contributions by owners (that is, contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of DJSIR.

Additions to net assets that have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions to or distributions by owners have also been designated as contributions by owners.

Transfers of net assets arising from administrative restructurings are treated as distributions to or contributions by owners. Transfers of net liabilities arising from administrative restructurings are treated as distributions to owners.

Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, except where GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, the GST payable is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis.

Commitments, contingent assets and liabilities are also stated inclusive of GST.

9.12 Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) issued that are not yet effective

Certain new and revised accounting standards have been issued but are not effective for the 2022–23 reporting period. DJSIR is reviewing its existing policies and assessing the potential implications of these accounting standards which includes:

- AASB 2020-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current*

This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. It initially applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted however the AASB has recently issued AASB 2020-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date* to defer the application by one year to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Department will not early adopt the Standard.

The Department is in the process of analysing the impacts of this Standard. However, it is not anticipated to have a material impact.

Several other amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods, but are considered to have limited impact on the Department's reporting.

- AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts*.
- AASB 2020-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments*.
- AASB 2021-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definitions of Accounting Estimates*
- AASB 2021-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards*.
- AASB 2021-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections*.

9.13 Departmental output objectives and descriptions

DJSIR outputs during the financial year ended 30 June 2023 are disclosed in Note 4.1 – Departmental outputs. The outputs objectives and descriptions are summarised below.

Creating more opportunities for people through jobs and skills

We're supporting people to access skills, training and supports they need to find and succeed in work. And as Victoria's demand for skilled workers increases, we're joining up employers, TAFE and training providers and employment services in local communities so business and industry have access to a world-class workforce and more Victorians can achieve their education and employment aspirations. We're also supporting Aboriginal self-determination through employment and economic development and finding new ways to grow greater participation through Victoria's social economy.

Supporting businesses and industries to grow and prosper

We're helping businesses and industries to grow, adapt or transition. By strengthening Victoria's global connections, we're attracting high-value investment and new industries and supporting the expansion of fast-growing, pioneering businesses into international markets. We're fostering innovation and research, digital and creative economies, and advanced manufacturing. We're also cementing Victoria's position as Australia's leading tourism destination.

Building vibrant communities and regions

We're building vibrant, resilient suburbs and regions. Our tailored, place-based approaches enhance connectedness, boost competitiveness and investment, leverage local economic strengths and opportunities, and improve access to community infrastructure. We're supporting more Victorians to engage in the arts, sport and recreation and we're bolstering Victoria's global reputation as an events capital. Our relationships across government, communities and businesses help make sure the benefits of a robust economy are available to all Victorians – supporting a stronger and fairer society. Underpinning all our work is our recognition that we are in an active sovereign relationship with First Nations, and we're committed to developing the skills we need to support a fair treaty process that can realise positive outcomes for all Victorians.

Create and maintain jobs

This objective seeks to secure a growing, sustainable and equitable jobs market for all Victorians by working with businesses to increase job opportunities, support people into meaningful and secure employment, and attract the investment and talent needed to foster job growth.

The Jobs output includes actions to increase job opportunities including initiatives to support Victorians experiencing disadvantage into employment, support Aboriginal economic inclusion, as well as attract new investment and talent into Victoria to grow the economy and share the benefits of economic prosperity.

Foster a competitive business environment

This objective seeks to grow Victorian industries and businesses by working with priority industry sectors, supporting growth and innovation and commercialisation opportunities, supporting start-ups and small businesses, and assisting industries in transition.

The Industry, Innovation and Small Business output provides access to information and connections and builds the capability of Victorian businesses and industry to develop, commercialise and effectively use new practices and technologies to increase productivity and competitiveness, advocating for a fair and competitive business environment, and supporting small businesses.

Economic growth through trade and investment attraction

This objective seeks to strengthen Victoria's economic performance through facilitating private sector investment in Victoria, helping Victorian businesses successfully trade into global markets, and growing Victorian's market share of international student enrolments in Australia.

The Trade and Investment output promotes Victoria's global engagement activities which seeks to secure trade and international investment outcomes for the State through a range of promotion and facilitation activities in addition to providing policy advice to improve the attractiveness of Victorian exports and as an international investment destination.

This output also provides support and advice to Government on strengthening Victoria's economic performance, including in relation to:

- ensuring Victoria is a leading destination for business, innovation and talent
- continuous enhancement of Victoria's approach to investment attraction
- enhancing Victoria's business investment environment
- helping Victorian businesses successfully trade into global markets
- growing Victorian's market share of international student enrolments in Australia.

Build prosperous and liveable suburbs and regions, and manage and promote outdoor recreation

This objective seeks to ensure that Victoria's suburbs and regions are developed to create places where all Victorians have an opportunity to participate in communities that are well-connected, prosperous, vibrant and diverse. This objective also supports the development of sustainable game hunting, fishing and aquaculture activities in Victoria and the delivery of improved recreational fishing and boating services and facilities.

The Fishing, Boating and Game Management output creates the conditions to ensure Victoria's fisheries and game resources are sustainably used for both recreational and commercial purposes. This output delivers improved recreational boating and fishing services and facilities.

The Suburban Development output supports infrastructure and service provision to drive economic growth across metropolitan Melbourne, in partnership with local councils, business, community organisations and other government departments. DJSIR also delivers targeted local outcomes in consultation with local communities through the Suburban Revitalisation Boards.

The Regional Development output guides targeted placed based services and engagement with industry, communities, local councils and government departments, to enable and support economic growth. This includes facilitating job growth, infrastructure and new investment in regional Victoria and enhancing the liveability of Victoria's regional cities and towns.

Grow vibrant, active and creative communities

This objective seeks to increase the economic, social and cultural value of the creative, sport and recreation industries to Victoria, grow the number and yield of visitors, position Victoria as a major events destination, and ensure the best cultural and sporting experiences are accessible to everyone.

The Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation output supports the creative industries to deliver economic, social and cultural benefit through talent and leadership; the creative and business ecology; innovation and social impact; participation and place making; and international engagement.

The Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies output promotes, presents and preserves our heritage and the creative industries through Victoria's creative industries agencies: Arts Centre Melbourne, Australian Centre for the Moving Image, Docklands Studios Melbourne, VicScreen, Geelong Arts Centre, Melbourne Recital Centre, Museums Victoria, National Gallery of Victoria, and the State Library Victoria.

The Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities output supports Victorian cultural venues and State-owned facilities through strategic assessment and provision of advice on portfolio infrastructure proposals and projects. The output includes consolidation of portfolio asset management plans and management of funding programs for maintenance and minor capital works.

Over the course of the financial year, the Sport and Recreation output provides strategic leadership and investment in the sport and recreation industry through innovation, sector and industry development and funding support. It supports community participation and inclusion in the sport and recreation sector by strengthening the capacity of sport and recreation organisations to deliver participation opportunities, improving community sport and recreation facilities across the state and guiding the development and management of State-level sporting facilities and events, to encourage participation by all Victorians.

The Tourism and Major Events output maximises employment and the long-term economic benefits of tourism and major events to Victoria by developing and marketing the State as a competitive destination.

Deliver high-quality training and skills to meet industry needs and jobs for a growing economy

This objective seeks to develop the skills of Victorians to meet the current and future needs of industry and business by ensuring that TAFEs and training providers deliver high quality and accessible training.

The Training, Higher Education and Workforce Development output supports Victorians to gain the skills and capabilities essential for success in employment and further training or study. DJSIR works with the TAFE and training sector to deliver quality training that strongly supports industry to meet the evolving needs of the economy, promotes equity and addresses disadvantage, with an emphasis on growth sectors of the economy. This output includes the functions of training system design, industry engagement, contracting and monitoring of quality and training services including accredited and pre-accredited vocational education and training through to adult community education.

9.14 Glossary of technical terms

Actuarial gains or losses on superannuation defined benefit plans

Actuarial gains or losses are changes in the present value of the superannuation defined benefit liability resulting from experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

Administered item

Administered item generally refers to a department lacking the capacity to benefit from that item in the pursuit of the entity's objectives and to deny or regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Amortisation

Amortisation is the expense which results from the consumption, extraction or use over time of a non-produced physical or intangible asset. This expense is classified as an 'other economic flow'.

Borrowings

Borrowings refers to interest bearing liabilities mainly from public borrowings raised through the TCV, lease liabilities and other interest bearing arrangements. Borrowings also include non-interest bearing advances from government that are acquired for policy purposes.

Comprehensive result

The net result of all items of income and expense recognised for the period. It is the aggregate of the operating result and other comprehensive income.

Commitments

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

Controlled item

Controlled item generally refers to the capacity of a department to benefit from that item in the pursuit of the entity's objectives and to deny or regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Current grants

Amounts payable or receivable for current purposes for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable or payable in return.

Depreciation

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

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is used to calculate the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial asset

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- a) cash
- b) an equity instrument of another entity
- c) a contractual right or statutory right:
 - to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity; or
- d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial instrument

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets or liabilities that are not contractual (such as statutory receivables or payables that arise as a result of statutory requirements imposed by governments) are not financial instruments.

Financial liability

A financial liability is any liability that is:

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

Grants and other transfers

Transactions in which one unit provides goods, services, assets (or extinguishes a liability) or labour to another unit without receiving approximately equal value in return. Grants can either be operating or capital in nature.

While grants to governments may result in the provision of some goods or services to the transferor, they do not give the transferor a claim to receive directly benefits of approximately equal value. For this reason, grants are referred to by the AASB as involuntary transfers and are termed non reciprocal transfers. Receipt and sacrifice of approximately equal value may occur, but only by coincidence. For example, governments are not obliged to provide commensurate benefits in the form of goods or services to particular taxpayers in return for their taxes.

Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

General government sector

The general government sector comprises all government departments, offices and other bodies engaged in providing services free of charge or at a price significantly below their cost of production. General government services include those which are mainly non-market in nature, those which are largely for collective consumption by the community and those which involve the transfer or redistribution of income. These services are financed mainly through taxes, or other compulsory levies and user charges.

Grants for on-passing

All grants paid to one institutional sector (e.g. a state general government) to be passed on to another institutional sector (e.g. local government or a private non-profit institution).

Infrastructure systems

Infrastructure systems provide essential services used in the delivery of final services or products. They are generally a complex interconnected network of individual assets and mainly include sewerage systems, water storage and supply systems, ports, utilities and public transport assets owned by DJSIR.

Intangible produced assets

Refer to produced assets in this glossary.

Intangible non-produced assets

Refer to non-produced asset in this glossary.

Net acquisition of non-financial assets (from transactions)

Purchases (and other acquisitions) of non-financial assets less sales (or disposals) of non-financial assets less depreciation plus changes in inventories and other movements in non-financial assets. Includes only those increases or decreases in non financial assets resulting from transactions and therefore excludes write offs, impairment write-downs and revaluations.

Net result

Net result is a measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of income, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those that are classified as 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income'.

Net result from transactions/net operating balance

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

Net worth

Assets less liabilities, which is an economic measure of wealth.

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are all assets that are not 'financial assets'. It includes inventories, land, buildings, infrastructure, road networks, land under roads, plant and equipment, investment properties, cultural and heritage assets, intangible and biological assets.

Non-produced assets

Non-produced assets are assets needed for production that have not themselves been produced. They include land, subsoil assets, and certain intangible assets. Non-produced intangibles are intangible assets needed for production that have not themselves been produced. They include constructs of society such as patents.

Other economic flows – other comprehensive income

Other economic flows – other comprehensive income comprises items (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in net result as required or permitted by other Australian Accounting Standards.

The components of other economic flows – other comprehensive income include:

- changes in physical asset revaluation surplus,
- share of net movement in revaluation surplus of associates and joint ventures, and
- gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets.

Produced assets

Produced assets include buildings, plant and equipment, inventories, cultivated assets and certain intangible assets. Intangible produced assets may include computer software, motion picture films, and research and development costs (which does not include the start-up costs associated with capital projects).

Sale of goods and services

Refers to income from the direct provision of goods and services and includes fees and charges for services rendered, sales of goods and services, fees from regulatory services, work done as an agent for private enterprises. It also includes rental income under operating leases and on produced assets such as buildings and entertainment, but excludes rent income from the use of non-produced assets such as land. User charges include sale of goods and services income.

Supplies and services

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

Transactions

Transactions are those economic flows that are considered to arise as a result of policy decisions, usually an interaction between two entities by mutual agreement. They also include flows within an entity such as depreciation where the owner is simultaneously acting as the owner of the depreciating asset and as the consumer of the service provided by the asset. Taxation is regarded as mutually agreed interactions between the government and taxpayers. Transactions can be in kind (e.g. assets provided/given free of charge or for nominal consideration) or where the final consideration is cash. In simple terms, transactions arise from the policy decisions of the government.

9.15 Style conventions

Figures in the tables and in the text have been rounded. Discrepancies in tables between totals and sums of components reflect rounding. Percentage variations in all tables are based on the underlying unrounded amounts.

THE NOTATION USED IN THE TABLES IS AS FOLLOWS:

–	zero, or rounded to zero
(xxx.x)	negative numbers
201x	year period
201x–1x	year period

The financial statements and notes are presented based on the illustration for a government department in the 2022–23 Model Report for Victorian Government Departments. The presentation of other disclosures is generally consistent with the other disclosures made in earlier publications of DJSIR’s annual reports.



SECTION:

Non-financial performance

03



Portfolio performance reporting – non-financial

As at 30 June 2023, DJSIR had 156 non-cost output performance measures, published in the 2022–23 Budget Papers.

The department met or exceeded 85% (132 measures) of the 2022–23 output performance measure targets. Predominantly due to the lingering impacts of COVID-19, 15% (24 measures) of performance measures did not meet their targets.

The portfolio performance reporting – non-financial section includes the:

- Report on progress towards achieving objectives, incorporating key initiatives and projects
- Report on performance against output performance measures.

Objective 1: Create and maintain jobs

This objective seeks to secure a growing, sustainable and equitable jobs market for all Victorians by working with businesses to increase job opportunities, support people into meaningful and secure employment, and attract the investment and talent needed to foster job growth.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2022–23, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- People employed in Victoria

Outputs

- Jobs

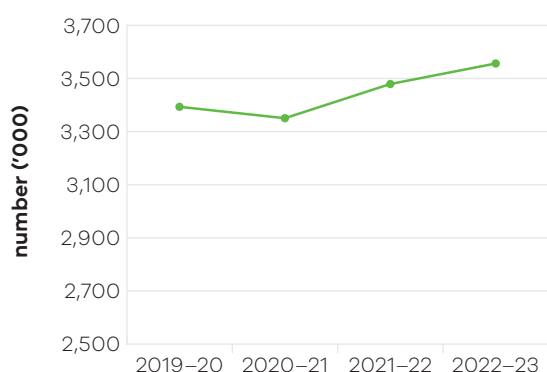
Indicator: People employed in Victoria

TABLE 1: PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN VICTORIA

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Number of people employed in Victoria* (number)	3,391,600	3,354,600	3,478,700	3,561,500

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

FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN VICTORIA



In 2022–23, the total number of people employed in Victoria was 3,561,500, an increase of 5% over the 2019–20 total of 3,391,600. The department nominated 14,900 skilled migrants to live and work in Victoria, including those with skills in critical Victorian workforce sectors. This included providing visa nomination to 4,251 skilled migrants in health, 950 in education, 398 in social services, and 6,489 in digital and advanced manufacturing sectors. More than 380 regionally-based skilled migrants were nominated in the hospitality and tourism sectors while 170 business and investor migrants were nominated to start job-creating businesses and invest in Victoria. The department also assisted overseas-qualified professionals to gain employment by assessing qualifications of more than 1,721 skilled professionals. The assessment of these professionals helped confirm that their overseas qualifications would be recognised in Australia.

The Digital Jobs program directly contributed to job creation in 2022–23 by providing 2,646 participants with technical training, career guidance, mentoring, exposure to employers, and opportunities to apply for entry-level and digital-focused jobs. A total of 226 Victorian manufacturing businesses' employees were funded to undertake fully subsidised training through the Digital Jobs for Manufacturing program – providing individuals with opportunities to progress into more technically advanced roles.

The department's domestic attraction and facilitation activities secured several investments in Victoria by Australian businesses. These projects will support delivery of more than 1,700 jobs to the Victorian economy as they are implemented. The investments were largely secured with grants from Victorian Jobs and Investment Fund streams and investment attraction-related programs. The projects are a mix of large and strategic, through to smaller projects aimed at supporting medium to large and high potential businesses to accelerate their growth trajectory. All are aimed at securing and growing key industry capabilities to drive ongoing economic growth and job creation.

The Local Jobs First Victorian Industry Participation policy continued to support local businesses and workers to compete for work on government contracts. In 2022–23, more than 800 industry stakeholders engaged with the policy, and the government set new local content requirements under the policy for 50 strategic projects, with a combined total value of over \$28.7 billion. Since 2014, Local Jobs First strategic projects have supported over 45,000 local jobs.

Since launching in 2016, the Major Projects Skills Guarantee (MPSG) has applied to 400 projects worth over \$164.8 billion. In the 12 months to March 2023, opportunities for apprentices, trainees and cadets under the MPSG grew, with an additional 3,730 positions supported.

JOBS VICTORIA

Jobs Victoria was established in 2016 to ensure long-term unemployed Victorians had the support they needed to achieve sustainable employment while addressing fundamental gaps and limitations in the Australian Government's employment service system. Since then, Jobs Victoria has supported more than 64,000 people into a job, including more than 54,000 since mid-2020.

In 2022–23 the Victorian Government continued to invest in Victorian jobseekers, providing support to help them gain and sustain meaningful work that meets their aspirations as well as those of employers. This included support for Aboriginal Victorians; refugees and asylum seekers; Victorians experiencing mental health issues; Victorians in contact with the justice system; people with disability; young people leaving state care; social housing residents; people experiencing family violence; and veterans and their families. Jobs Victoria services supported people into roles in a range of sectors including disability, aged care, warehousing and distribution, land and fire management, construction, heavy vehicles, transport and logistics, hair and beauty, hospitality, government and social housing.

Despite an increase in the number of people employed in Victoria since 2020 and recent economic recovery, structural challenges remain for certain cohorts who accessed Jobs Victoria employment services in 2022–23. At the same time, businesses impacted by tight labour market conditions and workforce shortages benefitted from Jobs Victoria services that connected them with potential employees. Going forward, Jobs Victoria Mentors will target the hardest-to-place jobseekers in priority positions based on demonstrated need. Jobs Victoria services will continue to address gaps in existing services, to ensure support for those most in need and create pathways into employment.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 2 represents performance against the Jobs output. This output includes actions to increase job opportunities including initiatives to support Victorians experiencing disadvantage into employment, support Aboriginal economic inclusion, as well as attract new investment and talent into Victoria to grow the economy and share the benefits of economic prosperity.

TABLE 2: OUTPUT – JOBS

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Capital expenditure from industry growth programs	number	1,238	500	147.6%	✓
<i>Higher result due to realisation of continued private sector investment in projects supported during the COVID-19 pandemic to stimulate recovery and growth.</i>					
Disadvantaged jobseekers who achieve sustainable employment (minimum number of 26 weeks) with the support of Jobs Victoria Services	number	7,874	8,250	-4.6%	○
Disadvantaged jobseekers who gain employment with the support of Jobs Victoria Services	number	18,021	6,630	171.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the raised interest for Jobs Victoria programs and pent up demand for services during this period, including amongst priority cohorts, and a strong Victorian labour market.</i>					
Firms assisted from industry growth programs	number	159	100	59.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to continued assistance provided to a larger number of firms, which were supported to invest as part of COVID-19 stimulus activity and the extension of some project delivery timelines due to the current economic environment.</i>					
Government Youth Employment Scheme traineeships commenced	number	230	280	-17.9%	■
<i>Lower result due to changes in labour market conditions.</i>					
Industry stakeholders engaged with the Local Jobs First Policy	number	837	800	4.6%	✓
Jobs created from industry growth programs	number	1,771	1,500	18.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a small number of projects delivering well above average job creation.</i>					
Jobs Victoria Services (Advocates, Mentors, Careers Counsellors) delivered to Victorian jobseekers	number	180,056	75,000	140.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the raised interest for Jobs Victoria programs and pent up demand for services during this period, including amongst priority cohorts, and a strong Victorian labour market.</i>					
Migrant talent nominated for the Skilled, Investor and Business Migration Program	number	15,070	4,000	276.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the Australian Government's increased migration program for 2022–23, including additional nomination places to all states and territories. The Victorian Government requested and was granted additional places.</i>					
Number of eligible workers approved for the Sick Pay Guarantee	number	71,852	130,000	-44.7%	■
<i>Lower result because there were Australian Government supports available in the first part of the year, which excluded workers from claiming the Sick Pay Guarantee payment for the same period.</i>					

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Proportion of disadvantaged jobseekers who achieve sustainable employment (minimum number of 26 weeks) with the support of Jobs Victoria Services	per cent	47.8	50	-4.4%	○
Proportion of Jobs Victoria Fund allocated to women	per cent	59.9	60	-0.1%	○
Retrenched workers supported with employment assistance	number	2,256	2,000	12.8%	✓
<i>Higher result as the program has developed strong networks across Victoria leading to increased referrals and demand for services.</i>					
Subsidised jobs for jobseekers through the Jobs Victoria Fund	number	4,766	2,000	138.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the raised interest for Jobs Victoria programs and pent up demand for services during this period, including amongst priority cohorts, and a strong Victorian labour market.</i>					
Quality					
Client satisfaction with investor, business and skilled migration services provided	per cent	87	85	2.4%	✓
Jobseeker satisfaction with Jobs Victoria Services	per cent	70	70	0.0%	✓
Timeliness					
Average processing time for investor, business and skilled migration visa nomination applications	days	14	20	30.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a combination of additional staff, training, system and program enhancements.</i>					
Percentage of successful Sick Pay Guarantee claims approved by DJSIR within 5 business days	per cent	92	90	2.2%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	430.1	389.3	10.5%	■
<i>The 2022–23 result is higher than the 2022–23 budget mainly due to funding released for the Jobs for Victoria initiative and additional funding for the Pandemic Leave Disaster Payment initiative.</i>					

Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
 ○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance
 ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance

Objective 2: Foster a competitive business environment

This objective seeks to grow Victorian industries and businesses by working with priority industry sectors, supporting growth and innovation opportunities for industry, supporting startups and small businesses, and assisting industries in transition.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2022–23, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Change in Victoria's real gross state product
- Engagement with businesses

Outputs

- Industry, Innovation, and Small Business

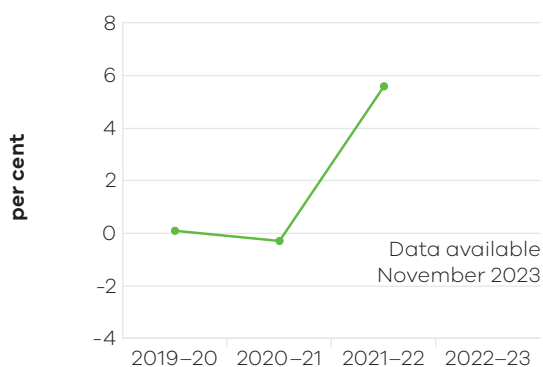
Indicator: Change in Victoria's real gross state product

TABLE 3: CHANGE IN VICTORIA'S REAL GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21*	2021–22	2022–23
Change in Victoria's real gross state product (%)	0.1	-0.3	5.6	Data available in November 2023

*This is the latest available data. Changes to the inputs used to produce this data have resulted in revised historical estimates that should not be compared to previously published results.

FIGURE 2: CHANGE IN VICTORIA'S REAL GROSS STATE PRODUCT



Victoria recorded an increase in real gross state product (GSP) of 5.6% in 2021–22 – the strongest growth of any state or territory. The increase follows a fall of 0.3% in 2020–21 and a small rise of 0.1% in 2019–20 when economic activity was constrained by COVID-19. Leading the recovery were the construction (7.6%), healthcare and social assistance (6.6%) and transport, postal and warehousing (12.5%) industries.

Construction, both residential and non-residential, increased with strong demand from private and public sectors. Dwelling investment was a major driver as the industry worked through a backlog of projects delayed due to COVID-19 disruptions.

Healthcare and social assistance continued to grow as output increased in response to COVID-19 challenges.

Transport services grew as a result of the removal of lockdowns and travel restrictions on Victorian households and businesses. Increased mobility throughout the state led to a rise in public transport services as well as use of toll roads.

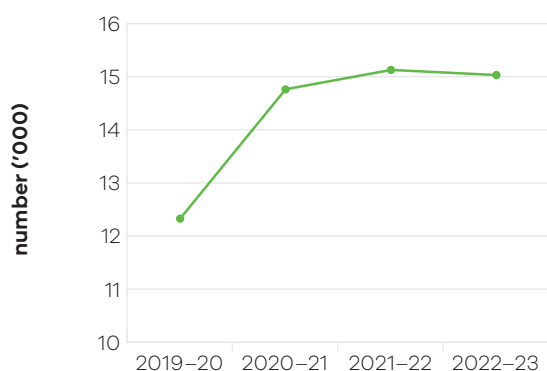
Industries dependent on household spending rebounded in 2021–22 after 2 difficult years impacted by COVID-19 trading restrictions. Strong growth was recorded in retail trade gross value added (GVA) (8.8%), accommodation and food services GVA (10.6%) and arts and recreation services GVA (15.7%).

Indicator: Engagement with businesses

TABLE 4: ENGAGEMENT WITH BUSINESSES

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Engagement with businesses (number)	12,344	14,772	15,142	15,034

FIGURE 3: ENGAGEMENT WITH BUSINESSES



In 2022–23, the department recorded over 15,000 interactions with businesses through meetings, phone calls and involvement in business assistance programs – an increase of 21.8% over the 2019–20 total of 12,344 engagements. These engagements reflect a range of activities and services across the department. Entities engaged range from small businesses to large employers across metropolitan and regional Victoria, in areas such as investment, trade, employment and skills, agriculture, digital and ICT, creative industries and tourism.

In addition to these engagements through core service delivery, a high volume of flood relief-related engagement was undertaken to support impacted businesses, with grant payments made to over 7,700 eligible businesses. This was due to the one-off nature of the funded programs and resourcing specifically directed towards supporting businesses affected by flood events during this period.

The Victorian Government’s annual Digital Innovation Festival offered 245 live and on-demand sessions supporting 20,000 Victorians to upskill, connect and share knowledge. Other industry events supported by the department further stimulated the digital economy, including the AIIA state and national iAwards, Intersekt Fintech Conference, National Finnies Fintech Awards, Australian Cyber Conference, Connecting Up Conference and Awards, the inaugural Data Informed Design Conference and the Tech Diversity Awards.

In 2022–23, the department engaged with over 1,600 strategic priority businesses regarding investment and growth opportunities in Victoria. This cohort of large, medium and growing businesses included firms considering investment as well as employers and providers of critical goods and services of strategic importance to the state.

Small Business Victoria continued to deliver information, training, mentoring, grant programs and other services, such as emergency recovery and mental health and wellbeing supports. The Business Victoria website and other digital channels were instrumental in providing accurate and timely information to Victorian businesses, along with the Business Victoria newsletter which reached more than 145,000 subscribers.

The Digital Jobs for Manufacturing program engaged with the Victorian manufacturing sector through a range of industry-specific conferences, webinars and information sessions, including an industry briefing at Australian Manufacturing Week. The program provided grants for 111 manufacturing businesses to upskill staff with in-demand specialist digital skills in 2022–23.

In building an end-to-end mRNA capability in Victoria, the state is developing a new leading innovation industry in medical research and biotech. mRNA Victoria’s achievements in 2022–23 included:

- securing a 10-year partnership between the Victorian Government, the Australian Government and Moderna to build the first mRNA vaccine manufacturing facility in the Southern Hemisphere in Melbourne. The facility will have the capacity to produce up to 100 million vaccine doses each year. Construction of the facility commenced in December 2022
- securing the Moderna Asia Pacific Research and Development Centre in Victoria
- securing Moderna’s Asia-Pacific headquarters in Victoria

- announcing an in-principle partnership with leading German biotechnology company BioNTech to establish its Asia-Pacific mRNA clinical manufacturing, research and development centre and translational hub in Victoria. The project will see BioNTech deliver next-generation mRNA therapeutics and vaccines for research and clinical trials, including infectious diseases, cancer medicines and personalised cancer treatments
- entering a collaborative partnership with the South African Medical Research Council and Afrigen Biologics to advance mRNA vaccine collaboration between the two jurisdictions focusing on 3 key areas – best-practice mRNA advanced manufacturing, mRNA workforce training, and development and research
- ongoing management of 42 mRNA Victoria research grant projects including using mRNA vaccines to tackle global pandemic pathogens that provide broad immunity; developing a novel RNA therapeutic for chronic hepatitis B; and leveraging mRNA technology to improve cell therapy for cancer
- delivering a series of ecosystem development activities, including a public lecture series for mRNA scientists, researchers and the biotech sector in Australia
- hosting leading international mRNA researchers and industry leaders in Victoria and facilitating research partnerships with Victoria's 22 medical research institutes and universities.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 5 represents performance against the Industry, Innovation and Small Business output. This output provides access to information and connections and builds the capability of Victorian businesses and industry to develop, commercialise and effectively use new practices and technologies to increase productivity and competitiveness, advocating for a fair and competitive business environment, and supporting small businesses.

TABLE 5: OUTPUT – INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND SMALL BUSINESS

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Companies and consortia supported by the Breakthrough Victoria Fund	number	13	10	30.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a maturation in Breakthrough Victoria's investment pipeline and operations now that it is fully established.</i>					
Companies or new entrants supported through the LaunchVic initiative	number	142	140	1.4%	✓
Individuals supported under digital skills initiatives	number	2,899	2,000	45.0%	✓
<i>Higher result reflects the inclusion of 797 participants from Round 4 of the Digital Jobs program, who commenced their training in May 2022 and completed it in August 2022, and are therefore captured in this financial year. A new program, Digital Jobs for Manufacturing was launched in 2022–23 and the results also include 252 Digital Jobs for Manufacturing participants that received grants to undertake digital skills training in 2022–23.</i>					
Industry roundtables and engagement forums	number	184	60	206.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the launch of the Fair Jobs Code, increased industry consultations for investment activities and consultation sessions related to delivering digital technologies.</i>					
Number of equity investments held in female founders under the Alice Anderson Fund initiative	number	27	40	-32.5%	■
<i>Lower result as fewer co-investment opportunities were submitted than anticipated. However, successful applications sought co-investment in female-led start-ups at the higher end of the program's investment range.</i>					

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Participation in Small Business Victoria events and access to business programs	number	34,387	20,000	71.9%	✓
<i>Higher result due to increased awareness of Small Business Victoria programs, resulting from better promotion of those programs.</i>					
Private sector capital leveraged under the Victorian Startup Capital Fund initiative	\$ million	0	40	-100.0%	■
<i>Lower result as no private capital was raised in the 2022–23 financial year. Changing market conditions did not make the operation of the Victorian Start-up Capital Fund as a Fund-of-Funds model viable.</i>					
Projects supported through building and scaling up messenger Ribonucleic Acid Vaccine (mRNA) manufacturing capability in Victoria	number	32	7	357.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the delivery of projects previously anticipated in 2021–22, and a larger than expected number of projects supported through the mRNA Victoria Activation Program.</i>					
Strategic priority businesses engaged on investment and growth	number	1,602	1,500	6.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to additional targeted engagement with businesses in relation to industry transition and floods.</i>					
Visits to Business Victoria digital channels	number	6,540,000	4,000,000	63.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to increased engagement as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>					
Quality					
Client satisfaction of small business information, referral, coaching service and business programs	per cent	94	90	4.4%	✓
Client satisfaction with the Victorian Government Business Offices	per cent	83.6	80	4.5%	✓
Client satisfaction with Victorian Small Business Commission mediation service	per cent	80	85	-5.9%	■
<i>Lower result is due to increased complexity of disputes relating to the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>					
Proportion of business disputes presented to the Victorian Small Business Commission successfully mediated	per cent	66.1	75	-11.8%	■
<i>Lower result reflects increased financial stresses on retail landlords and tenants following the effects of COVID-19 on market conditions, reducing capacity for participants to be able to negotiate successful outcomes at mediation.</i>					
Proportion of business disputes resolved by the Victorian Small Business Commission prior to mediation	per cent	32.0	30	6.5%	✓
<i>Higher result demonstrates effective application of the alternative dispute resolution processes and early assistance by the VSBC's dispute resolution team.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	273.4	298.5	-8.4%	✓
<i>The 2022–23 result is lower than the 2022–23 budget due to timing of payments for industry support grant programs, with milestone payments now expected to be made in future years.</i>					

Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance
■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance

Objective 3: Be a globally connected economy

This objective seeks to strengthen Victoria's economic performance through facilitating private sector investment in Victoria, helping Victorian businesses successfully trade into global markets, and growing Victorian's market share of international student enrolments in Australia.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2022–23, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Export sales generated from government programs
- Victoria's share of international student enrolments
- Jobs, wages and innovation expenditure generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance

Outputs

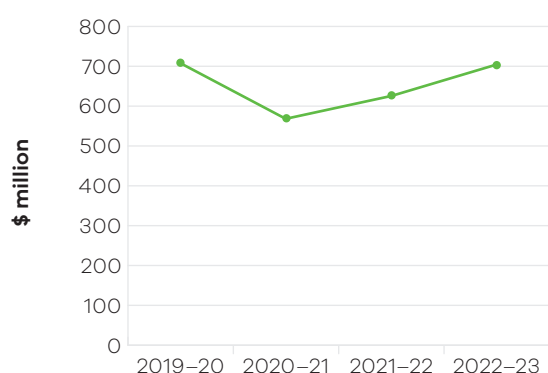
- Trade and Investment

Indicator: Export sales generated from government programs

TABLE 6: EXPORT SALES GENERATED FROM GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Actual export sales generated as a result of participation in government programs (\$ million)	709	569	627	704

FIGURE 4: EXPORT SALES GENERATED FROM GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS



In 2022–23, the department supported \$704 million of actual export sales, underpinned by strong demand for export support services delivered both domestically and internationally. Victorian exporting businesses continued to seek new business opportunities and to re-establish and re-engage with international markets as global trade began to normalise post-pandemic.

Key initiatives delivered across the financial year supported a strong result for the export sales measure, with the department delivering 47 trade missions to 21 priority international markets – with many activities heavily or often over-subscribed. In total, the department supported more than 3,080 Victorian businesses through its suite of international business engagement programs and services. In addition, a strong program of activity delivered in previous years generated positive exports sales outcomes this financial year.

The department further supported businesses in international markets through its network of 23 Victorian Government Trade and Investment offices – providing tailored support to assist firms in realising and capturing export sales. Uptake in client facilitation services delivered both domestically and internationally significantly contributed to export sales measure performance, underpinned by strong demand for services in the traditional export markets of the UK, Europe and USA.

In 2023–24 the department will continue to support businesses to maximise their international business opportunities. Prioritising limited resources and supporting the highest growth potential businesses remain key priorities for the portfolio.

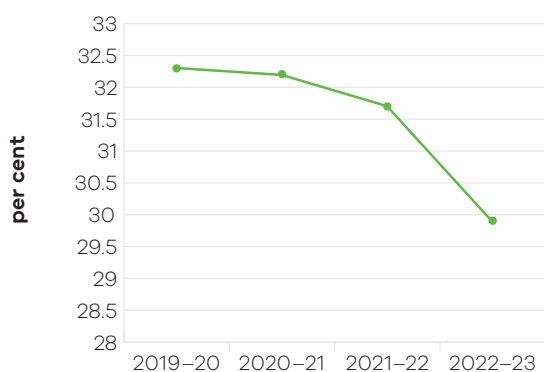
Indicator: International students attracted to Victoria

TABLE 7: VICTORIA'S PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLMENTS IN AUSTRALIA

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Victoria's proportion of all international student enrolments in Australia (%)	32.3	32.2	31.7	29.9

Note: Financial year data on international student enrolments is not available. Figures in the table are calendar year data reflecting the academic year and capturing peaks and troughs of enrolment periods. Data includes student visa holders enrolled onshore and offshore.

FIGURE 5: VICTORIA'S PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLMENTS IN AUSTRALIA



In the full year to December 2022, there were approximately 223,000 international students enrolled with Victorian providers. This represents 29.9% of Australia's total international student enrolments, a slight decline from 31.7% in 2021 and 32.3% in 2019.

The severity of the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the sector and several other factors constraining growth will likely result in a varied and uneven recovery trajectory. Multiple missed intakes of international students – as a result of the pandemic and prolonged international border closures – will take time to flow through the system. Victoria's world class education offering and Melbourne's best Australian student city ranking will support sustained recovery and a return to growth over time.

The latest Australian Bureau of Statistics state-level calendar year data indicated that Victoria's education exports returned to growth for the first time since the pandemic, valued at \$8.4 billion in 2022. This represents an annual increase of 21.2%, slightly higher than the national growth of 20.7%. In terms of employment contribution, the international education sector contributed around 43,000 full-time equivalent jobs to the Victorian economy in 2022 – an increase of 8% compared to 2021 (DSJIR estimates).

International commencements showed promising signs across all education sub-sectors and in key markets in 2022, with a total of approximately 114,300 international commencements. This was an increase of 32% compared to 2021 (around 86,300), but still a decrease of 29% compared to 2019. Most notably, Victoria's performance in the English language (ELICOS) sector was above the national average, with 168% growth (to around 20,200 commencements) and ahead of all jurisdictions except Queensland (231% growth). The ELICOS sector is often seen as a lead indicator of future growth, as ELICOS students historically transition to further study in higher education or vocational education and training sectors.

In September 2022, the Victorian Government launched *Victoria's International Education Recovery Plan 2025*, outlining the government's strategy to drive recovery and innovation in the sector through to 2025. Backed by \$52.9 million in funding, the recovery plan articulates a vision of Victoria as a global leader in education – recognised for quality, innovation and inclusion. This vision is supported by 3 goals, 5 pillars and 19 practical actions. The department collaborated closely with sector stakeholders to deliver the recovery plan, achieving impressive student satisfaction rates for student support programs and a high level of industry engagement across key priorities, including:

- promoting of the Study Melbourne brand
- supporting graduate employment outcomes
- strengthening international partnerships through Victoria's Global Education Network.

The Victorian Government continued to support Victoria's 10 universities to respond to impacts of COVID-19 through the \$50 million International Education Resilience Fund (IERF). The IERF supported Victorian universities to deliver benefits to international students onshore and offshore, including increased student welfare and support services, improved online teaching and learning and more student engagement initiatives. Additionally, \$10 million from the Melbourne City Revitalisation Fund supported activities to boost recovery and strengthen Melbourne's status as a leading international student city.

As a testament to the concerted effort across all segments of Victoria's international education sector, Melbourne was crowned Australia's best student city and moved up one place to become the world's fourth best (*QS Best Student Cities 2024*). This remarkable achievement reflects that, despite the pandemic, Melbourne is in a strong position as a world-class study destination, with outstanding educational offerings, exceptional quality of life and abundant opportunities for students.

Indicator: Jobs, wages and innovation expenditure generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance.

TABLE 8: JOBS, WAGES AND INNOVATION EXPENDITURE GENERATED FROM INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT SECURED THROUGH GOVERNMENT FACILITATION SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Jobs generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance (number)	5,241	5,740	3,721	2,549
Wages generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance (\$ million)	nm*	297	431	332
Innovation expenditure generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance (\$ million)	nm*	496	596	625

* New measure – new performance measure for 2020–21 reflects whole-of-government targets for foreign direct investment (FDI) attraction.

FIGURE 6: JOBS GENERATED FROM INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT SECURED THROUGH GOVERNMENT FACILITATION SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

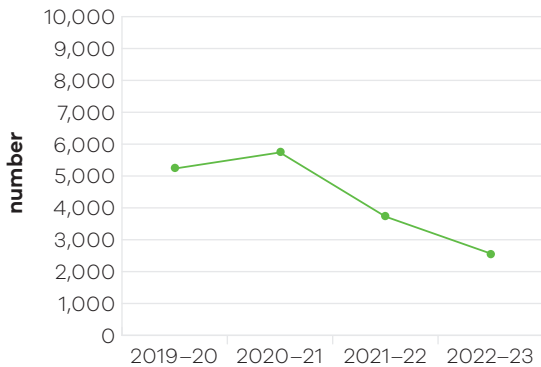


FIGURE 7: WAGES GENERATED FROM INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT SECURED THROUGH GOVERNMENT FACILITATION SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

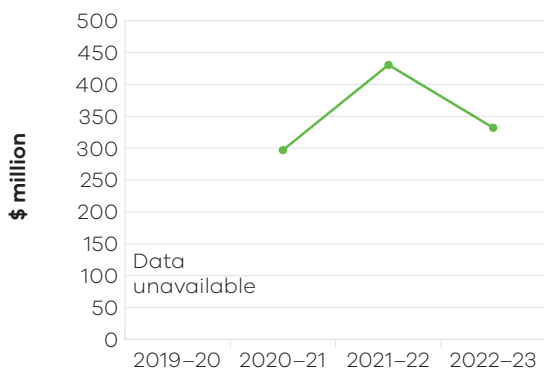
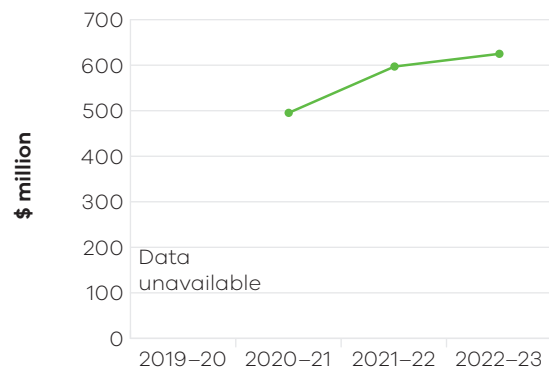


FIGURE 8: INNOVATION EXPENDITURE GENERATED FROM INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT SECURED THROUGH GOVERNMENT FACILITATION SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE



In 2022-23, 43 FDI projects were claimed against the objective indicators in the table above, achieving 2,549 direct jobs, \$332 million in wages expenditure and \$625 million in innovation expenditure.

The majority of FDI projects attracted aligned with priority sectors including digital technology, renewable energy, advanced manufacturing, health and life sciences, and agri-food.

Notable achievements included:

- Keywords Studios – an Irish global games development company – is redoubling its investment in Victoria and establishing its first centre of excellence for autonomous testing and quality assurance in Melbourne
- Orsted – a global leader in offshore wind power production from Denmark – is expanding into Australia, choosing Victoria for its Australian headquarters
- UST – a leading digital technology company – has relocated its ANZ headquarters from Sydney to Carlton. It has launched a new innovation lab at the University of Melbourne's Melbourne Connect tech hub, creating 250 jobs
- CI&T – a world-leading, Brazilian-based ICT consulting and software development company – will establish its Australian headquarters in Melbourne

- SunGreenH2– a Singapore hydrogen tech startup – opened a manufacturing and R&D hub in Clayton to develop nanotechnology to improve efficiency and lower the cost of electrolyser parts used in hydrogen production. The facility will create 30 new jobs
- LeadSquared – an Indian technology unicorn (a startup valued at over \$1 billion) – is establishing its Oceania base in Victoria with Melbourne as its global hub for all training needs.

The department continued to provide high quality facilitation support and assisted companies to progress developments by:

- scanning property markets and off-market opportunities to identify sites that meet the requirements of investors
- advising on approval processes
- assisting businesses to understand their obligations in preparing technical studies required for assessing development proposals
- supporting companies to meet their regulatory assessment requirements
- providing policy advice and advocacy across government on key regulatory settings to align with government's economic development priorities to ensure they are conducive to securing investment and facilitating economic growth.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 9 represents performance against the Trade and Investment output. This output promotes Victoria's global engagement activities which seeks to secure trade and international investment outcomes for the State through a range of promotion and facilitation activities in addition to providing policy advice to improve the attractiveness of Victorian exports and as an international investment destination.

This output also provides support and advice to Government on strengthening Victoria's economic performance, including in relation to:

- ensuring Victoria is a leading destination for business, innovation and talent
- continuous enhancement of Victoria's approach to investment attraction
- enhancing Victoria's business investment environment
- helping Victorian businesses successfully trade into global markets
- growing Victoria's market share of international student enrolments in Australia.

TABLE 9: OUTPUT – TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Investment Attraction					
This sub-output contributes to strengthening Victoria's economic performance through facilitating private sector investment in Victoria. This is achieved through securing investments with facilitation support, grants or access to finance initiatives that enhance productivity, by introducing new skills and capabilities to the Victorian economy.					
Quantity					
Innovation expenditure generated from international investment secured through government facilitation services and assistance	\$ million	625	135	363.0%	✓
Higher result due to several large projects secured in 2022–23 which were the culmination of several years of engagement.					
Jobs generated from international investment secured through government facilitation services and assistance	number	2,549	1,250	103.9%	✓
Higher result due to several large projects secured in 2022–23 which were the culmination of several years of engagement.					
Wages generated from international investment secured through government facilitation services and assistance	\$ million	332	110	201.8%	✓
Higher result due to several large projects secured in 2022–23 which were the culmination of several years of engagement.					
Timeliness					
Delivery of key CarbonNet milestones, in line with funding agreements and agreed project deliverables	per cent	50	100	-50.0%	■
Lower result due to the timing of release of Australian and State Government funding and impact on the timelines of Front End Engineering Design procurement.					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	57.9	162.8	-64.4%	✓
The 2022–23 result is lower than the 2022–23 budget due to timing of payments for investment grant programs, with milestone payments now expected to be made in future years.					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance					

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Trade and Global Engagement					
This sub-output promotes business growth opportunities by connecting organisations to global business opportunities in priority markets and supporting the establishment and deepening of strategic commercial partnerships. It also positions Victoria as a destination of choice for international students.					
Quantity					
Actual export sales generated as a result of participation in government programs	\$ million	704	550	28.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a number of ongoing trade facilitation projects being realised in the financial year.</i>					
Clients engaged in export and trade programs	number	3,084	2,000	54.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to strong interest in government support initiatives for exporters, particularly market engagement initiatives for exporters re-engaging in export market opportunities. The result was also driven by investments provided under the Export Recovery Plan during the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>					
Number of Victorian companies assisted by Wine Industry initiatives	number	95	60	58.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the interest in new market engagement opportunities and initiatives for wineries.</i>					
Significant interactions with Victorian agri-food companies and exporters, international customers and trading partners through formal meetings or involvement in trade programs that facilitate export and investment outcomes for Victoria	number	333	250	33.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the level of interest in market engagement activities from agribusiness companies.</i>					
Victoria's proportion of all international student enrolments in Australia	per cent	29.9	31	-3.5%	○
Visits to the Global Victoria website	number	90,716	100,000	-9.3%	■
<i>Lower result despite the continued interest and demand for trade facilitation services. Realigning website content predominantly for exporters has impacted site visitation numbers.</i>					
Quality					
Client satisfaction with export assistance offered	per cent	95	90	5.6%	✓
<i>Higher result reflecting positive program survey results due to the level of interest and increased volume of market engagement activities.</i>					
International student satisfaction with Study Melbourne student programs	per cent	96	80	20.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the services provided and refreshed programs with a focus on inclusion, employability, career development and leadership being well-received by international students.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	54.7	46.4	17.9%	■
<i>The 2022–23 result is higher than the 2022–23 budget mainly due to additional expenditure on trade fairs and missions.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance					

Objective 4: Build prosperous and liveable suburbs and regions, and promote outdoor recreation

This objective seeks to ensure that Victoria's suburbs and regions are developed to create places where all Victorians have an opportunity to participate in communities that are well-connected, prosperous, vibrant and diverse. This objective also supports the development of sustainable game hunting, fishing and aquaculture activities in Victoria and the delivery of improved recreational fishing and boating services and facilities.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2022–23, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Jobs and investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance
- Projects and activities delivered to support economic and community outcomes
- Compliance activities to protect fish and game resources
- Improved recreational fishing and boating services and facilities

Outputs

- Regional Development
- Suburban Development
- Sustainably Managed Fish and Boating Resources

Indicator: Jobs and investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance

TABLE 10: JOBS AND INVESTMENT SECURED THROUGH GOVERNMENT FACILITATION SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Jobs in regional Victoria resulting from government investment facilitation services and assistance (number)	1,215	1,468	2,427	1,017
New investment in regional Victoria resulting from government facilitation services and assistance (\$ million)	840	907	1,410	682

FIGURE 9: JOBS IN REGIONAL VICTORIA RESULTING FROM GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT FACILITATION SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

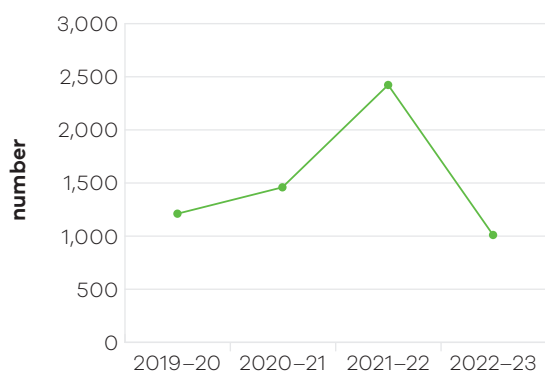
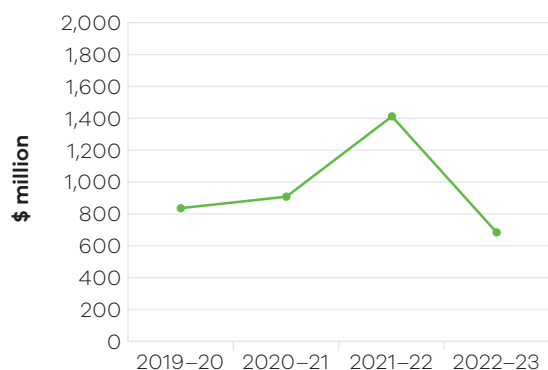


FIGURE 10: NEW INVESTMENT IN REGIONAL VICTORIA RESULTING FROM GOVERNMENT FACILITATION SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE



Under the Regional Development output, outcomes against the objective indicator for 'Jobs and Investment secured through Victorian Government facilitation services and assistance' are measured primarily through 2 output performance measure targets:

- 'Jobs in regional Victoria resulting from government investment facilitation services and assistance'
- 'New investment in regional Victoria resulting from government facilitation services and assistance.'

These BP3 measures track and report on outcomes and achievements in regional Victoria resulting from programs, assistance and projects delivered by DJSIR.

In 2022-23 the department created 1,017 jobs in regional Victoria against a target of 1,000 – within 5% of the anticipated outcome for this measure. This was a reduction of 58% against the 2021-22 outcome of 2,427. The number of new jobs in regional Victoria facilitated by the department each year is highly dependent on the number of projects supported in that financial year, which in turn is dependent on the scope and nature of programs that the department is tasked to deliver. In the 3 preceding financial years, job outcomes were higher due to recovery and stimulus programs implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2019-20 bushfires, which saw a marked increase in the number of projects being delivered – and by extension, an increase in the number of jobs created. This trend was visible across 2019-20 (1,215 jobs created), 2020-21 (1,468 jobs created) and peaked in 2021-22 (2,427 jobs created). The subsequent drop in 2022-23 aligns with the completion of these programs.

In 2022-23 the department facilitated \$682.4 million worth of new investment in regional Victoria against a target of \$500 million. This higher-than-expected outcome exceeded the target by 36.5% and was a result of significant investment in energy and advanced manufacturing projects. However, this outcome was a reduction of 52% against the 2021-22 outcome of \$1.41 billion which was within 5% of that year's target of \$1.4 billion. By comparison, the 2020-21 outcome of \$906.7 million was 35.2% below that year's target of \$1.4 billion. Targets were higher for both 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to a 2-year period of increased funding related to bushfire recovery programs, COVID-19 pandemic stimulus and delivery of the 2020-22 Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund. Despite not achieving the increased target in 2020-21, the actual outcome was higher than the \$840 million achieved in 2019-20, which exceeded that year's target of \$700 million by 20%.

As with the previous measure, the amount of investment that the department facilitates each year is impacted by the scope and nature of programs it is set to deliver. Investment facilitation is particularly impacted by market conditions for private sector investment in regional Victoria, and the expected targets and outcomes for a given year reflect such conditions.

Indicator: Projects and activities delivered to support economic and community outcomes

TABLE 11: PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES DELIVERED TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Regional economic development and service delivery projects supported (number)	148	677	297	225
Suburban economic development and service delivery projects supported by Suburban Development programs (number)	12	131	215	393

FIGURE 11: REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECTS SUPPORTED

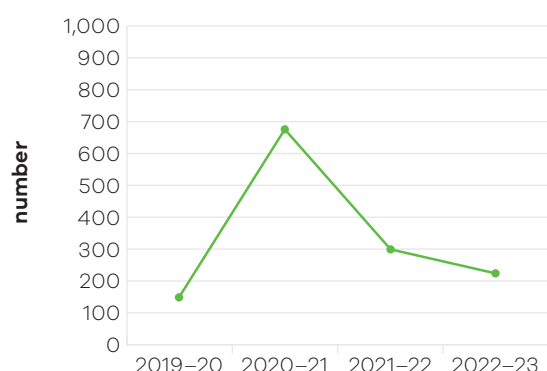
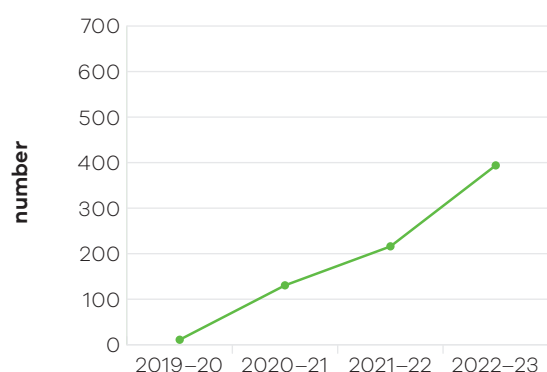


FIGURE 12: SUBURBAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS



Regional Development

In 2022–23, the department continued to support the delivery of projects in rural and regional Victoria through the Regional Development output. The department measured and reported on the number of projects being delivered in regional Victoria through the BP3 measure '*Economic development and service delivery projects supported*'. In total, 225 projects were supported in 2022–23 against a target of 90. This higher-than-expected outcome primarily reflected the introduction of the Living Local Regional Fund – a new initiative launched in July 2022.

The 72 projects supported through the Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund comprised:

- 27 projects through the Regional Jobs Fund
- 14 projects through the Regional Infrastructure Fund
- 29 projects through the Investment Fast-Track Fund
- 2 Portland Diversification Fund projects.

Additionally, the department supported 132 Living Local – Regional (42) and Regional Community (90) projects, 12 Regional Partnership projects and 9 projects through various other funds/programs (5 flood recovery grants, a Regional Community Leadership program and 3 election commitment projects).

The 2022–23 outcome of 225 projects supported is a reduction of 24% against the 2021–22 outcome of 297. Outcomes against this measure are highly dependent on the scope and nature of programs that the department is set to deliver each year. This was exemplified by the outcome for the 2020–21 financial year, which saw a substantial increase of 677 projects supported throughout the year. This increase was due to the considerable amount of grant funding awarded as stimulus following the 2019–20 bushfires and COVID-19 pandemic – 80% of the actual outcome in 2020–21 was attributable to one-off COVID-19 and bushfire response programs.

Suburban Development

The Office for Suburban Development continued to support 6 Metropolitan Partnerships to engage with local communities on regional issues and advise the government on community priorities. The Metropolitan Partnerships also drove action through placed-based pilots and projects to test new approaches and develop solutions to local challenges.

In 2022–23, Metropolitan Partnerships responded to community priorities by developing projects to gather local evidence, including:

- facilitating a research project to better understand why women over 55 years are the fastest growing cohort of people facing homelessness in Melbourne’s eastern suburbs
- developing a community-wide Electric Vehicle Transition plan for Melbourne’s north with a focus on the role of local government in supporting the transition to electric vehicles
- mapping feasible locations for neighbourhood batteries to empower local communities to participate in the transition to renewable energy
- building a regional network to improve the capacity and capability of small-medium enterprises to win work in large-scale infrastructure projects in Melbourne’s western suburbs.

In 2022–23, the Suburban Revitalisation program continued to support 8 Suburban Revitalisation boards, with \$7 million invested in 62 Suburban Revitalisation projects valued at over \$9 million in Boronia, Lilydale, Melton, Noble Park, Reservoir, Tarneit, Frankston and Broadmeadows.

The Suburban Revitalisation boards were chaired by members of parliament, with representatives from local government, businesses, community organisations and other institutions. These projects delivered on local priorities to improve liveability and economic and social outcomes.

A new Living Local program was introduced in 2022–23, aimed at supporting local economic development and community strengthening through small, locally-led infrastructure projects and equipment purchases. There were 324 grants provided to local government and community non-for-profit organisations, funding projects to the value of almost \$31.5 million through a competitive grants program.

Indicator: Compliance activities to protect fish and game resources

This is a new indicator published in the 2023–24 Victorian State Budget. Reporting will commence in the 2023–24 DJSIR Annual Report.

Indicator: Improved recreational fishing and boating services and facilities

TABLE 12: IMPROVED RECREATIONAL FISHING AND BOATING SERVICES AND FACILITIES

	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Recreational fishing and boating services and facilities initiatives achieved (%)	N/A	93.3	100	100
Recreational boating and fishing infrastructure improvements delivered (number)	0*	6	2	3

*Expected service delivery was impacted by COVID-19 restrictions.

FIGURE 13: RECREATIONAL FISHING AND BOATING SERVICES AND FACILITIES INITIATIVES ACHIEVED

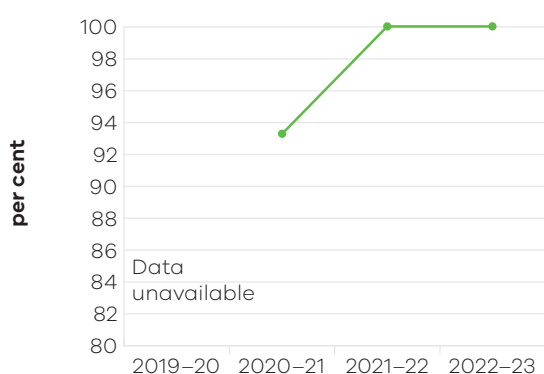
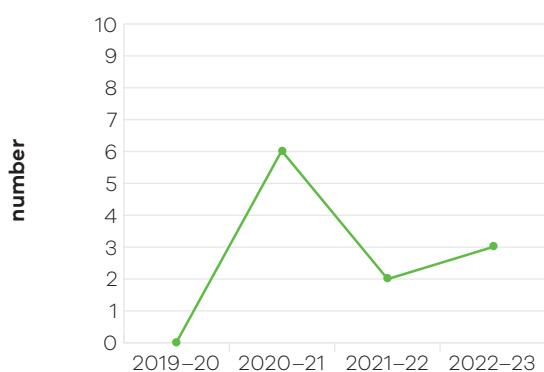


FIGURE 14: RECREATIONAL FISHING AND BOATING SERVICES AND FACILITIES INITIATIVES ACHIEVED



In 2022–23, the Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA) completed 3 projects aimed at delivering improved infrastructure to make it easier and safer for recreational fishers and boat users to get out on the water. The projects were:

- Replacing the ageing wooden jetties of Warrnambool boat ramp with modern structures and a new grooved concrete surface. Completed in December 2022
- Replacing Lake Bullen Merri's south beach ramp with new grooved concrete panels and a central pontoon, in addition to the construction of an underwater retaining wall. Completed in November 2022
- Repairing the Newhaven jetty, including increasing the height of the lower deck, replacing the existing upper deck and improving the substructure. Completed in February 2022.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 13 represents performance against the Fishing, Boating and Game Management output. This output creates the conditions to ensure Victoria's fisheries and game resources are sustainably used for both recreational and commercial purposes. This output delivers improved recreational boating and fishing services and facilities.

TABLE 13: OUTPUT – FISHING, BOATING AND GAME MANAGEMENT

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Community and stakeholder engagement information forums – Fisheries	number	10	10	0.0%	✓
Complete quota setting processes for key quota managed fish stocks	number	3	3	0.0%	✓
Complete stock assessment for key quota managed fish stocks	number	3	3	0.0%	✓
Develop, implement and review overarching fisheries compliance strategy	number	1	1	0.0%	✓
Enhance levels of community participation in achieving fisheries compliance through calls to the 13FISH reporting line	number	1,816	1,950	-6.9%	■
<i>Lower result as call volumes can be influenced by the duration and location of major compliance operations, Fisheries Officer patrol patterns, the VFA's increasing social media presence and subsequent education of the public of the needs for fisheries rules and regulations.</i>					
Key fisheries managed in accordance with Fishery Management Plans	number	6	6	0.0%	✓
Minimum uniformed fisheries officers maintaining operational coverage during priority fishing periods	number	19	20	-5.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to existing VFA staff vacancies and extensive flood response assistance provided by VFA staff through 2022–23.</i>					
Native and salmonid fish stocked	number (000)	8,016	10,000	-19.8%	■
<i>Lower result as the fish production year was impacted by unseasonal cold conditions and the state-wide floods that occurred in the spring/summer of 2022–23. These conditions impacted the breeding ability of fish from VFA and private hatcheries and therefore fish availability for stocking into public waters.</i>					
Recreational boating and fishing infrastructure improvements delivered	number	3	3	0.0%	✓

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022-23 Actual	2022-23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quality					
Key statutory obligations relevant to the Game Management Authority complied with (tabling annual report, audits, business plan and board appointments)	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Key statutory obligations relevant to the Victorian Fisheries Authority complied with (tabling annual report, audits, business plan and board appointments)	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Percentage of investigations into serious or organised fisheries offending that result in a prosecution, disruption or intelligence referral outcome	per cent	90	90	0.0%	✓
Timeliness					
Facilitate the delivery of game projects in line with key project milestones	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Proportion of fisheries cost recovery levies reviewed and set prior to the commencement of the licensing year	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Research project milestones and reports completed on time	per cent	90	90	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	98.0	95.4	2.7%	○

Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance
■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance

Table 14 represents performance against the Regional Development output. This output guides targeted place-based services and engagement with industry, communities, local councils and government departments, to enable and support economic growth. This includes facilitating jobs growth, infrastructure and new investment in regional Victoria and enhancing the liveability of Victoria's regional cities and towns

TABLE 14: OUTPUT – REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Actual export sales generated for regional businesses as a result of participation in government programs	\$ million	57.7	45	28.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to regional business' participation in trade missions and export programs.</i>					
Economic development and service delivery projects supported	number	225	90	150.0%	✓
<i>Higher result reflects the introduction of the Living Local Regional Fund, which contributed significantly to this outcome.</i>					
Jobs in regional Victoria resulting from government investment facilitation services and assistance	number	1,017	1,000	1.7%	✓
New investment in regional Victoria resulting from government facilitation services and assistance	\$ million	682.4	500	36.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to of a number of significant investment projects proceeding.</i>					
Quality					
Participant satisfaction with implementation of Regional Development Victoria programs	per cent	97	90	7.8%	✓
<i>Higher result reflects an improvement in grant delivery, with only 3% of respondents being dissatisfied with the implementation of Regional Development programs.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	166.9	176.2	-5.3%	✓
<i>The 2022–23 result is lower than the 2022–23 budget due to timing of payments for regional grant programs, with milestone payments now expected to be made in future years.</i>					

Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
 ○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance
 ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance

Table 15 represents performance against the Suburban Development output. This output supports infrastructure and service provision to drive economic growth across metropolitan Melbourne, in partnership with local councils, business, community organisations and other government departments. The department also delivers targeted local outcomes in consultation with local communities through the Suburban Revitalisation Boards.

TABLE 15: OUTPUT – SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Community meetings held with Metropolitan Partnerships	number	22	18	22.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to some Metropolitan Partnerships holding multiple community meetings and engagement activities based on the needs of local communities.</i>					
Grants to support local communities and not-for-profit organisations	number	190	470	-59.6%	■
<i>Lower result due to a program design amendment, which increased the maximum grant value per applicant for projects under the Living Local Fund – Community Grants stream (Stream 2). This amendment resulted in fewer grants being awarded, at a higher average value.</i>					
Metropolitan Partnership Development Fund projects completed	number	15	7	114.3%	✓
<i>Higher result as some Metropolitan Partnerships delivered multiple, lower value projects resulting in more projects being delivered than anticipated.</i>					
Projects to promote local living and shopping precincts in suburbs	number	134	50	168.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a large number of lower-value grant applications in the Suburban Grants stream (Stream 1) than anticipated.</i>					
Projects to support community led recovery and revitalisation in disadvantaged suburbs	number	62	45	37.8%	✓
<i>Higher result reflects recommendations of locally-led Suburban Revitalisation Boards. Those Boards recommended more projects at a slightly lower level of funding for each project than expected, resulting in more projects being funded.</i>					
Quality					
Participants satisfied with their experience of Metropolitan Partnership community meetings	per cent	80	80	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	31.1	19.8	57.3%	■
<i>The 2022–23 result is higher than the 2022–23 budget due to additional funding received for Our Suburbs: Living Local – supporting our suburbs to recover and thrive.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance					

Objective 5: Grow vibrant, active and creative communities

This objective seeks to increase the economic, social and cultural value of the creative, sport and recreation industries to Victoria, grow the number and yield of visitors, position Victoria as the creative state and a major events destination, and ensure the best cultural and sporting experiences are accessible to everyone.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2022–23, the department reported progress against this objective using the following indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Attendances at Creative Industries agencies and funded Major Performing Arts organisations
- Employment in the Creative Industries sector
- Employment in the Visitor Economy sector
- Tourists attracted to Victoria
- Increase rates of community engagement, including through participation in sport and recreation

Outputs

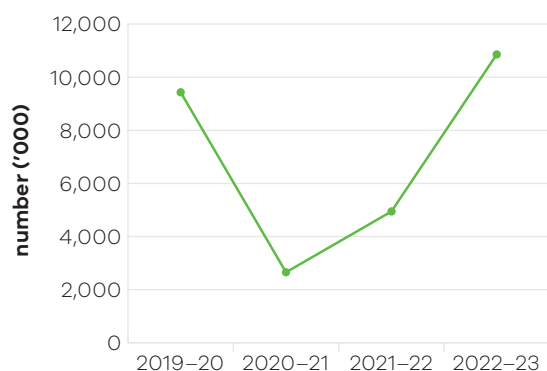
- Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation
- Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies
- Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities
- Sport and Recreation
- Tourism and Major Events

Indicator: Attendances at Creative Industries agencies and funded major performing arts organisations

TABLE 16: ATTENDANCES AT CREATIVE INDUSTRIES AGENCIES

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Attendances at creative industries portfolio agencies (number ('000))	9,417	2,646	4,934	10,841

FIGURE 15: ATTENDANCES AT CREATIVE INDUSTRIES PORTFOLIO AGENCIES



In 2022–23, Victoria's state-owned arts and cultural institutions – Arts Centre Melbourne (ACM), Australian Centre for the Moving Image (ACMI), Geelong Arts Centre, Melbourne Recital Centre, Museums Victoria, National Gallery of Victoria (NGV), and State Library Victoria – were attended by approximately 10.8 million visitors – a significant improvement on previous years and an increase of 15.1% over the 2019–20 result. The trend data over this period shows the negative impact of closures during the pandemic but also illustrates the strong recovery and interest in the creative experiences on offer since the state re-opened.

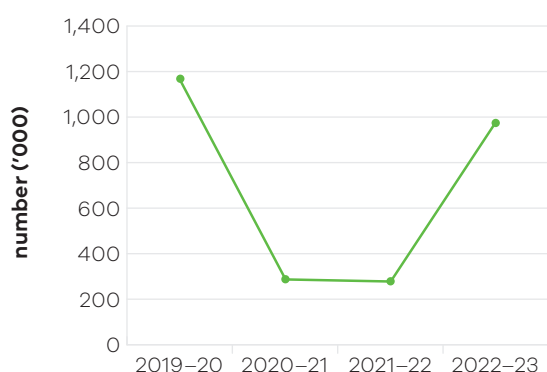
The entire portfolio performed strongly as a result of investment in engaging exhibitions and productions, rejuvenated facilities and innovative programming such as:

- an increase in music performances, festivals and other events hosted at the Sidney Myer Music Bowl through the summer *Live at the Bowl* program. This contributed to the Bowl's biggest ever season, welcoming over 335,000 people between September 2022 and April 2023
- Blockbuster exhibitions at the NGV including:
 - the Melbourne Winter Masterpiece exhibitions, *The Picasso Century* and *Pierre Bonnard: Designed by India Mahdavi*
 - *Alexander McQueen: Mind, Mythos, Muse*
 - *Melbourne Now*
- ACMI's Melbourne Winter Masterpiece exhibitions *Light: Works from Tate's Collection* and *Goddess: Power, Glamour, Rebellion*
- Melbourne Museum attracted visitors to new exhibitions and attractions including *Tyama: A deeper sense of knowing* which brought together First Peoples knowledge of nature and cutting-edge immersive technology, and the opening of the Gandel Gondwana Garden
- the State Library also achieved a record for attendance.

TABLE 17: ATTENDANCES AT FUNDED MAJOR PERFORMING ARTS ORGANISATIONS

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Attendances at funded Major Performing Arts organisations (number ('000))	1,169	287	279	977

FIGURE 16: ATTENDANCES AT FUNDED MAJOR PERFORMING ARTS ORGANISATIONS



The 2022–23 full year attendances figure was 977,000, which is within 5% of the target for live attendances at performances. It is a decrease of 16.4% from the 2019–20 result of 1,169,000 attendances. The trend data over this period shows the negative impact of closures on funded major performing arts organisations during the pandemic. While some challenges remain for these companies, the significant increase in attendances in 2022–23 demonstrates a strong recovery. Victorian Government-funded major performing arts organisations in 2022–23 were:

- Ilbigerri Theatre Company
- Back to Back Theatre
- Melbourne Theatre Company
- The Australian Ballet
- Opera Australia
- Orchestra Victoria
- Melbourne Symphony Orchestra
- Malthouse Theatre
- Victorian Opera.

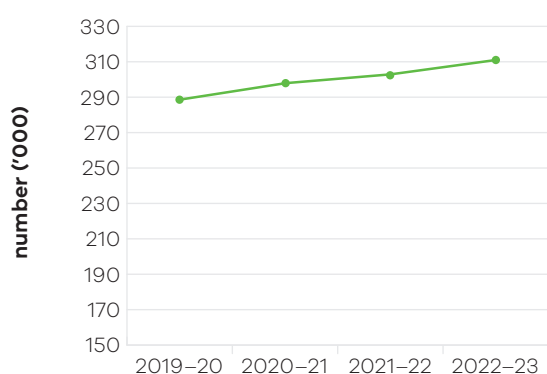
Indicator: Employment in the Creative Industries sector

TABLE 18: EMPLOYMENT IN THE CREATIVE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Number of primary jobs in the creative industries (number) (2021 Census based)	289,000	298,000	303,000	311,000
Prior measure (2016 Census based)*	292,000	304,000	309,000	-

*Following the 2021 Census, employment figures were rebased in November 2022, impacting employment figures back to 2016.

FIGURE 17: NUMBER OF PRIMARY JOBS IN THE CREATIVE INDUSTRIES



During 2022–23 an average of 311,000 people were employed in creative or cultural activities as their primary jobs, representing 8.7% of total employment across Victoria. Creative industry employment grew by 2.6% from 2021–22 to 2022–23.

- Employment across Victoria's screen industry continued to grow. In 2022–23, 3,231 full-time equivalent jobs were created through Victorian Government-supported productions – a 79% increase from 2019. Since the introduction of the VicScreen strategy in 2021, an average of 11,215 project jobs have been generated per year, a 34% increase from 2019
- The 2023 RISING festival – backed by the Victorian Government through Creative Victoria and Visit Victoria – provided jobs for more than 1,800 people, including 800 artists and 1,000 event workers
- Set to open in August 2023, the Geelong Arts Centre's \$140 million Little Malop Street redevelopment created more than 600 jobs during construction. The redevelopment had a strong focus on local jobs, with the builder Lendlease prioritising apprenticeships, contractors and businesses through the Geelong First Commitment initiative. Of the 45 trade packages engaged to work on the project, 12 were local contractors and an additional 16 were non-local contractors committed to employing predominantly local Geelong labour. The project employed approximately 270 workers from the G21 region
- Construction works for the Melbourne Art Precinct Transformation project are underway. Work to upgrade Arts Centre Melbourne's Theatres Building and build the foundations for the new 18,000m² urban garden commenced in May 2023 with 80 workers on site. This number is expected to reach 300 as this package of works reaches its peak
- Victoria's creative industries portfolio agencies continued to employ more than 2500 people across Melbourne and regional Victoria
- In 2022–23, Creative Victoria grants programs supported creative individuals, collectives and organisations of all sizes and creative disciplines, strengthening Victoria's creative industries workforce. The Music Works program, Creators Fund, Creative Ventures program and Creative Projects Fund collectively created more than 4,300 paid employment opportunities.

Indicator: Employment in the Visitor Economy

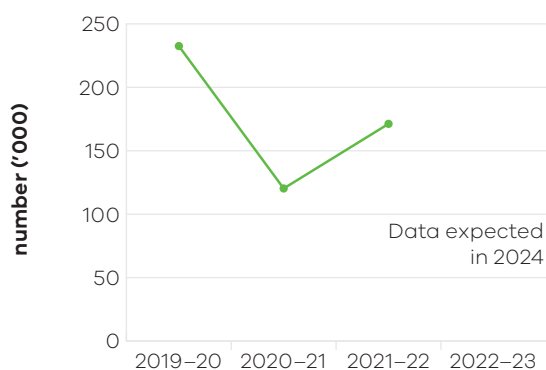
TABLE 19: EMPLOYMENT IN THE VISITOR ECONOMY

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Number of jobs in the visitor economy sector (number)	232,000	120,000	171,100*	Data expected in 2024

*This is the latest available data from the State Tourism Satellite Accounts 2021–22 produced by Tourism Research Australia, May 2023.

Note: A revised approach to employment metrics has been taken in the latest 2021–22 State Tourism Satellite Accounts (STSA) release which has created a major shift in the time series due to the adoption of filled jobs from the Labour Account, rather than employed persons based on the Labour Force survey. Accordingly, historical data has been revised to 238,300 jobs in 2019–20 and 109,400 jobs in 2020–21 in the May 2023 STSA release.

FIGURE 18: NUMBER OF JOBS IN THE VISITOR ECONOMY SECTOR



The visitor economy is a major employer in Victoria and a strong contributor to the state's economy. In total 171,100 direct and indirect tourism filled jobs were recorded in 2021–22, up from 2020–21 levels but still below the pre-COVID-19 result.

Direct tourism filled jobs in Victoria increased in 2021–22 to reach 121,900. The distribution of tourism jobs across industries shows that cafés, restaurants and takeaway food services accounted for the largest share of direct tourism filled jobs (40.8%), followed by retail trade (16.0%), accommodation (14.2%) and clubs, pubs, taverns and bars (8.7%).

The department continued to deliver initiatives to support jobs growth in 2022–23 under the Victorian Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan. These initiatives included:

- launching Experience Victoria 2033, which will provide certainty for businesses and investors within the industry, encourage new and innovative tourism products and engage with local communities

- supporting the Victoria Tourism Industry Council to deliver industry-strengthening initiatives
- supporting the Young Tourism Network to deliver the Young People in Tourism pilot program, a professional development program to engage and attract young people to a career in tourism.
- supporting the regional tourism network to develop destination management plans, local area action plans, regional workforce plans, and implement a suite of industry development and workforce initiatives to improve the capacity and capability of industry
- supporting 2 registered Aboriginal parties through the First Peoples Tourism pilot to undertake tourism product analysis and develop self-determined cultural tourism plans.

Examples of projects supported include:

- the Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism Jobs Bank – a free service that promotes jobs to potential job seekers
- the Grampians Prime Mentoring program – providing support to businesses to develop refreshed visitor experiences aligned to their destination management and marketing strategies
- a campaign to raise awareness of careers in tourism, targeted to refugee and migrant communities – delivered by Ballarat Regional Tourism in partnership with the Ballarat Regional Multicultural Council.

Indicator: Tourists attracted to Victoria

TABLE 20: TOURISTS ATTRACTED TO VICTORIA

Measure* (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Number of domestic overnight visitors (number (million))	28.3	13.4	18.2	27.5
Number of international visitors (number (million))	2.8	0.01	0.16	1.4
Visitor expenditure: domestic (\$ billion)	23.2	9.7	15.4	30.8
Visitor expenditure: international (\$ billion)	8.1	0.08	1.1	4.2
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (domestic) (\$ billion)	11.3	7.0	9.9	16.4
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (international) (\$ million)	538	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**

* All figures are for the year ending March from the National Visitor Survey and International Visitor Survey (published by Tourism Research Australia).

** International visitor data is currently limited to state-wide results. Survey interviews are progressively returning and regional metrics will be available later in 2023–24.

FIGURE 19: NUMBER OF DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS

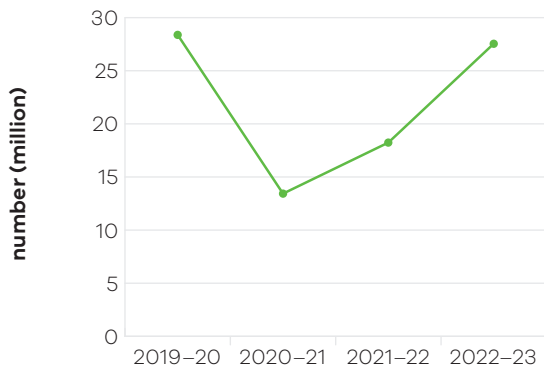


FIGURE 22: VISITOR EXPENDITURE: INTERNATIONAL

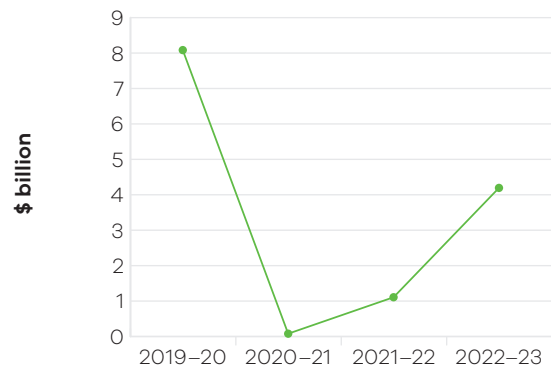


FIGURE 20: NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

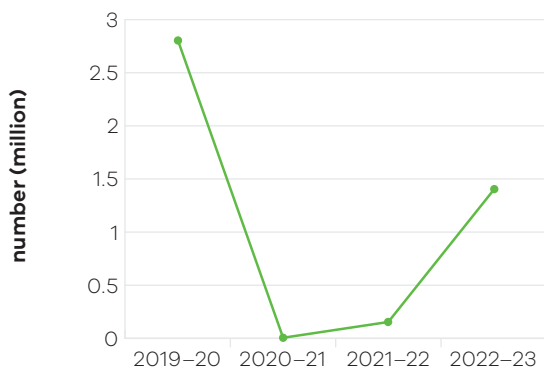


FIGURE 23: VISITOR EXPENDITURE: REGIONAL VICTORIA (DOMESTIC)

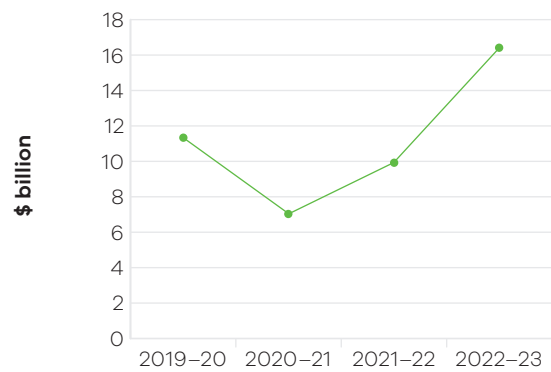


FIGURE 21: VISITOR EXPENDITURE: DOMESTIC

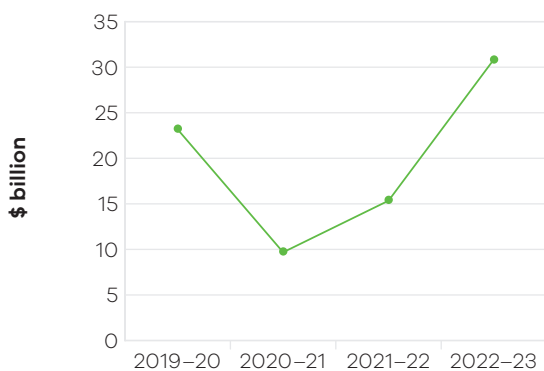
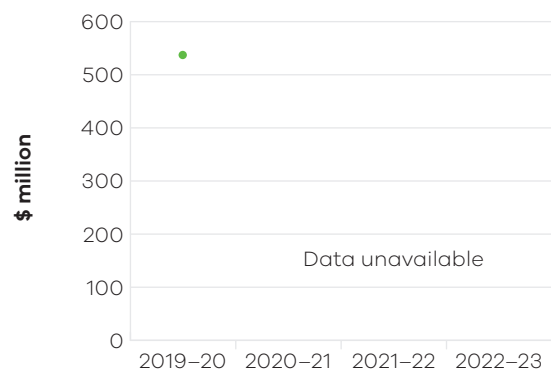


FIGURE 24: VISITOR EXPENDITURE: REGIONAL VICTORIA (INTERNATIONAL)*



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

Results for the year ending March 2023 show further strengthening in the sector with a full recovery in expenditure, which surpassed pre-pandemic levels, reaching a record high of \$35 billion. Visitor growth has also been strong and is almost back to a full recovery at 98% of the pre-pandemic level.

Overall tourism generated \$96 million per day in visitor expenditure in Victoria for the year ending March 2023.

This outcome reflects strong tourism demand for Victorian experiences, particularly in the domestic sector where spending well exceeded the pre-pandemic March 2019 level (+44%) to \$30.8 billion, noting very strong growth of 101% year-on-year.

Regional Victoria continued to lead the overall recovery with domestic overnight spend, visitors and nights all above pre-pandemic levels. Domestic overnight spend in regional Victoria was 60% above the pre-pandemic performance at \$10.9 billion. Domestic overnight visitor spend to/within regional Victoria also fully recovered and was 6% above the pre-pandemic performance at \$18.9 million.

All Victorian regions noted record-high levels of domestic overnight spend above pre-pandemic levels, with particularly high growth noted in Phillip Island, Victoria's High Country, Goldfields, Geelong and the Bellarine and Grampians. International travel to Victoria continued to progressively rebuild, and all key metrics were approximately halfway back to recovery. International spend was at 49% of the pre-pandemic level at \$4.2 billion, while international overnight visitors were at 46% of the pre-pandemic result (1.4 million).

China returned as Victoria's number one international market in expenditure since borders reopened in January 2023. India also continued to grow its international market with visitor expenditure 11% higher than pre-pandemic levels for the year ending March 2023.

Delivery continued for the following initiatives within the Victorian Visitor Economy Recovery and Reform Plan in 2022–23:

- Continued roll out of Visit Victoria's marketing campaigns *Stay close, go further* and *Get Set*
- Continued work with Visit Victoria and the Melbourne Convention Bureau, delivering a strong calendar of major, business and regional events for Victoria including the Melbourne Winter Masterpieces *Goddess* exhibition at ACMI, SpineWeek 2023 and the Grampians Grape Escape
- Facilitated public and private sector infrastructure development through the \$310 million Tourism Infrastructure program
- Launched the \$3 million Visitor Servicing program in May 2023 – a new grant program to develop innovative ways to encourage people to stay longer and experience the best of Victoria
- Announced the successful applicants of the Small and Medium Events program in June 2023. The program supports the recovery of the events sector across Greater Melbourne.

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

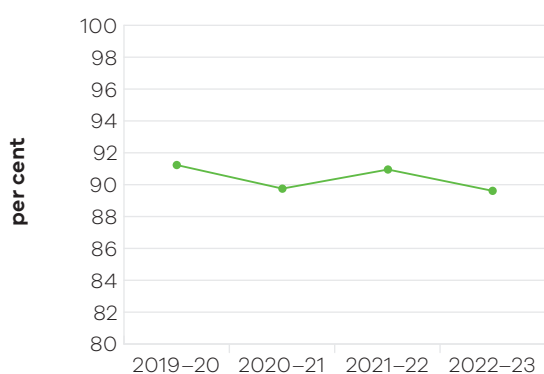
TABLE 21: INCREASE RATES OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, INCLUDING THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND RECREATION

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Percentage of adult Victorians participating in sport at least once per year (%)	91.2	89.7	90.9*	89.6**

* Updated from calendar year to financial year figure based on since released AusPlay data.

** This is the latest available AusPlay data and covers January to December 2022.

FIGURE 25: PERCENTAGE OF ADULT VICTORIANS PARTICIPATING IN SPORT AT LEAST ONCE PER YEAR



Impacts of the pandemic have continued to be felt by the Victorian community sport and active recreation sectors. While overall participation rates have largely returned to pre-pandemic levels, recovery has not been consistent, with only some demographics trending back to pre-pandemic participation rates.

By investing in targeted programs, the sector has been supported to deliver community sport and active recreation participation opportunities and reduce barriers to participation. Over 1,400 grants totalling more than \$2.2 million were delivered across the Sporting Club and the Aboriginal Sport Participation grants programs to assist with accessing new uniforms and equipment, support the capacity and capability of the sector and increase participation, particularly among under-represented groups.

The Get Active Kids voucher program increased participation in organised sport and recreation activities. Eligible Victorian families were assisted with vouchers of up to \$200 to meet the costs of membership and registration, uniforms and equipment to support their children to participate. To date, over 115,000 vouchers have been issued to eligible families through the program.

The Victorian Government continued to tackle barriers to gender equality in sport and active recreation through the Office for Women in Sport and Recreation (OWSR) and *Change Our Game* initiative, which received funding of \$11.57 million over 4 years in the 2021–22 Victorian State Budget. Work on breaking down barriers was achieved through various policies, programs and initiatives to increase participation, leadership and visibility of women and girls in sport and active recreation.

Additionally, the Fair Access Policy Roadmap was launched in August 2022. An Australia-first policy, it addresses barriers to the gender equitable access and use of community sports infrastructure and is being delivered with local government and in alignment with the *Gender Equality Act 2020*. Through the Balance the Board policy, 96% of funded state sporting associations and state sport and active recreation bodies met the Victorian Government's requirement to have at least 40% women board directors as at June 2023.

In 2022–23 the Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) supported 468 athletes under VIS scholarships across 48 sports. A total of 104 Victorian athletes (24% of the national team) represented Australia at the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games, including 67 VIS scholarship holders – with 17 VIS athletes winning 13 gold medals and 42 VIS athletes finishing in a podium position. Across various world championships in 2022–23, 10 world championship titles were awarded to 7 VIS athletes and 38 VIS athletes secured podium level results.

Victoria's high-performance athletes, coaches and support staff benefitted from government investment in the world-class network of 44 state sport facilities that supported 55 professional teams. Investment in state facilities supported events of national and international significance, providing an opportunity to showcase athletes performing at their best and inspire Victorians to participate in sport and active recreation. A total of 95 sporting events of national or international level were facilitated through the Significant Sporting Events program. These events enabled Victorian athletes to compete on home soil, provided inspiration for fans to emulate their heroes and encouraged them to get active and healthy through sport.

The Victorian Government supported significant investment in community sport and active recreation infrastructure to improve facilities, spaces and environments that Victorians use to participate. Community sport and active recreation infrastructure is estimated to deliver more than \$7 billion in benefits to Victoria per annum (including economic, social and wellbeing and health benefits). In 2022–23, over \$100 million was allocated to support more than 210 community sport and active recreation projects. This included funding 91 projects through the 2022 Local Sports Infrastructure Fund and 11 projects through the 2022–23 Country Football and Netball Program.

Increased participation in sport was supported by the completion of the Victorian Government's investment in AFL venue upgrades, benefitting professional women's sport and leveraging community participation outcomes from the improved and expanded facilities. Other projects completed included delivery of the Home of the Matildas, part of the State Football Centre which provides 1,100 hours per annum of high-performance programs and a further 3,500 hours per annum for La Trobe University and community use in addition to use by Football Victoria.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 22 represents performance against the Creative Industries Access, Development and Innovation output. This output supports the creative industries to deliver economic, social and cultural benefit through talent and leadership; the creative and business ecology; innovation and social impact; participation and place making; and international engagement.

TABLE 22: OUTPUT – CREATIVE INDUSTRIES ACCESS, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Attendances at major performing arts organisations	number (000)	977	1,000	-2.3%	○
Creative learning partnerships	number	19	14	35.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to partnership funding from the Department of Education enabling 5 more projects to be supported.</i>					
Design organisations supported	number	21	22	-4.5%	○
International market development and exchange initiatives	number	12	12	0.0%	✓
Organisations recurrently funded	number	179	154	16.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the introduction of additional initiatives under the Creative Enterprises Program.</i>					
Project companies and artists funded	number	427	469	-9.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to the conclusion of COVID-19 related programs.</i>					
Project companies and artists funded which are regionally based	per cent	24	23	4.3%	✓
Regionally based organisations recurrently funded	number	54	56	-3.6%	○
Creative Victoria grant recipients who met or exceeded agreed milestones	per cent	86	85	1.2%	✓
Quality					
Public information rated 'informative' or 'very informative' by grant applicants	per cent	83	90	-7.8%	■
<i>Lower result largely due to the transition to a new questionnaire format.</i>					
Timeliness					
Performance and grant agreements acquitted within timeframes specified in the funding agreement	per cent	87	83	4.8%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	66.4	55.3	20%	■
<i>The 2022–23 result is higher than the 2022–23 budget mainly due to additional funding received for a number of initiatives including the Live Music Restart package.</i>					

Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
 ○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance
 ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance

Table 23 represents performance against the Creative Industries Portfolio Agencies output. This output promotes, presents and preserves our heritage and the creative industries through Victoria's creative industries agencies: Arts Centre Melbourne, Australian Centre for the Moving Image, Docklands Studios Melbourne, VicScreen, Geelong Arts Centre, Melbourne Recital Centre, Museums Victoria, National Gallery of Victoria, and the State Library Victoria.

TABLE 23: OUTPUT – CREATIVE INDUSTRIES PORTFOLIO AGENCIES

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Additional employment from production supported by VicScreen	number	11,071	10,400	6.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the number of high value productions, features and series secured.</i>					
Agency website visitation	number (000)	30,364	21,200	43.2%	✓
<i>Higher result due to digital uplift across the portfolio. The expanded web offering includes improved access to content and ticketing.</i>					
Attendances at Arts Centre Melbourne	number (000)	2,612	2,200	18.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to an increased number of performances scheduled at Sidney Myer Music Bowl and attendances at outdoor venues.</i>					
Attendances at Australian Centre for the Moving Image	number (000)	1,108	1,051	5.4%	✓
<i>Higher result due to attendances at ACMI exceeding expectations.</i>					
Attendances at Geelong Arts Centre	number (000)	142	100	42.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to successful programming and events.</i>					
Attendances at Melbourne Recital Centre	number (000)	165	230	-28.3%	■
<i>Lower result reflects changed audience behaviours observed across the industry.</i>					
Attendances at Museums Victoria	number (000)	2,240	2,000	12.0%	✓
<i>Higher result due to strong attendance at new attractions and exhibitions.</i>					
Attendances at National Gallery of Victoria	number (000)	2,461	2,235	10.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to successful major exhibitions including Melbourne Now.</i>					
Attendances at State Library Victoria	number (000)	2,113	2,250	-6.1%	■
<i>Lower result due to continuing recovery from impacts of COVID-19 in the first half of 2022–23. This result still represents record visitation for State Library Victoria.</i>					
Direct Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) roles from production supported by Vic Screen	number	3,231	2,335	38.4%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the number of high value productions, features and series secured.</i>					

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Members and friends of agencies	number	55,239	57,000	-3.1%	○
Students participating in agency education programs	number	613,614	550,000	11.6%	✓
<i>Higher result reflecting increased confidence in schools resuming onsite excursions and increased access to online events.</i>					
Value of film, television and digital media production supported by Vic Screen	\$ million	421	350	20.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the number of high value productions, features and series secured.</i>					
Volunteer hours	number	54,286	98,900	-45.1%	■
<i>Lower result due to program delivery changes and slow recovery of volunteer work following COVID-19 closures.</i>					
Quality					
Agency collections storage meeting industry standard	per cent	85	86	-1.2%	○
Visitors satisfied with visit: Arts Centre Melbourne	per cent	91	90	1.1%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: Australian Centre for the Moving Image	per cent	97	95	2.1%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: Geelong Arts Centre	per cent	95	98	-3.1%	○
Visitors satisfied with visit: Melbourne Recital Centre	per cent	98	95	3.2%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: Museums Victoria	per cent	93	96	-3.1%	○
Visitors satisfied with visit: National Gallery of Victoria	per cent	97	95	2.1%	✓
Visitors satisfied with visit: State Library Victoria	per cent	91	90	1.1%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	498.0	427.3	16.5%	■
<i>The 2022–23 result is higher than the 2022–23 budget due to additional funding for Creative Industries Portfolio agencies.</i>					

Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance
■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance

Table 24 represents performance against the Cultural Infrastructure and Facilities output. This output supports Victorian cultural venues and State-owned facilities through strategic assessment and provision of advice on portfolio infrastructure proposals and projects. The output includes consolidation of portfolio asset management plans and management of funding programs for maintenance and minor capital works.

TABLE 24: OUTPUT – CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
All facility safety audits conducted	number	16	16	0.0%	✓
Infrastructure development projects underway	number	13	13	0.0%	✓
Quality					
State-owned tenanted cultural facilities maintained to agreed service standards	per cent	94	90	4.4%	✓
Success measures of projects achieved	per cent	93	90	3.3%	✓
Timeliness					
Cultural Facilities Maintenance Fund projects delivered within agreed timeframes	per cent	94	90	4.4%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	52.6	72.0	-27.0%	✓

The 2022–23 result is lower than the 2022–23 budget due to the timing of payments for the Creative Infrastructure Program, with milestone payments now expected to be made in future years.

Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
 ○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance
 ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance

Table 25 represents performance against the Sport and Recreation output. This output provides strategic leadership and investment in the sport and recreation industry through innovation, sector and industry development and funding support. It supports community participation and inclusion in the sport and recreation sector by strengthening the capacity of sport and recreation organisations to deliver participation opportunities, improving community sport and recreation facilities across the state and guiding the development and management of State-level sporting facilities and events, to encourage participation by all Victorians.

TABLE 25: OUTPUT – SPORT AND RECREATION

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Combat sports licences, registrations and permits issued	number	751	550	36.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to significantly higher industry demand for events, licenses and registrations following COVID-19 interruptions.</i>					
Community Facility Grants: number approved	number	214	170	25.9%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher number of individual grants funded with lower than anticipated individual grant values.</i>					
Funded State Sport and Recreation Associations that have a minimum of 40 per cent women on their boards	per cent	96	90	6.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to increased engagement activities to monitor and support compliance.</i>					
Local Sports Infrastructure grant recipients which are regionally based	per cent	52.94	45	17.6%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the Country Football and Netball Program. This program supports projects in rural, regional, outer metropolitan Melbourne LGAs.</i>					
Organisations submitting nominations for the Community Sport and Recreation Awards	number	85	70	21.4%	✓
<i>Higher result due to sport and recreation activities returning following the pandemic which has spurred additional nominations.</i>					
Projects in progress that relate to the planning and development of state level facilities	number	20	14	42.9%	✓
<i>Higher result due to additional planning studies and infrastructure projects commencing in 2022–23.</i>					
Significant Sporting Events Program – events facilitated	number	95	75	26.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the strong recovery of the events sector following COVID-19.</i>					
Sport and recreation organisations undertaking programs or activities to enhance participation	number	109	112	-2.7%	○
Sporting club grants to recipients which are based in low socio-economic areas as identified by the SEIFA index	per cent	50	45	11.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher proportion of eligible applications being received from low-SEIFA areas for the program.</i>					
Sporting club grants to recipients which are regionally based	per cent	43	35	22.9%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher proportion of eligible applications being received from regional areas through these programs.</i>					

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Sporting club grants: number approved	number	1,444	750	92.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to additional funding to support recommended grants from the Community Support Fund and DFFH.</i>					
Sports with athletes on Victorian Institute of Sport (VIS) scholarships	number	48	45	6.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to ongoing impact of increased investment into the VIS through the 'A sustainable Victorian Institute of Sport' initiative enabling it to increase the number of sport programs and VIS athletes under scholarship.</i>					
Victorian categorised athletes supported by the VIS	per cent	98	60	63.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to the continued investment in the VIS under the 'A sustainable Victorian Institute of Sport' initiative allowing it to offer all Victorian categorised athletes a VIS scholarship in 2022–23.</i>					
Victorian Institute of Sport scholarship holders on national teams/squads	per cent	65	60	8.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to a higher number of athletes being selected on national teams/squads.</i>					
Quality					
Contract management of outdoor recreation camps meets agreed key performance indicators	per cent	87	90	-3.3%	○
Timeliness					
Community Cricket Program milestones delivered within agreed timeframes	per cent	94	90	4.4%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	553.4	361.9	52.9%	■
<i>The 2022–23 result is higher than the 2022–23 budget mainly due to additional funding received for major sporting events.</i>					
Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded ○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance					

Table 26 represents performance against the Tourism and Major Events output. This output maximises employment and the long-term economic benefits of tourism and major events to Victoria by developing and marketing the State as a competitive destination.

TABLE 26: OUTPUT – TOURISM AND MAJOR EVENTS

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Always Live events held	number	68	50	36.0%	✓
<i>Higher result as the program was able to identify an increased quantity of event concepts.</i>					
Major sporting and cultural events held	number	40	27	48.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to demand for major events and additional funding available within the period resulting in a higher number of events held.</i>					
Tourism infrastructure projects facilitated	number	38	38	0.0%	✓
Visit Victoria's total engaged digital audience	number (million)	6.7	6.7	0.0%	✓
Visitor expenditure: domestic	\$ billion	30.8	23.2	32.8%	✓
<i>Higher result due to domestic tourism expenditure recovering faster than expected influenced by strong pent-up demand to travel.</i>					
Visitor expenditure: international	\$ billion	4.2	9	-53.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to lower demand for international travel.</i>					
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (domestic)	\$ billion	16.4	11.1	47.7%	✓
<i>Higher result due to domestic tourism expenditure in regional Victoria recovering faster than expected influenced by strong pent-up demand to travel.</i>					
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (international)	\$ million	N/A	600	n/a	■
<i>Result not available as international regional expenditure estimates from the International Visitor Survey (IVS) are not currently available due to survey methodology and data limitations. IVS survey interviews are progressively returning and regional metrics will be available later in 2023–24.</i>					
Visitor expenditure: regional Victoria (intrastate overnight)	\$ billion	8.5	5.7	49.1%	✓
<i>Higher result due to intrastate overnight regional expenditure recovering faster than expected reflecting strong pent-up demand by Victorians to travel locally.</i>					
Visitors (domestic overnight)	number (million)	27.5	29.5	-6.8%	■
<i>Lower result as domestic interstate travel continues to recover post-pandemic.</i>					
Visitors (international)	number (million)	1.4	3.2	-56.3%	■
<i>Lower result due to lower demand for international travel.</i>					
Visitors: regional Victoria (intrastate overnight)	number (million)	16.2	16.4	-1.2%	○

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quality					
Value of media coverage generated: domestic	\$ million	24	24	0.0%	✓
Value of media coverage generated: international	\$ million	113	48	135.4%	✓
<i>Higher result due to Visit Victoria being able to generate significant global media coverage by hosting more journalists from around the world as international borders reopened.</i>					
Timeliness					
Completion of post-event reports and economic impact assessments of each event (where required) within agreed timeframes	per cent	100	100	0.0%	✓
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	441.8	298.4	48.1%	■
<i>The 2022–23 result is higher than the 2022–23 budget due to additional Major Events funding that was held centrally until contractual arrangements were finalised.</i>					

Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance
■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance

Objective 6: Deliver high-quality training and skills to meet industry needs and jobs for a growing economy

This objective seeks to develop the skills of Victorians to meet the current and future needs of industry and business by ensuring that TAFEs and training providers deliver high-quality and accessible training.

Progress towards achieving this objective

In 2022–23, the department reported progress against this objective using the following objective indicators and outputs:

Objective Indicators

- Proportion of VET students satisfied with training
- Proportion of VET students with an improved employment status after training
- Proportion of VET students who achieved their main reason for training

Outputs

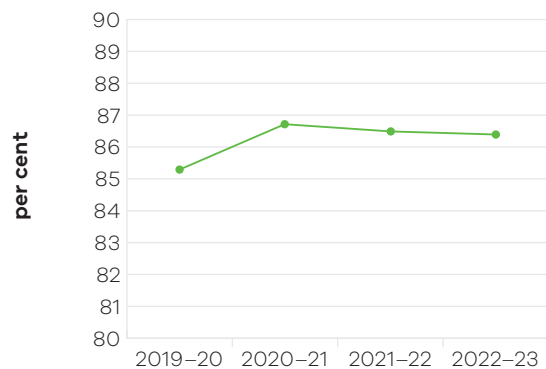
- Training, Higher Education and Workforce Development

Indicator: Proportion of VET students satisfied with training

TABLE 27: PROPORTION OF VET STUDENTS SATISFIED WITH TRAINING

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Proportion of VET students satisfied with training (%)	85.3	86.7	86.5	86.4

FIGURE 26: PROPORTION OF VET STUDENTS SATISFIED WITH TRAINING



The proportion of VET students satisfied with training has remained strong over the past 4 years. The 2022–23 result of 86.4% satisfaction is a 1.3% increase over the 2019–20 result of 85.3% satisfaction.

This measure has improved since Skills First reforms were introduced in 2017. Framed by healthy increases in students' perceptions of positive teaching and assessment practices, the high proportion of VET students satisfied with training speaks to the quality of the training system in Victoria.

The measure remained strong despite COVID-19-related disruptions to students' studies. Business continuity support provided by the Victorian Government to training providers has allowed them to maintain suitable levels of training post-pandemic and facilitate student success.

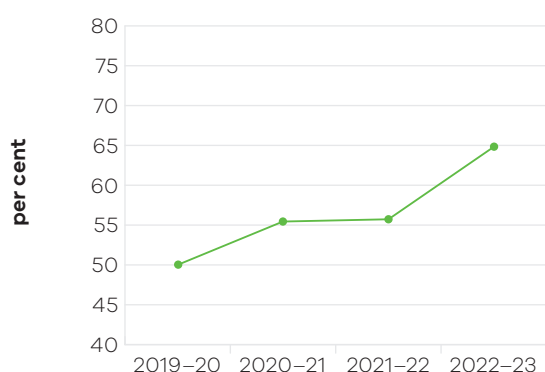
The Victorian Government has invested in learning environments, quality teaching and contemporary curriculum support to ensure high levels of quality training and student satisfaction are maintained and realised. The stability of quality and student satisfaction with training benefitted through investments in state-of-the-art facilities, including the award-winning Warrnambool Library and Learning Centre at South West TAFE. Additionally, including the Certificate IV in Training and Assessment on the free TAFE course list, and funding curriculum resource development have contributed to high levels of stability and satisfaction.

Indicator: Proportion of VET students with an improved employment status after training

TABLE 28: PROPORTION OF VET STUDENTS WITH AN IMPROVED EMPLOYMENT STATUS AFTER TRAINING

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Proportion of VET students with an improved employment status after training (%)	50.1	55.4	55.7	64.8

FIGURE 27: PROPORTION OF VET STUDENTS WITH AN IMPROVED EMPLOYMENT STATUS AFTER TRAINING



The large increase in this measure in 2022 was partly driven by Victoria's low unemployment rate, which was forecast to average 3.8% in 2022–23 and was at historically low levels. The job market was favourable for VET graduates, whether they were already employed or were seeking jobs across both metropolitan and regional Victoria.

With the strong labour market, students were increasingly likely to be employed at the start of their training, and subsequently complete training to gain extra skills for their job. Students increasingly sought to pursue more flexible training opportunities beyond full qualifications, such as skill sets and more external delivery modes, including online and in the workplace.

Victorian VET students have experienced increasingly positive employment outcomes as a result of Victorian Government measures to improve the quality and relevance of training, and the strong labour market. The 2022–23 result of 64.8% is an increase of 29.3% over the 2019–20 result of 50.1%.

Indicator: Proportion of VET students who achieved their main reason for training

TABLE 29: PROPORTION OF VET STUDENTS WHO ACHIEVED THEIR MAIN REASON FOR TRAINING

Measure (unit of measure)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Proportion of VET students who achieved their main reason for training (%)	83.5	85.1	85.3	89.2

FIGURE 28: PROPORTION OF VET STUDENTS WHO ACHIEVED THEIR MAIN REASON FOR TRAINING



The steady increase in this measure over the past 4 years speaks to the alignment between training, job prospects and attainment. The 2022–23 result of 89.2% is an increase of 6.8% over the 2019–20 result of 83.5%.

VET students who achieved their main reason for training were well positioned to get a job or improve their employment status in the strong labour market. Priority areas such as the care economy, clean economy and the Big Build infrastructure program were attractive options for students who benefitted from strong links between training and these sectors. This allowed Victorians to complete purposeful training, achieve their personal goals and be gainfully employed.

Performance against output performance measures

Table 30 represents performance against the Training, Higher Education and Workforce Development output. This output supports Victorians to gain the skills and capabilities essential for success in employment and further training or study. The Department works with the TAFE and training sector to deliver quality training that strongly supports industry to meet the evolving needs of the economy, promotes equity and addresses disadvantage, with an emphasis on growth sectors of the economy. This output includes the functions of training system design, industry engagement, contracting and monitoring of quality and training services including accredited and pre-accredited vocational education and training through to adult community education.

TABLE 30: OUTPUT – TRAINING, HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Quantity					
Number of enrolments in the Free TAFE for priority courses initiative	number	47,088	50,000	-5.8%	■
<i>Lower result due to the strong labour market which reduced demand for government-funded full qualifications, which includes most Free TAFE courses.</i>					
<i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i>					
Number of government subsidised apprenticeship course enrolments	number	56,657	49,900	13.5%	✓
<i>Higher result due to government initiatives to support apprenticeships.</i>					
<i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i>					
Number of government subsidised course enrolments	number	322,475	317,500	1.6%	✓
<i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i>					
Number of government subsidised course enrolments by students eligible for fee concession	number	50,373	60,000	-16.0%	■
<i>Lower result due to training delivered through Free TAFE and JobTrainer programs, where students are not required to report fee concession eligibility.</i>					
<i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i>					
Number of government subsidised course enrolments by students living in regional Victoria	number	85,244	81,300	4.9%	✓
<i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i>					
Number of government subsidised course enrolments in the TAFE Network	number	141,215	145,000	-2.6%	○
<i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i>					

Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Number of government subsidised foundation module enrolments	number	86,331	150,000	-42.4%	■
<p><i>Lower result due to the impact of low migration levels in 2022 resulting in fewer migrants requiring foundation skills training. There was also continuing substitution from accredited foundation training to other types of training.</i></p> <p><i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i></p>					
Number of government subsidised pre-accredited module enrolments funded through the Adult Community and Further Education (ACFE) Board	number	52,180	47,400	10.1%	✓
<p><i>Higher result partly due to stronger than expected take-up of shorter pre-accredited training modules in 2022, delivering agile and responsive training.</i></p> <p><i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i></p>					
Number of students without Year 12, or Certificate II or above, enrolled in a government subsidised course at Certificate III or above	number	55,374	58,000	-4.5%	○
<p><i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i></p>					
Proportion of government subsidised enrolments related to qualifications that will lead to jobs and economic growth	per cent	91.1	83	9.8%	✓
<p><i>Higher result may be due to the strong labour market which likely increased demand for training more closely linked to employment.</i></p> <p><i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i></p>					
Quality					
Proportion of employers of apprentices and trainees who are satisfied with training	per cent	77.1	78.1	-1.3%	○
<p><i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i></p>					
Proportion of VET completers who achieved their main reason for training	per cent	89.2	84.1	6.1%	✓
<p><i>Higher result could provide an indicator of the suitability of training and the availability of information on courses and providers, which enabled prospective students to choose training that was appropriate for their needs.</i></p> <p><i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year. Data for the 2022–23 actual relates to the 2022 Victorian Student Satisfaction Survey of 2021 training experiences.</i></p>					
Proportion of VET completers who are satisfied with their training	per cent	86.4	85.7	0.8%	✓
<p><i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year. Data for the 2022–23 actual relates to the 2022 Victorian Student Satisfaction Survey of 2021 training experiences.</i></p>					
Proportion of VET completers with an improved employment status after training	per cent	64.8	54.4	19.1%	✓
<p><i>Higher result may be due to the low unemployment rate in 2022 which enabled a higher percentage of students to gain employment.</i></p> <p><i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year. Data for the 2022–23 actual relates to the 2022 Victorian Student Satisfaction Survey of 2021 training experiences.</i></p>					

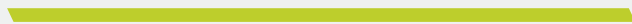
Performance measures	Unit of Measure	2022–23 Actual	2022–23 Target	Performance variation (%)	Result
Six-year completion rate for apprentice commencements in government subsidised AQF qualifications	per cent	62.8	58	8.3%	✓
<i>Higher result due to government initiatives to support apprenticeships.</i>					
<i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i>					
Two-year completion rate for non-apprentice commencements in government subsidised Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) qualifications	per cent	47.2	46.3	1.9%	✓
<i>This performance measure relates to the calendar year.</i>					
Cost					
Total output cost	\$ million	2172.4	2482.7	-12.5%	✓
<i>The 2022–23 result is lower than the 2022–23 budget mainly due to a rephase of the Victorian Training Guarantee budget and lower depreciation expenditure.</i>					

Note: ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
 ○ Performance target not achieved – but within 5% variance
 ■ Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5% variance

SECTION:

Appendices

04





Appendix 1: Budget Portfolio Outcomes

The budget portfolio outcomes provide comparisons between the actual financial statements of all general government sector entities in the portfolio and the forecast financial information published in Budget Paper No. 5 *Statement of Finances* (BP5). The budget portfolio outcomes comprise the comprehensive operating statements, balance sheets, cash flow statements, statements of changes in equity, and administered item statements.

The budget portfolio outcomes have been prepared on a consolidated basis and include all general government sector entities in the portfolio. Financial transactions and balances are classified into either controlled or administered categories consistent with the published statements in BP5.

The following budget portfolio outcomes statements are not subject to audit by the Victorian Auditor-General's Office (VAGO) and are not prepared on the same basis as the department's financial statements as they include the consolidated financial information of the following entities.

Controlled:

- Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (ceased 31 December 2022)
- Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (effective 1 January 2023)
- All TAFE entities (effective 1 January 2023)
- Adult Community and Further Education Board (effective 1 January 2023)
- Australian Centre for the Moving Image
- Film Victoria (VicScreen)
- Melbourne Cricket Ground Trust
- Melbourne Recital Centre Pty Ltd
- Museums Board of Victoria
- National Gallery of Victoria
- Rural Assistance Commissioner (transferred to the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action since 1 January 2023)
- State Library Victoria (Library Board of Victoria)
- Victorian Institute of Sport Pty Ltd
- Victoria 2026 Pty Ltd
- Victorian Fisheries Authority (effective 1 January 2023)
- Visit Victoria Pty Ltd.

COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2022-23 Actual ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022-23 Budget ⁽ⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022-23 Revised Budget ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Net result from continuing operations						
Income from transactions						
Output appropriations	3,826	2,864	4,332	(506)	-12%	a
Interest income	32	11	31	0	1%	
Sales of goods and services	303	124	288	15	5%	b
Grants	324	88	642	(318)	-50%	c
Fair value of assets and services received free of charge or for nominal consideration	1	2	1	-	0%	
Other revenue and income	113	30	80	33	41%	d
Total revenue and income from transactions	4,599	3,119	5,374	(776)	-14%	
Expenses from transactions						
Employee benefits	1,161	508	1,172	(11)	-1%	
Depreciation	158	116	216	(58)	-27%	e
Interest expense	17	27	18	(1)	-6%	f
Grant expense	2,047	1,860	2,963	(917)	-31%	g
Other operating expenses	1,091	614	1,136	(45)	-4%	
Total expenses from transactions	4,473	3,125	5,505	(1,031)	-19%	
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	125	(6)	(130)	256	-196%	
Other economic flows included in net result						
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-financial assets	7	-	(0)	8	>-100%	h
Share of net profits/(loss) from associates/joint venture entities	-	-	6	(6)	-100%	i
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	(5)	0	30	(35)	-117%	j
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	17	0	0	17	>100%	k
Total other economic flows included in net result	19	0	36	(17)	-47%	
Net result	144	(6)	(95)	239	-253%	
Other economic flows – Other comprehensive income						
Changes in non-financial assets revaluation surplus	(0)	(1)	(1)	1	-99%	l
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value	-	3	3	(3)	-100%	m
Other	(36)	0	0	(36)	>-100%	n
Total other economic flows – Other comprehensive income	(36)	2	2	(38)	>-100%	
Comprehensive result	109	(4)	(92)	201	-218%	

Notes:

- i. Figures for the 2022–23 Budget reflect the operations of the former Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) included in the 2022–23 Budget Paper 5, which do not include the impact of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.
- ii. The 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Revised Budget reflect the impact of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

The detailed analysis below focuses on the comparison between the 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Revised Budget to provide a more meaningful explanation on the movement of the newly established Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR) during the 2022–23 financial year, as the major variances between the 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Budget were driven by the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

Explanation for major variations between 2022–23 actual and 2022–23 revised budget are as follows:

- a. Output appropriations were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to agreed changes in committed projects milestones across financial years.
- b. Sales of goods and services were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to more revenue earned by TAFE Institutions and Arts agencies.
- c. Grants revenue was lower than the revised budget, mainly due to funding required for Flood Recovery Grants Program.
- d. Other revenue and income were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to increased donations and other revenue received within Arts agencies and TAFE Institutions.
- e. Depreciation was lower than the revised budget, mainly due to lower depreciation expenditure incurred for TAFE Institutions.
- f. Interest expense was lower than the revised budget, mainly due to interest payment related to Local Government Community Infrastructure Loan Scheme.
- g. Grant expense was lower than the revised budget, mainly due to expenditure incurred for Flood Relief and Recovery programs, and agreed changes in committed projects milestones across financial years.
- h. The net gain on disposal of non-financial assets was mainly due to revaluation of TAFE properties.
- i. There was no actual movement incurred for Share of net profits/(loss) from associates/joint venture entities.
- j. The net loss on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables was mainly due to disposal of financial assets related to TAFE Institutions.
- k. Other gains from other economic flows were mainly due to the revaluation of the departmental employee entitlements and gains related to TAFE Institutions.
- l. There was no actual movement incurred for Changes in non-financial assets revaluation surplus.
- m. There was no actual movement incurred for Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value.
- n. Other comprehensive income was lower than the revised budget, mainly due to prior-period adjustments.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	2022–23 Actual ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022–23 Budget ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022–23 Revised Budget ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Assets						
Financial assets						
Cash and deposits	1,032	678	949	82	9%	a
Receivables from government	324	627	635	(311)	-49%	b
Other receivables	365	337	313	52	17%	c
Other financial assets	144	98	140	5	4%	
Total financial assets	1,866	1,739	2,037	(171)	-8%	
Non-financial assets						
Inventories	4	4	5	(0)	-5%	d
Non-financial assets classified as held for sale including disposal group assets	8	0	1	8	>100%	e
Property, plant, and equipment	12,654	9,677	11,946	708	6%	f
Biological assets	0	5	0	0	0%	
Investment properties	132	–	122	10	8%	g
Intangible assets	23	4	27	(4)	-16%	h
Other	65	35	65	(0)	-1%	
Total non-financial assets	12,887	9,725	12,166	721	6%	
Total assets	14,753	11,465	14,203	550	4%	
Liabilities						
Payables	780	622	879	(99)	-11%	i
Borrowings	132	392	135	(2)	-2%	
Provisions	294	208	329	(35)	-11%	j
Total liabilities	1,207	1,221	1,343	(136)	-10%	
Net assets	13,546	10,243	12,860	686	5%	
Equity						
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	582	(378)	380	202	53%	k
Reserves	9,404	7,547	9,246	158	2%	
Contributed capital	3,560	3,075	3,234	326	10%	l
Total equity	13,546	10,243	12,860	686	5%	

Notes:

- i. Figures for the 2022–23 Budget reflect the operations of the former Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) included in the 2022–23 Budget Paper 5, which do not include the impact of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.
- ii. The 2022–23 Budget figures have been restated to reflect the 2021–22 actual closing balances.
- iii. The 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Revised Budget reflect the impact of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

The detailed analysis below focuses on the comparison between the 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Revised Budget to provide a more meaningful explanation on the movement of the newly established Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR) during the 2022–23 financial year, as the major variances between the 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Budget were driven by the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

Explanation for major variations between 2022–23 actual and 2022–23 revised budget are as follows:

- a. Cash and deposits were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to increased trust balances, including Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund.
- b. Receivables from government were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to movement in the inter-entity accounts as a result of the machinery of government changes.
- c. Other receivables were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to movement in receivables from other departments as a result of the machinery of government changes.
- d. Inventories were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to reduced stocks within Arts agencies.
- e. Non-financial assets classified as held for sale including disposal group assets were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to land and other infrastructures held for sale within TAFE Institutions.
- f. Property, plant and equipment were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to revaluation of land and buildings within TAFE Institutions and other land acquisition.
- g. Investment properties were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to recognition of investment properties within TAFE institutions.
- h. Intangible assets were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to amortisation of intangible assets within TAFE institutions.
- i. Payables were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to movement in the accrued expenses.
- j. Provisions were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to movement in the departmental employee entitlement provisions and other provisions.
- k. Accumulated surplus was higher than the revised budget, mainly due to increased trust balances, including Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund and Better Boating Fund.
- l. Contributed capital was higher than the revised budget, mainly due to delay in transferring land to the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP).

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2022-23 Actual ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022-23 Budget ⁽ⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022-23 Revised Budget ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts						
Receipts from Government	4,068	2,776	4,252	(184)	-4%	a
Receipts from other entities	617	202	878	(261)	-30%	b
Interest received	21	12	32	(10)	-33%	c
Other receipts	31	30	115	(84)	-73%	d
Total receipts	4,737	3,020	5,277	(540)	-10%	
Payments						
Payments of grants and other transfers	(2,132)	(1,860)	(2,961)	829	-28%	e
Payments to suppliers and employees	(2,238)	(1,119)	(2,298)	60	-3%	
Interest and other costs of finance paid	(17)	(27)	(18)	1	-6%	f
Total payments	(4,386)	(3,005)	(5,276)	890	-17%	
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	350	15	1	350	>100%	
Cash flows from investing activities						
Net investment	(6)	(0)	33	(39)	-117%	g
Payments for non-financial assets	(521)	(54)	(426)	(94)	22%	h
Proceeds from sale of non-financial assets	6	-	1	5	>100%	i
Net loans to other parties	32	0	5	27	>100%	j
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	(488)	(54)	(387)	(101)	26%	
Cash flows from financing activities						
Owner contributions by State Government	522	27	637	(115)	-18%	k
Repayment of leases and service concession liabilities	(9)	(9)	(1)	(8)	>100%	l
Net borrowings	(45)	(3)	(1)	(43)	>100%	m
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities	468	15	635	(166)	-26%	
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	331	(23)	248	82	33%	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	701	701	701	-	0%	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	1,032	678	949	82	9%	

Notes:

- i. Figures for the 2022–23 Budget reflect the operations of the former Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) included in the 2022–23 Budget Paper 5, which do not include the impact of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.
- ii. The 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Revised Budget reflect the impact of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

The detailed analysis below focuses on the comparison between the 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Revised Budget to provide a more meaningful explanation on the movement of the newly established Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR) during the 2022–23 financial year, as the major variances between the 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Budget were driven by the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

Explanation for major variations between 2022–23 actual and 2022–23 revised budget are as follows:

- a. Cash inflows for Receipts from Government were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to agreed changes in committed projects milestones across financial years.
- b. Cash inflows for Receipts from other entities were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to funding required for Flood Recovery Grants Program.
- c. Cash inflows for Interest received were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to accrued Investment income for interest within TAFE institutions.
- d. Cash inflows for Other receipts were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to increased receivables from other departments as a result of the machinery of government changes.
- e. Cash outflows for Payments of grants and other transfers were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to expenditure incurred for Flood Relief and Recovery programs, and agreed changes in committed projects milestones across financial years.
- f. Cash outflows for Interest and other costs of finance paid were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to interest payment related to Local Government Community Infrastructure Loan Scheme.
- g. Cash outflows for Net investment were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to loss on disposal of financial assets related to TAFE Institutions.
- h. Cash outflows for Payments for non-financial assets were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to land acquisition.
- i. Cash inflows for Proceeds from sale of non-financial assets were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to asset sale proceeds within Arts agencies and TAFE Institutions.
- j. Cash inflows for Net loans to other parties were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to the receipts of loan repayments associated with the Rural Assistance Commissioner concessional loans scheme.
- k. Cash inflows for Owner contributions by State Government were lower than the revised budget, mainly due to the application of depreciation equivalent to fund capital projects.
- l. Cash outflows for Repayment of leases and service concession liabilities were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to the payment for Victorian Government Trade and Investment Network and VicFleet leases.
- m. Cash outflows for Net borrowings were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to repayment of loans including Rural Assistance Commissioner concessional loans scheme.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Accumulated surplus/deficit (\$ million)	Contributions by owners (\$ million)	Revaluation surplus (\$ million)	Other reserves (\$ million)	Total equity (\$ million)
Actual result					
Opening balance 1 July 2022 (Actual)	(372)	3,048	6,971	574	10,220
Comprehensive result	144	–	(0)	(36)	109
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	810	512	1,803	92	3,217
Closing balance 30 June 2023 (Actual)⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	582	3,560	8,774	630	13,546
Initial Budget result					
Opening balance 1 July 2022 (Budget)	(372)	3,048	6,971	574	10,220
Comprehensive result	(6)	–	(1)	3	(4)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	–	27	–	–	27
Closing balance 30 June 2023 (Budget)⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(378)	3,075	6,970	576	10,243
Revised Budget result					
Opening balance 1 July 2022 (Actual)	(372)	3,048	6,971	574	10,220
Comprehensive result	753	–	58	(903)	(92)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	–	186	1,639	907	2,732
Closing balance 30 June 2023 (Revised Budget)⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	380	3,234	8,668	578	12,860

Notes:

- Figures for the 2022–23 Budget reflect the operations of the former Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) included in the 2022–23 Budget Paper 5, which do not include the impact of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.
- The 2022–23 Budget figures have been restated to reflect the 2021–22 actual closing balances.
- The 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Revised Budget reflect the impact of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

ADMINISTERED ITEMS STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2022–23 Actual ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022–23 Budget ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022–23 Revised Budget ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Administered Income						
Appropriations – Payments made on behalf of the State	97	95	97	(0)	0%	
Sales of goods and services	41	114	48	(7)	-15%	a
Grants	93	665	93	(0)	0%	
Interest income	2	5	2	0	3%	
Other revenue and income	87	148	77	10	13%	b
Total Administered Income	321	1,027	318	2	1%	
Administered Expenses						
Expenses on behalf of the State	35	32	35	(0)	0%	
Grant expense	98	670	98	0	0%	
Payments into the Consolidated Fund	199	271	125	74	59%	c
Interest expense	39	39	39	0	0%	
Total Administered Expenses	371	1,012	297	74	25%	
Income less expenses	(50)	15	21	(72)	-335%	
Other economic flows included in net result						
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-financial assets	–	(0)	(0)	0	0%	
Total other economic flows included in net result	–	(0)	(0)	0	0%	
Net result	(50)	15	21	(72)	-336%	
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income						
Other	(0)	–	–	(0)	0%	
Total other economic flows – Other comprehensive income	(0)	–	–	(0)	0%	
Comprehensive result	(50)	15	21	(72)	-336%	
Administered Assets						
Cash and deposits	(0)	8	(0)	(0)	0%	
Receivables	209	344	–	209	>100%	d
Investments accounted for using the equity method	11	11	–	11	>100%	e
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	0%	
Total administered assets	219	363	(0)	220	>-100%	

	2022–23 Actual ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022–23 Budget ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	2022–23 Revised Budget ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (\$ million)	Variation	%	Notes
Administered Liabilities						
Payables	76	78	—	76	>100%	f
Borrowings	416	416	—	416	>100%	g
Total administered liabilities	492	493	—	492	>100%	
Net assets	(272)	(130)	(0)	(272)	>100%	

Notes:

- Figures for the 2022–23 Budget reflect the operations of the former Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) included in the 2022–23 Budget Paper 5, which do not include the impact of the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.
- The 2022–23 Budget figures have been restated to reflect the 2021–22 actual closing balances.
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The detailed analysis below focuses on the comparison between the 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Revised Budget to provide a more meaningful explanation on the movement of the newly established Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR) during the 2022–23 financial year, as the major variances between the 2022–23 Actual and the 2022–23 Budget were driven by the machinery of government changes effective 1 January 2023.

Explanation for major variations between 2022–23 actual and 2022–23 revised budget are as follows:

- Sales of goods and services was lower than the revised budget, mainly due to less revenue received for Section 29 agreements.
- Other revenue and income were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to payment received for Melbourne Convention Centre Development project and Section 29 revenue received for the Victorian Fisheries Authority.
- Payments into the Consolidated Fund were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to revenue received for Earth Resources Tenements.
- Receivables were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to the delay in transferring Melbourne Convention Centre Development project and Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project to DTP.
- Investments accounted for using the equity method were higher than the revised budget as a result of a budget adjustment error.
- Payables were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to the delay in transferring Melbourne Convention Centre Development project and Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project to DTP.
- Borrowings were higher than the revised budget, mainly due to the delay in transferring Melbourne Convention Centre Development project and Melbourne Exhibition Centre Expansion project to DTP.

Appendix 2: Capital Projects/Asset Investment Programs

The department and its related portfolio entities manage a range of capital projects to deliver services for government.

Information on the new and existing capital projects for departments and the broader Victorian public sector is contained in the most recent Budget Paper No. 4 *State Capital Program* (BP4) which is available on the Department of Treasury and Finance website.

During the year, the department completed the following capital projects with a total estimated investment (TEI) of \$10 million or greater. The details related to these projects are reported below.

CAPITAL PROJECTS REACHING PRACTICAL COMPLETION DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Project name	Original completion date	Latest approved completion date	Practical completion date	Reason for variance in completion dates
Cultural Agencies: Recovery and Adaptation (statewide)	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-23	
Federation Square asset maintenance (Melbourne)	Jun-22	Jun-22	Dec-22	The project completion date reflects a delay in Wayfinding and External lighting projects due to realignment with Melbourne Arts Precinct Transformation Project.
Melbourne Arts Precinct transformation planning and design (Melbourne)	Jun-21	Jun-23	Jun-23	
South West TAFE Library and Learning Hub 2019–20 (Warrnambool)	Mar-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Construction was completed in September 2022 with the official opening in October 2022.
The Gordon Culinary School 2019–20 (Geelong)	Jun-21	Sep-22	Sep-22	The project was completed and opened in September 2022. This included the Davidson Bar extension, Demonstration Kitchen Showcase Restaurant, Industry function and seminar room and Barista School. The new back of house kitchens in Building T were completed in January 2023.

Original approved TEI* budget (\$ million)	Latest approved TEI* budget (\$ million)	Actual TEI cost (\$ million)	Variation between actual cost and latest approved TEI budget	Reason for variance from latest approved TEI Budget
13.500	13.500	13.492	0.008	
20.000	20.000	20.000	0.000	
101.500	98.809	98.809	0.000	
20.250	20.250	20.250	0.000	
23.500	23.500	23.500	0.000	

CAPITAL PROJECTS REACHING FINANCIAL COMPLETION DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Project name	Practical completion date	Financial completion date
Prahran campus site purchase and master planning (Prahran)	Dec-22	Dec-22
Sporting trusts support (various)	Jun-23	Jun-23
TAFE Facilities Modernisation Program 2018–19	Apr-22	Apr-23

* Total estimated investment

Original approved TEI* budget (\$ million)	Latest approved TEI* budget (\$ million)	Actual TEI cost (\$ million)	Variation between actual cost and latest approved TEI budget	Reason for variance from latest approved TEI Budget
142.050	142.050	142.050	0.000	
9.803	11.273	11.273	0.000	
120.430	120.430	124.348	3.918	The variance was due to additional Commonwealth and TAFE contributions for increased project scope.

Appendix 3: Victorian Government Trade and Investment Network

Victoria's global economic engagement is supported by the Victorian Government Trade and Investment (VGTI) network, with offices located in strategic international locations across 15 countries.

The VGTI network continues to be the largest and strongest international trade and investment office network of any Australian state or territory with over 100 staff based overseas.

Victoria's new trade and investment office in Paris was opened in February 2023, providing Victorian businesses with greater opportunities to export to Europe and to connect with international investors. The new Paris presence takes the state's Trade and Investment network to 23 offices around the globe. Ms Gönül Serbest commenced on 1 February 2023 as Victoria's new Commissioner to Europe.

The VGTI network is headed by one Agent-General and 8 Commissioners for Victoria and focuses on attracting foreign direct investment into Victoria, assisting Victorian businesses to access export opportunities, and managing Victoria's relationships with key international partners.

In 2022–23, the Global Education Network (GEN), which forms part of the VGTI Network, supported the recovery of the international education sector in priority and emerging education markets through numerous education missions, familiarisation tours, student and industry engagement programs and promotional activities, achieving a total of \$25.7 million in export outcomes.

In 2022–23, the VGTI network contributed to the department's achievement of 3,084 Victorian businesses participating in export and trade programs. Participants in government programs have reported actual increased exports of over \$704 million as a direct result of their participation.

Additionally, the international network contributed to the achievement of 2,280 jobs, over \$295 million in wages and over \$243 million in innovation expenditure generated from international investment secured through government facilitation services and assistance.

Appendix 4: People and Workforce

Public sector values and employment principles

The *Public Administration Act 2004* (Vic) established the Victorian Public Sector Commission (VPSC).

The VPSC's role is to strengthen public sector efficiency, effectiveness and capability, and advocate for public sector professionalism and integrity.

The department continues to ensure its policies and practices are consistent with the VPSC's employment standards and provide for fair treatment, career opportunities and the early resolution of workplace issues. The department advises its employees on how to avoid conflicts of interest, how to respond to offers of gifts and how to demonstrate Victorian public sector (VPS) values.

The DJSIR Way People Matter Action Plan was refreshed in response to the People Matter Survey findings to inform department-wide cultural and people engagement activities. The plan was guided by 3 themes that form a strong foundation for what we want to be known for – a values-lived culture, underpinned by safe and positive behaviours and striving for excellence in everything we do. In 2022–23, the plan's focus was to drive diversity and inclusion throughout DJSIR workplaces; facilitate values-based contemporary ways of working; promote a strategic approach to workload management; foster psychosocial safety and resilience; and strengthen our commitment to learning and career development. The plan was supported by our Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Framework and strategies.

Diversity and inclusion

The department celebrates its diverse workforce and affirms the right to equality and fairness for all team members, as well as the value that different experiences and perspectives bring to our work. The department takes pride in building a workplace culture of flexibility, inclusion and respect, where individual differences are valued and people can perform at their best.

Over the past 12 months, the department has continued implementation of its Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Framework. The framework connects staff-led diversity networks and ensures the work of these groups is driven and championed by the top levels of the department. The framework is governed by the Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Committee and further supported by the Diversity and Inclusion team, and the staff-led Diversity and Inclusion networks.

Workforce inclusion targets

The department has adopted the VPS employment targets for Aboriginal employment, disability employment and women in executive positions with the following outcomes achieved at 30 June 2023:

- working towards its 2% Aboriginal employment target, with Aboriginal people comprising 1.3% of the department's workforce on 30 June 2023, up from 1.1% the previous year
- progressing its 12% disability employment target. In the department's 2022 People Matter Survey – the agreed VPS measurement tool for disability employment – 8% of respondents identified as having a disability. This increased from 6% in 2021
- continuing to exceed its 50% target for women executives, with 57% women executives on 30 June 2023, up from 56% the previous year.

Aboriginal Recruitment and Career Development Strategy

The department has continued to implement its Aboriginal Recruitment and Career Development Strategy 2020–23 – which outlines the department’s commitment to increasing its Aboriginal workforce and creating a culturally inclusive and safe working environment.

The strategy sets out priority actions and outcomes that will guide the department towards meeting its target of 2% Aboriginal employment. Of that 2% employment target, at least 75% of positions will be ongoing, and 20% should be VPS Level 6 roles and above.

Achievements in 2022–23 included:

- continuing to implement the department’s Self-Determination Action Plan Framework to embed the key principles of Aboriginal self-determination into future policies and programs across DJSIR. This initiative is being led by the Aboriginal Economic Development team
- growing the Aboriginal Staff Network (ASN) – which provides culturally appropriate support for Aboriginal team members – and supporting ASN members during the machinery of government changes
- providing opportunities through employment programs and pathways, including one Youth Employment Scheme traineeship and 5 Barring Djinang internships
- offering cultural safety training to all staff working with Aboriginal people and communities through the Koorie Heritage Trust, with over 620 DJSIR staff completing the training in 2022–23
- continuing the Auntie Mary Atkinson Scholarship Program, which provides funding annually for up to 4 years to support Victorian Aboriginal students at the undergraduate or postgraduate level. This initiative is being led by the Aboriginal Economic Development team
- acknowledging National Reconciliation Week with a panel discussion featuring Eva Jo Edwards, Professor Sarah Maddison, Associate Deputy Secretary Hans Bokelund and DJSIR Director Amber Williams, with over 250 DJSIR attendees
- celebrating NAIDOC Week with a ‘You Can’t Ask That’ style panel discussion featuring Jason Mifsud, Karen Milward and DJSIR Associate Deputy Secretary Hans Bokelund, with 165 online attendees and 30 in-person attendees
- building capability across the department by educating teams about the Aboriginal Recruitment and Career Development Strategy, and culture and engagement with First Nations people and Traditional Owner groups.

Compliance with the *Disability Act 2006*

The *Disability Act 2006* (Vic) affirms and strengthens the rights of people with a disability. The Act requires that public sector bodies (including government departments) prepare a disability action plan and report on implementation in their annual report.

In the past 12 months, the department continued implementation of its Disability Inclusion Action Plan. The 3 goals of the plan are:

1. People with disability have access to information, services and facilities
2. Strategies are in place to increase the employment and retention of people with disability, to achieve the department’s employment target of 12% by 2025
3. Model positive attitudes and best practice to include people with disability.

In making progress towards the plan’s goals this year, the department:

- continued to prioritise positions for people with a disability in partnership with the DJSIR Enablers Network, with 87 prioritised positions advertised in 2022–23. More than 130 prioritised positions have been advertised since the initiative began in January 2021
- provided employment pathways for people with disability, including 4 Youth Employment Scheme traineeships, 14 Stepping Into internships and 13 graduate placements through DJSIR’s Graduate program

- continued to partner with the Australian Network on Disability (AND) to build access and inclusion capability across the department, including successful completion of the Disability Confident Recruiter (DCR) audit as a major step towards DCR accreditation
- sponsored staff with disability to participate in career development opportunities, including the VPSC's leadership development pilot and the AND Board Observership program
- continued to offer a suite of training, including:
 - disability awareness training – 110+ participants
 - unconscious bias awareness training – 230+ participants
 - creating accessible digital content training – 220+ participants
- supported the work of our staff-led Enablers Network for people with disability and allies, including the launch of new 'I champion people with disability' lanyards available to all staff, undertaking research and staff consultations around career development and commencing the co-design of a career development pilot program
- celebrated International Day of People with Disability with a DJSIR Enablers Network event featuring Dr Dinesh Palipana, who spoke on disability inclusion and career success to 200+ attendees
- strengthened the department's focus on supporting neurodiversity in the workplace, including promoting and engaging with the VPS Neurodiverse Confident Services panel, and providing input into the draft neurodiversity employment toolkit
- received the VPS Enablers Award for Outstanding Achievement for a Department or Agency, for achievements including the prioritised positions for people with disability initiative.

The department is continuing to progress towards its 12% disability employment target by 2025, with people with disability comprising 8% of respondents in the 2022 People Matter Survey.

Gender equality

The department's Gender Equality Action Plan continued to align gender equality programs across the department with the objectives of the *Gender Equality Act 2020* (Vic). Gender equality progress included:

- exceeding the department's target of 50% women in executive positions, with 57% women executives as of June 2023
- progressing towards DJSIR's goal to halve the gender pay gap, reducing the mean gender pay gap by 0.5% (from 7.4 to 6.9%) as of June 2022
- publishing the first annual progress report on the Gender Equality Action Plan internally in December 2022, providing information to all staff on gender composition at all levels, progress on actions and efforts to close the gender pay gap
- initiating an independent review and analysis of the gender pay gap and developing short, medium and long-term strategies to achieve a target of halving the gender pay gap by 2026
- holding monthly meetings of DJSIR's Gender Equality and Respect Working Group, with representation from across the department, and staff-led networks to shape actions and support the implementation of the Gender Equality Action Plan
- celebrating International Women's Day (IWD) with an all-staff event that attracted 320+ attendees, and the IPAA Victoria's IWD Gala Dinner for 140 guests. The all-staff event focused on approaching gender equity with an intersectional lens to combat discrimination and unconscious bias, and break down barriers for women
- conducting intersectional gender equality masterclasses for people managers across the department and representatives from the People and Culture branch, with 100+ participants
- developing and publishing the department's first intersectional gender equality guide for people managers and leaders. The guide provides practical actions to improve gender equity in teams and throughout the employee life cycle

- implementing a career development and coaching program pilot for women and gender diverse individuals targeted at VPS Level 5, aiming to improve representation at VPS Level 6 and above. Participants were nominated by group deputy secretaries and received coaching to overcome barriers in progressing to VPS Level 6
- undertaking research and holding focus groups within the department to understand barriers and opportunities for improving representation of women at the VPS Level 6 and above
- continuing to support the staff-led Gender Equality Network for Everyone (GENE) and intersecting staff-led networks that align to the actions in the Gender Equality Action Plan
- delivering online unconscious bias awareness training for 230+ team members.

Further inclusion activities

The department continued to deliver on its LGBTIQ+ Inclusion Strategy.

Progress included:

- utilising our benchmarking results from the Australian Workplace Equality Index to identify key strengths and refresh actions in the LGBTIQ+ Inclusion Strategy
- continuing to support the DJSIR Pride Network's activities, including delivering a staff survey to inform network priorities; supporting election of a new committee; sponsoring attendance at the Pride in Practice conference; and supporting network members to attend National Gallery Victoria's Queer exhibition and the Midsumma Pride March
- continuing to support the growth of the Gen-SHED on the VPS Innovation Network – a peer-support network for trans, non-binary and gender diverse team members
- continuing to make LGBTIQ+ inclusion training available to all staff, with eLearning completed by 70+ team members in 2022–23 and further development opportunities provided through the department's Pride in Diversity membership
- hosting a panel discussion on Transgender Day of Remembrance in November 2022 featuring Michelle Shepherd, Sue Seaby and Beren Niemann to promote understanding of the lived experience of trans, intersex and non-binary people, with 120+ attendees
- continuing to focus on workplace inclusion of trans and gender diverse people, including attending jobs fairs, updating DJSIR's gender affirmation guide and embedding gender affirmation leave in the department's employee self-service system (ESS).

The department continued to implement its Multicultural Diversity Action Plan, achievements included:

- making training available to all staff, including an online cultural inclusion eLearn unit, completed by 75+ team members
- undertaking research and consultations, including focus groups; International Women's Day and Cultural Diversity Week discussions; and engagement with staff-led networks to inform and refresh Multicultural Diversity Action Plan actions
- providing employment pathways for culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) people, including 4 internships for refugees and asylum seekers
- supporting the growth and activities of the department's staff-led People of Colour Network, including the appointment of new committee members and the development of the network's annual work plan
- supporting the delivery of People of Colour Network members meetings, including an October 2022 presentation on racial fatigue and micro-aggressions by Dr Kathomi Gatwiri, and a March 2023 event featuring DJSIR Assistant Deputy Secretary and executive champion, Meena Naidu
- supporting the People of Colour Network's first in-person panel discussion and networking event in December 2022 with 60+ attendees. The event focused on developing practical workplace inclusion strategies and featured panellists Mehak Sheikh, Maria Mupanemunda and Jeffrey Lai who shared their stories of resilience and reflections on the experience of people of colour in Australian workplaces.

All multicultural affairs initiatives and achievements are fully reported to the Minister for Multicultural Affairs (as per the *Multicultural Victoria Act 2011* (Vic)) annually.

Safety and wellbeing

The department is committed to ensuring that safety is integral within the workplace and the physical and mental wellbeing of staff is supported. The department aspires to be an exemplar in safety and wellbeing across the public sector and provides a mentally safe, supportive and respectful workplace.

The department's Safety and Wellbeing Management Plan, and Mental Health and Wellbeing program, are both informed by the Victorian Mental Health Charter, with a suite of initiatives and programs aimed at building a safe, respectful and inclusive culture.

Over the last 12 months, the department delivered:

- the DJSIR Workplace Mental Health training program to executives and leaders. The program enables participants to manage and mitigate the risk associated with psychosocial hazards and support the mental health and wellbeing of our staff. The training will be rolled out more widely to all staff in the 2023–2024 financial year
- a range of valuable health and wellbeing services, including:
 - 2 financial wellbeing programs providing free financial advice, including tip sheets and free one-on-one consultations to 318 staff members in November 2022
 - a mental health fitness challenge, aimed at creating healthy daily habits to improve mental wellbeing, by reducing stress and anxiety, and assisting staff in setting and reaching their goals – 535 staff participated
 - healthy food preparation demonstrations, assisting staff to prepare for winter and discussing tips to improve immunity, gut and cardiovascular health and overall wellbeing
 - a stress awareness campaign with tip sheets and guidelines aimed at assisting employees to recognise stressors and learn stress management strategies
 - a seasonal flu vaccination program which distributed 1374 vouchers, of which 1,102 have been redeemed. The program will run until 1 September 2023
- regular 15-minute mindfulness sessions aimed at providing employees with techniques to effectively decrease stress and anxiety levels, increase productivity and improve the ability to focus. There were 168 sessions held from July 2022 to May 2023 and 1776 DJSIR employees participated
- wellbeing and productivity workshops, with tips for employees returning to the workplace post remote working, and parenting
- the Good Food policy introducing the red, amber and green classification system in line with the Healthy Choices Framework
- the Hybrid and Wellbeing Support program. A total of 18 sessions were run and 462 DJSIR staff participated
- workload management support sessions, developed in response to the People Matter Survey results – 42 DJSIR managers attended tailored management sessions and 108 staff attended all staff sessions
- online training modules for Appropriate Workplace Behaviour, Sexual Harassment, Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) induction and Creating a Mentally Healthy Workplace. These sessions continued to be utilised by staff
- monthly safety and wellbeing inductions for new starters
- virtual (interactive) training sessions for managers on the use of the Safety Incident Management System (SIMS). A total of 70 staff participated
- bespoke mental health supportive interventions for high-risk individuals and groups
- the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) used by over 16% of the department's workforce
- safety and wellbeing services – including fitness and nutritional information – through the Be-Well Live-Well portal from July 2022 to February 2023, and the new Corporate Health Management virtual platform from February 2023
- a virtual annual health and safety representative forum hosted by the Chair of the DJSIR Safety Consultative Committee with the theme of 'Stay safe, stay connected.' There were 111 participants despite a flood emergency which prevented many staff from attending

- R U OK? Day, which supports staff mental wellbeing by raising awareness, breaking stigma and promoting initiatives, training and resources. The 3 workshops – which included a guest speaker discussing their lived experience of mental illness, top 10 wellbeing strategies and tools for coping and thriving – attracted 272 staff.

Safety Incident Management System (SIMS)

The department's online Safety Incident Management System (SIMS) functionality was upgraded to enhance the user experience. Improvements included a process that allows staff to report inappropriate behaviours in a safe and confidential way, and a feature added to the SIMS mobile app that lets users upload multiple pictures and add annotations.

Over the last 12 months, the following were recorded in SIMS, with a further breakdown of data provided in Table 1:

- 283 incidents (113 of these were COVID-19-related)
- 107 hazards
- 3 WorkSafe notifiable incidents
- 135 event investigations
- 569 actions closed
- 192 safety inspections completed
- 15 new risks across 35 risk categories
- 48 safety meetings.

There has been a decrease in the 'All Incident Rate' over the past 12 months (Table 2 and Table 3). Approximately 30% of all incidents and hazards were COVID-19-related reports. Regular training sessions continued to be provided to all staff on SIMS.

A project is being implemented to further improve the system's intuitiveness, with features like process workflows being visibly available to end users; and in-app training that will allow users to access walkthroughs; quick reference guides; and eLearning from within the SIMS environment.

Injury management and WorkCover

To ensure employees were effectively supported, injury management and early intervention continued to be a key focus for the department, with targeted wellbeing support and interventions tailored for staff with work and non-work-related illnesses or injuries. The Injury Management team provided advice and support to 174 staff in 2022–23.

During this period, the department received 16 standard claims, 12 relating to mental injury and 11 resulting in lost time from work. There were 4 claims that had an ongoing incapacity for any work and all were mental injury claims with intervention in place to support their capacity to return.

The department's WorkCover Premium will increase in 2023–24, primarily due to increases to the premium rate made by the Victorian Government. While the premium cost is rising, the department achieved a saving for 2023–24 due to its performance rating being 35.61% lower than the industry standard. Most claimants that impacted the premium have made a successful transition back to work which contributed to this better than average rating.

TABLE 1

Measure	Key Performance Indicators	2022–23
Incidents	Number of incidents	283
	Rate per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE)	0.65
	No. of incidents requiring first aid and/or further medical treatment	77
Hazards	Number of hazards	107
	Rate per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE)	0.25
Claims¹	Number of standard claims ²	16
	Rate per 100 FTE	0.43
	Number of lost time claims ³	11
	Rate per 100 FTE	0.30
	Number of claims exceeding 13 weeks ⁴	15
	Rate per 100 FTE	0.41
Fatalities	Fatality claims	0
Claims costs⁵	Average cost per standard claim ⁶	\$81,258
Return to work⁷	Percentage of claims with RTW plan <30 days	82
Management commitment	Evidence of OH&S policy statement, OH&S objectives, regular reporting to senior management of OH&S and OH&S plans (signed by CEO or equivalent).	Completed
	Evidence of OH&S criteria in purchasing guidelines (including goods, services and personnel)	Completed
Consultation and participation	Evidence of agreed structure of designated workgroups (DWGs), health and safety representatives (HSRs) and issue resolution procedures (IRPs)	Completed
	Compliance with agreed structure on DWGs, HSRs, and IRPs.	Completed
	Number of quarterly OHS Committee meetings	4
Risk Management	Percentage of internal audits/inspections conducted as planned.	86.48%
	Percentage of reported incidents and hazards investigated	35%
	No. of Improvement Notices issued across the Department by WorkSafe Inspector	0
	Percentage of issues identified and actioned arising from:	
	• Internal audits	100%
	• HSR provisional improvement notices, and	100%
	• WorkSafe notices	100%
	• Management training	69%
	• Contractors and temps	n/a
	Percentage of HSRs trained:	
	• upon acceptance of role (initial training)	100%
	• re-training (annual refresher)	100%

1. Data is provided by DXC Claim Management Services, the department's authorised WorkCover agent. FTE for claim data is 3672, taken on 30 June 2023.
2. Standard claims are those that have exceeded the employer excess (days or dollars) or are registered as a standard claim and are open with payments at the time of extraction. Fatality claims are also based on the same definition of standardised claims. Under threshold claims are excluded from this figure.
3. A time lost claim is one with one or more days compensated by the Victorian WorkCover Authority (VWA) Insurer (that is: once the employer has paid the 10-day excess) at the time of extraction. Lost time claims are a subset of standardised claims. Under threshold claims are excluded from this figure.
4. 13 week-claims are a measure of the number of claims exceeding 65 days' compensation. This measure reflects claims made with former departments in the prior 6–18 months (2022 calendar year).
5. Claim costs consist of actual and estimated costs related to a claim.
6. Average claim costs consist of standard claims received by the WorkCover Agent from former departments, where succession applies to DJSIR between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2022 (claims that impact the 2023–24 WorkCover Premium), calculated as of 30 June 2023. Higher average claim costs do not necessarily translate to higher premium costs, as the premium is impacted by total cost rather than average.
7. Return to work measure consists of lost time standard claims received in 2022–23 by DJSIR.

TABLE 2

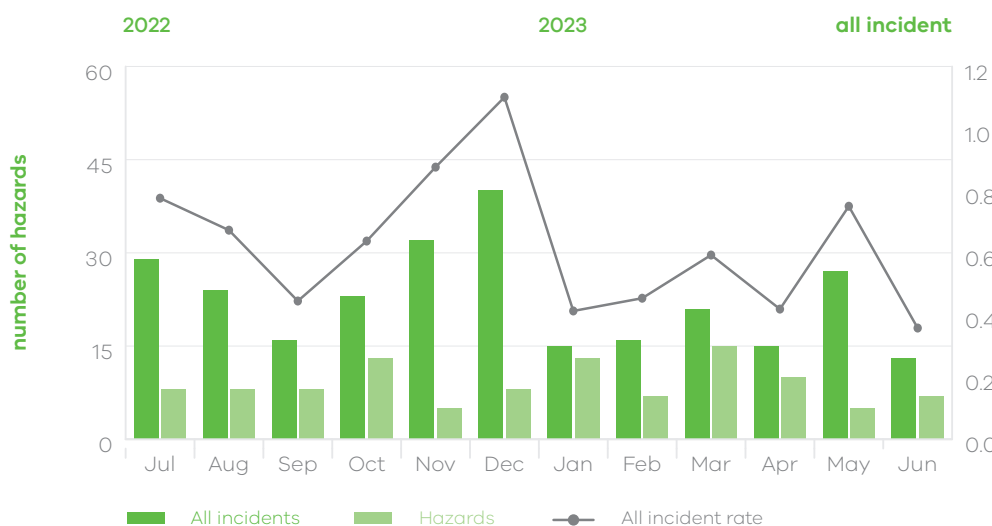
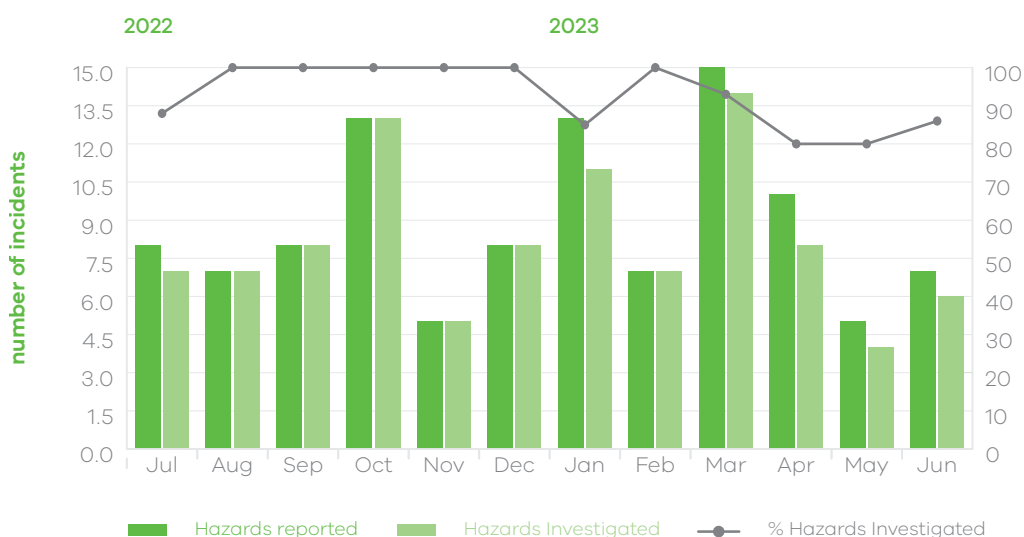


TABLE 3



Industrial relations within the department and details of time lost through industrial disputes

The department has a constructive working relationship with the Community and Public Sector Union (CPSU) and is committed to an industrial relations approach based on consultation and cooperation between the department, employees and their industrial representatives. During the 2022–23 year, the department recorded no time lost through industrial disputes.

Compliance with the *Carers Recognition Act 2012 (Vic)*

The department has taken all practical measures to comply with its obligations under the Act. This includes considering the care relationship principles set out in the Act when setting policies and providing services. An example is the continuing promotion and use of flexible work arrangements, which assists carers to meet their obligations.

Workforce support during the department's emergency response

DJSIR's People and Culture branch supported the department's quick deployment of its COVID-19 surge workforce, through rapid workforce design and recruitment to stand up and assist management of new teams. This included managing a significant number of mobility assignments and redeploying staff to priority projects.

Further, a range of initiatives were delivered to support employee safety, wellbeing, and resourcing for biosecurity and other emergency responses.

Throughout the changing environment of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2022–23, the department implemented a range of safety, wellbeing, training and development initiatives to support the evolving transition between remote working and hybrid working. Strategies were put in place to ensure compliance with government restrictions and directives to further support safety and wellbeing.

The department continued to update the COVID-19 Information Hub and Virtual Teams Initiative intranet pages to make accessing continually-evolving information and support easier. Resources included:

- tips on how to set up a healthy work environment
- a virtual induction program and performance development training modules
- learning circles, support tools and coaching for people leaders
- a virtual employee assistance program and wellbeing check-ins.

In response to biosecurity and other emergency responses, the department delivered:

- a range of support services for staff involved in response efforts, and staff and their families impacted by the emergency response. These included access to one-on-one EAP sessions, targeted group wellbeing and counselling sessions and support for flexible work arrangements
- deployment of staff to control centres, including for OHS oversight and allocation of safety advisors into safety operational roles.

ANNUAL REPORT TABLES 2022–23

Comparative workforce data

The following tables disclose the head count and full-time staff equivalent (FTE) of all active public service employees of the department employed in the last full pay period in June 2023 as compared with June 2022.

TABLE 1: DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN JUNE 2023 (DJSIR)

	June 2023						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE
Gender							
Women	1307	1260.4	699	119	786.5	489	473.9
Men	770	763.5	461	25	481.7	284	281.8
Self-described	4	3.4	2	2	3.4	–	–
Age							
15–24	55	53.8	18	1	18.8	36	35.0
25–34	482	474.6	213	13	221.9	256	252.6
35–44	656	630.5	343	77	400.6	236	229.9
45–54	580	567.6	363	41	395.0	176	172.6
55–64	278	272.5	203	9	209.9	66	62.6
65+	30	28.3	22	5	25.3	3	3.0
VPS 1–6 grades							
VPS 1	2	1.6	–	–	–	2	1.6
VPS 2	50	49.4	15	–	15.0	35	34.4
VPS 3	141	138.3	75	4	77.2	62	61.1
VPS 4	434	422.1	199	26	217.7	209	204.4
VPS 5	709	683.7	362	69	413.3	278	270.4
VPS 6	568	557.8	354	37	383.6	177	174.2
Senior employees							
STS	32	31.6	22	–	22.0	10	9.6
PS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executives	145	142.7	135	10	142.7	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total employees	2081	2027.3	1162	146	1271.5	773	755.7

Notes:

- FTE means full-time equivalent.
- All figures reflect employment levels during the last full pay period in June 2023.
- Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractor/consultants, temporary employees hired by employment agencies and statutory appointees.
- There were 4 employees acting in long-term senior positions at the last full pay period in June 2023.

June 2022							
All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual		
Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	
2342	2223.0	1169	312	1385.6	861	837.4	
1504	1480.7	949	58	990.8	497	489.9	
4	3.8	2	–	2.0	2	1.8	
122	120.9	36	–	36.0	86	84.9	
871	851.1	378	41	405.6	452	445.6	
1123	1064.7	546	158	659.2	419	405.5	
1077	1035.4	680	119	761.9	278	273.5	
574	557.3	412	43	442.1	119	115.2	
83	78.1	68	9	73.6	6	4.5	
6	5.3	–	–	–	6	5.3	
247	232.6	77	24	92.9	146	139.7	
436	412.5	205	55	239.2	176	173.3	
913	878.0	449	100	519.7	364	358.3	
1120	1080.4	578	104	653.1	438	427.3	
865	839.4	566	75	620.0	224	219.4	
40	39.6	34	1	34.6	5	5.0	
14	12.3	10	3	11.5	1	0.8	
209	207.3	201	8	207.3	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3850	3707.5	2120	370	2378.3	1360	1329.1	

TABLE 2: DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN JUNE 2023 (LATROBE VALLEY AUTHORITY)

	June 2023						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE
Gender							
Women	21	18.9	5	1.0	5.6	15	13.3
Men	10	9.5	4	–	4.0	6	5.5
Self-described	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Age							
15–24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25–34	2	1.6	–	1	0.6	1	1.0
35–44	8	7.2	1	–	1.0	7	6.2
45–54	11	10.3	5	–	5.0	6	5.3
55–64	7	6.3	1	–	1.0	6	5.3
65+	3	3.0	2	–	2.0	1	1.0
VPS 1–6 grades							
VPS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VPS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VPS 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VPS 4	8	7.6	1	1	1.6	6	6.0
VPS 5	9	8.2	1	–	1.0	8	7.2
VPS 6	9	8.1	3	–	3.0	6	5.1
Senior employees							
STS	1	0.5	–	–	–	1.0	0.5
PS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executives	4	4.0	4	–	4.0	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total employees	31	28.4	9	1.0	9.6	21	18.8

Notes:

i. FTE means full-time equivalent.

ii. All figures reflect employment levels during the last full pay period in June 2023.

iii. Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractor/consultants, temporary employees employed by employment agencies and statutory appointees.

iv. One employee was acting in a long-term senior position at the last full pay period in June 2023

June 2022							
All employees		Ongoing		Fixed term and casual			
Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE	
21	19.7	5	1.0	5.5	15	14.2	
14	14.0	4	–	4.0	10	10.0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	4.6	1	–	1.0	4	3.6	
5	4.8	2	–	2.0	3	2.8	
13	13.0	4	–	4.0	9	9.0	
10	9.3	1	1.0	1.5	8	7.8	
2	2.0	1	–	1.0	1	1.0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	2.0	–	–	–	2	2.0	
2	2.0	–	–	–	2	2.0	
7	6.6	2	–	2.0	5	4.6	
11	10.8	3	–	3.0	8	7.8	
8	7.8	1	–	1.0	7	6.8	
1	1.0	–	–	–	1	1.0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	3.5	3	1.0	3.5	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
35	33.7	9	1.0	9.5	25	24.2	

TABLE 3: DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN JUNE 2023 (INVEST VICTORIA)

	June 2023						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE
Gender							
Women	48	46.2	30	5.0	33.4	13	12.8
Men	58	57.8	45	1.0	45.8	12	12.0
Self-described	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Age							
15–24	2	2.0	1	–	1.0	1	1.0
25–34	22	22.0	13	–	13.0	9	9.0
35–44	33	32.6	25	1.0	25.6	7	7.0
45–54	32	30.8	23	4.0	25.8	5	5.0
55–64	14	13.8	11	–	11.0	3	2.8
65+	3	2.8	2	1.0	2.8	–	–
VPS 1–6 grades							
VPS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VPS 2	1	1.0	1	–	1.0	–	–
VPS 3	7	7.0	3	–	3.0	4	4.0
VPS 4	14	14.0	8	–	8.0	6	6.0
VPS 5	24	24.0	18	–	18.0	6	6.0
VPS 6	44	42.2	32	5.0	35.4	7	6.8
Senior employees							
STS	3	3.0	1	–	1.0	2	2.0
PS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executives	13	12.8	12	1.0	12.8	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total employees	106	104.0	75	6.0	79.2	25	24.8

Notes:

i. FTE means full-time equivalent.

ii. All figures reflect employment levels during the last full pay period in June 2023.

iii. Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractor/consultants, temporary employees employed by employment agencies and statutory appointees.

TABLE 4: DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN JUNE 2023 (VICTORIAN SKILLS AUTHORITY)

	June 2023						
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed term and casual	
	Number (headcount)	FTE	Full-time (headcount)	Part-time (headcount)	FTE	Number (headcount)	FTE
Gender							
Women	50	49.2	43	2.0	44.4	5	4.8
Men	26	25.8	22	1.0	22.8	3	3.0
Self-described	1	1.0	1	–	1.0	–	–
Age							
15–24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25–34	12	12.0	11	–	11.0	1	1.0
35–44	26	25.0	20	3.0	22.2	3	2.8
45–54	23	23.0	22	–	22.0	1	1.0
55–64	16	16.0	13	–	13.0	3	3.0
65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VPS 1–6 grades							
VPS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VPS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VPS 3	5	5.0	5	–	5.0	–	–
VPS 4	12	11.6	10	1.0	10.6	1	1.0
VPS 5	21	21.0	20	–	20.0	1	1.0
VPS 6	35	34.4	27	2.0	28.6	6	5.8
Senior employees							
STS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executives	4	4.0	4	–	4.0	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total employees	77	76.0	66	3.0	68.2	8	7.8

Notes:

i. FTE means full-time equivalent.

ii. All figures reflect employment levels during the last full pay period in June 2023.

iii. Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractor/consultants, temporary employees employed by employment agencies and statutory appointees.

The following table discloses the annualised total salary for senior employees of the department, categorised by classification. The salary amount is reported as the full-time annualised salary.

TABLE 5: ANNUALISED TOTAL SALARY, BY \$20,000 BANDS, FOR EXECUTIVES AND OTHER SENIOR NON-EXECUTIVE STAFF (DJSIR)

Income band (salary)	Executives	STS	PS
< \$160,000	–	–	–
\$160,000 – \$179,999	–	–	–
\$180,000 – \$199,999	2	5	–
\$200,000 – \$219,999	52	16	–
\$220,000 – \$239,999	20	7	–
\$240,000 – \$259,999	14	4	–
\$260,000 – \$279,999	21	–	–
\$280,000 – \$299,999	11	–	–
\$300,000 – \$319,999	8	–	–
\$320,000 – \$339,999	4	–	–
\$340,000 – \$359,999	4	–	–
\$360,000 – \$379,999	3	–	–
\$380,000 – \$399,999	2	–	–
\$400,000 – \$419,999	2	–	–
\$420,000 – \$439,999	1	–	–
> \$500,000	1	–	–
Total	145	32	–

Notes:

- The salaries reported above are for the full financial year, at a 1-FTE rate and exclude superannuation.
- There were 2 employees on a part-time basis at a 0.6 FTE rate, 2 at a 0.7 FTE rate, 3 at a 0.8 FTE rate and 3 at 0.9 FTE rate.

TABLE 6: ANNUALISED TOTAL SALARY, BY \$20,000 BANDS, FOR EXECUTIVES AND OTHER SENIOR NON-EXECUTIVE STAFF (LATROBE VALLEY AUTHORITY)

Income band (salary)	Executives	STS	PS
\$180,000 – \$199,999	3	–	–
\$200,000 – \$219,999	–	1	–
\$240,000 – \$259,999	1	–	–
Total	4	1	–

Notes:

- The salaries reported above are for the full financial year, at a 1-FTE rate and exclude superannuation.

TABLE 7: ANNUALISED TOTAL SALARY, BY \$20,000 BANDS, FOR EXECUTIVES AND OTHER SENIOR NON-EXECUTIVE STAFF (INVEST VICTORIA)

Income band (salary)	Executives	STS	PS
\$180,000 – \$199,999	4	2	–
\$200,000 – \$219,999	4	–	–
\$220,000 – \$239,999	1	1	–
\$240,000 – \$259,999	2	–	–
\$260,000 – \$279,999	2	–	–
Total	13	3	–

Notes:

- The salaries reported above are for the full financial year, at a 1-FTE rate and exclude superannuation.
- There is one employee on a part-time basis at a 0.8 FTE rate.

TABLE 8: ANNUALISED TOTAL SALARY, BY \$20,000 BANDS, FOR EXECUTIVES AND OTHER SENIOR NON-EXECUTIVE STAFF (VICTORIAN SKILLS AUTHORITY)

Income band (salary)	Executives	STS	PS
\$180,000 – \$199,999	1	–	–
\$240,000 – \$259,999	2	–	–
\$320,000 – \$339,999	1	–	–
Total	4	–	–

Notes:

- The salaries reported above are for the full financial year, at a 1-FTE rate and exclude superannuation.

Workforce inclusion policy

The following table outlines the department's actual progress against this target in 2022–23.

Workforce inclusion policy initiative	Target	Actual on 30 June 2023
Staff identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	2%	1.3%
Staff identifying as having a disability	12% by 2025	8%
Gender profile at executive levels	50% women	57% women

Notes:

- The agreed VPS measure for disability employment targets continues to be the annual People Matter Survey (PMS). The 2022 PMS reported that 8% of respondents had a disability.

Executive data

For a department, a member of the Senior Executive Service (SES) is defined as a person employed as an executive under Part 3 of the *Public Administration Act 2004* (Vic) (PAA). For a public body, an executive is defined as a person employed as an executive under Part 3 of the PAA, or a person to whom the Victorian Government's policy on executive remuneration in public entities applies. All figures reflect employment levels at the last full pay period in June of the current and corresponding previous reporting years.

The definition of an SES does not include a statutory office holder or an accountable officer.

The following tables disclose the SES of the department and its portfolio agencies for 30 June 2023:

- Table 1 is the total numbers of SES for the department, broken down by gender
- Table 2 provides a reconciliation of executive numbers presented between the report of operations and Note 9.8 'Remuneration of executives' in the financial statements
- Table 3 provides the total executive numbers for all department portfolio agencies.

TABLE 1: TOTAL NUMBER OF SES FOR THE DEPARTMENT, BROKEN DOWN INTO GENDER (DJSIR)

Class	All		Women		Men		Self-described	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
SES3	9	9	4	3	5	6	0	0
SES2	49	18	22	12	27	6	0	0
SES1	87	37	56	21	30	17	1	-1
Total	145	64	82	36	62	29	1	-1

The number of executives in the report of operations is based on the number of executive positions that are occupied at the end of the financial year. Note 9.9.1 in the financial statements lists the actual number of SES and the total remuneration paid to SES over the course of the reporting period.

The financial statements note does not include the accountable officer, nor does it distinguish between executive levels or disclose separations. Separations are executives who have left the department during the relevant reporting period. To assist readers, these 2 disclosures are reconciled below.

TABLE 2: RECONCILIATION OF EXECUTIVE NUMBERS (DJSIR)

		2023	2022
Executives (financial statement Note 9.8)		205	247
Accountable Officer (Secretary)		1	1
Less	Separation/Leave without pay	(61)	(38)
Total executive numbers at 30 June		145	210

Notes

- This table excludes employees acting in Executive Officer positions at 30 June 2023.
- This table includes the Chief Financial Officer

TABLE 3: RECONCILIATION OF EXECUTIVE NUMBERS (LATROBE VALLEY AUTHORITY)

	2023	2022
Executives (financial statement Note 9.8)	3	4
Accountable Officer (CEO)	1	1
Less Separation/Leave without pay	0	(1)
Total executive numbers at 30 June	4	4

Notes:

i. This table excludes employees acting in Executive Officer positions at 30 June 2023.

TABLE 3: RECONCILIATION OF EXECUTIVE NUMBERS (INVEST VICTORIA)

	2023	2022
Executives (financial statement Note 9.8)	13	–
Accountable Officer (CEO)	0	–
Less Separation/Leave without pay	0	–
Total executive numbers at 30 June	13	–

Notes:

i. This table excludes employees acting in Executive Officer positions at 30 June 2023.

TABLE 3: RECONCILIATION OF EXECUTIVE NUMBERS (VICTORIAN SKILLS AUTHORITY)

	2023	2022
Executives (financial statement Note 9.8)	4	–
Accountable Officer (CEO)	1	–
Less Separation/Leave without pay	(1)	–
Total executive numbers at 30 June	4	–

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF SES FOR THE DEPARTMENT'S PORTFOLIO AGENCIES

Organisation Name	All		Women		Men	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
AMES Australia	6	0	5	0	1	0
Australian Centre for the Moving Image	5	3	3	3	2	0
Australian Grand Prix Corporation	7	0	1	-1	6	1
Bendigo Kangan Institute	11	-1	7	0	4	-1
Box Hill Institute	9	3	4	0	5	3
Breakthrough Victoria	9	1	4	0	5	1
Chisholm Institute	9	0	5	0	4	0
Docklands Studios Melbourne Pty Ltd	0	0	0	0	1	0
Emerald Tourist Railway Board	2	0	1	0	1	0
Film Victoria (trading as VicScreen)	5	1	2	0	3	1
Game Management Authority	2	0	0	0	2	0
Geelong Arts Centre	1	0	0	0	1	0
Gippsland Institute of TAFE	6	1	3	0	3	1
Gordon Institute of TAFE	4	-1	1	-1	3	0
Goulburn Ovens Institute of TAFE	2	-3	2	-1	0	-2
Holmesglen Institute	12	2	8	2	4	0
Invest Victoria	13	5	6	3	7	2
Kardinia Park Stadium Trust	1	0	0	0	1	0
Latrobe Valley Authority	4	0	1	-1	3	1
Launch Victoria	3	0	3	0	0	0
Melbourne and Olympic Parks Trust	8	-4	4	-2	4	-2
Melbourne Arts Precinct Corporation	6	6	3	3	3	3
Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust	12	4	6	3	6	1

Organisation Name	All		Women		Men	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
Melbourne Convention Bureau	1	0	1	0	0	0
Melbourne Polytechnic	13	0	7	1	6	-1
Melbourne Recital Centre	0	-1	0	0	0	-1
Museums Victoria	5	2	4	1	1	1
National Gallery of Victoria	6	0	3	0	3	0
South West Institute of TAFE	5	0	4	0	1	0
State Library of Victoria	6	3	3	0	3	3
State Sport Centres Trust	5	2	3	0	2	2
Sunraysia Institute of TAFE (SuniTAFE)	2	1	0	0	2	1
The Wheeler Centre	1	0	1	0	0	0
VET Development Centre	1	0	0	0	1	0
Victorian Arts Centre Trust	8	2	5	1	3	1
Victorian Fisheries Authority	4	1	1	0	3	1
Victorian Institute of Sport	1	0	1	0	0	0
Victorian Skills Authority	4	-1	3	-1	1	0
Visit Victoria	6	1	3	0	3	1
William Angliss Institute of TAFE	5	2	2	1	3	1
Wodonga Institute of TAFE	5	0	3	0	2	0

Notes:

- i. For the purpose of this table, Executive Officers are defined as employees who have significant management responsibility and receive a TRP of \$207,116 or more.
- ii. All figures reflect executive employment levels as at last pay in June 2023.
- iii. Excluded are those on leave without pay or absent on secondment, external contractors / consultants and temporary staff employed by employment agencies.
- iv. Validation of this data is still in progress and subject to change.

Appendix 5: Office-based Environmental Performance

1. Environmental reporting

DJSIR is a new department that was formed in January 2023 through machinery of government (MoG) changes. Under Financial Reporting Direction (FRD) 24 reporting requirements all environmental reporting indicators for DJSIR will be reported for the full reporting year rather than just from January 2023. This environmental report will also form a new baseline for the department.

DJSIR remains committed to environmental sustainability following through on commitments made by the government around reducing emissions. The following illustrative disclosure is a mix of narrative and quantitative data presenting the environmental performance of DJSIR over the last year.

2. The department's Environmental Management System

The department's Environmental Management System (EMS) is a structured approach to manage both environmental performance and environmental compliance. Since 2003 all Victorian Government departments have been required to:

- adopt an EMS which is aligned to International Standard ISO 14001
- report annually on their environmental performance under FRD 24
- engage an independent environmental auditor to biennially audit their EMS

The first audit of the DJSIR EMS will take place during the 2023–24 reporting cycle.

3. Reporting boundary for environmental data

DJSIR reports environmental data from 1 April to 31 March to allow for a full reporting year and provide greater accuracy for the annual report. Data is captured through consumption reports and audits at departmental worksites. This report will form the baseline for the department.

The 2020–21 and 2021–22 data relates to the former DJPR and includes outgoing functions such as Agriculture Victoria and Forestry and Resources.

DJSIR reporting excludes worksites where DJSIR staff are located within another department's facility. Non-DJSIR staff accommodated within a DJSIR-managed worksite are counted towards the DJSIR reported consumption figures (but not FTE figures). Public sector entities co-located within DJSIR tenancies are also included in this report. All other DJSIR public sector entities are excluded from this reporting.

DJSIR reporting also excludes state-owned facilities from the Creative Victoria, Sports and Recreation, and Higher Education and Skills portfolios as these facilities are not under the department's operational control. These state-owned facilities are devolved to an external 3rd party to operate and manage under a standard commercial lease arrangement.

Under the updated FRD 24 reporting requirements, consumption indicators require further breakdown by site type. To address this requirement, the following site categorisation has been established and used throughout this report. For some departmental worksites, data is not available and therefore has been excluded from DJSIR reporting. The department will work to capture data for these departmental worksites for future reporting.

Abbreviation	Abbreviation in full	Number of locations
Offices	Departmental worksites	27

4. Electricity production and consumption

Total electricity consumption for DJSIR over the 2022–23 reporting period was 5,835.5 MWh. The period from 2021–22 to 2022–23 saw a significant reduction on the department's electricity consumption due to changes with Agriculture Victoria and Forestry and Resources departmental worksites (approximately 28 worksites) being reported in the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action annual report. Some incoming departmental worksites (approximately 3 worksites) have not been included as data was unavailable.

The department continues to work with the Department of Government Services' (DGS) Shared Service Provider (SSP) to implement a range of energy efficiency policies across the department's sites to reduce electricity use. In 2023–24 the department will investigate a switch to 100% Green Power in line with government commitments.

Indicator	2022–23 DJSIR	2021–22 DJPR	2020–21 DJPR
Total electricity consumption (MWh) [Indicator EL1]	5 835.9	24 068.3	22 358.4
Purchased Electricity – Consolidated	5 835.9	23 951.6	22 245.3
Department Offices	5 835.9	23 951.6	22 245.3
Not directly purchased but from outside the organisation (MWh)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Department Offices	0.00	0.00	0.00
Self-generated (MWh)	0.00	116.7	113.1
On-site electricity generated (MWh) [Indicator EL2]	0.00	167.6	146.5
Solar PVⁱ	0.00	167.6	0.00
Consumption behind-the-meter	0.00	116.7	113.1
Exports	0.00	50.9	33.4
Other non-renewable (Diesel backup generator)	0.00	0.00	0.00
On-site installed generation capacity (MW) [Indicator EL3]	0.00	0.15	0.15
Solar PV	0.00	0.15	0.15
Diesel backup generator	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total electricity offsets (MWh) [Indicator EL4]	894.5	197.4	0.00
LGC's voluntarily retired by the Entity	0.00	00.0	0.00
Green Power ⁱⁱ	894.5	197.4	0.00
Certified Climate active carbon neutral electricity purchased	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes:

i. Solar PV installed at the Ballarat GovHub worksite however not reported as Solar PV owned by the SSP and therefore DJSIR's portion of behind the meter consumption and solar exports not reported.

ii. Green power applies to some sites – 1 Spring Street (Ground), 121 Exhibition Street (lower rise) and Latrobe Valley GovHub.

5. Stationary fuel use

Total stationary fuel consumption for DJSIR over the 2022–23 reporting period was 4,254,635.2 MJ. The department's stationary fuel use decreased by 91% from 2021–22 due to MoG changes identified above.

DJSIR will continue to work with the DGS SSP to audit gas consumption across all departmental worksites and work with facility management to phase out consumption wherever practical, to support the Victorian Government Gas Substitution roadmap.

Indicator	2022–23 DJSIR	2021–22 DJPR	2020–21 DJPR
Total Fuels used in buildings and machinery (MJ) [Indicator F1]	4,254,653.2	48,393,776.7	49,918,749.4
Buildings	4,254,653.2	48,393,776.7	49,918,749.4
Natural gas	4,254,653.2	45,897,929.0	47,401,303.1
LPG ⁱ	0.00	2,495,847.7	2,517,446.3
Machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greenhouse gas emissions from stationary fuel consumption (Tonnes CO₂-e) [Indicator F2]	219.3	2,516.4	2,595.2
Natural gas	219.3	2,365.2	2,442.6
LPG ⁱ	0.00	151.2	152.6

Notes:

i. LPG numbers relate to pre-MoG changes (previous years 2021–22 and 2020–21) for the former DJPR which includes Agriculture Victoria and Forestry and Resources departmental worksites.

6. Transportation

The total energy used in transport for DJSIR over 2022–23 reporting period was 1,728,497.1 MJ. The department's fleet comprised 130 operational vehicles, of which 44 were disposed and replaced during 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. DJSIR has no goods vehicles. Where data was available, the reporting period included operational vehicles from incoming functions due to MoG changes.

74 per cent of the department's operational vehicles were internal combustion engine vehicles and 26% were hybrid vehicles. Energy used in transport fuels decreased by 83% from 2021–22 to 2022–23 while greenhouse gas emissions from transport decreased by 67%. These decreases in fuel have been due to MoG changes.

Commercial air travel increased significantly due to the resumption of corporate air travel post COVID-19 restrictions. Compared to pre-COVID-19 pandemic (2019–20), commercial air travel use is comparable (4,894,378 km).

The department will continue to encourage digital collaboration and efficiencies in the way staff work through technological innovations such as virtual meetings. The department aims to minimise travel whenever possible, and staff are also encouraged to utilise public transport options.

The department is planning to transition to 100% zero emissions vehicles for the passenger vehicle fleet in line with government commitments. This includes the supporting charging infrastructure to assist with the transition.

Indicator	2022–23 DJSIR	2021–22 DJPR	2020–21 DJPR
Total energy used in transportation (MJ) [Indicator T1]ⁱ	1,728,497.1	10,717,360.0	11,511,168.1
Road Vehicles	1,728,497.1	10,717,360.0	11,511,168.1
Passenger vehiclesⁱⁱ	1,728,497.1	10,717,360.0	11,511,168.1
Petrol	1,199,534.5	1,926,927.5	1,492,248.3
Diesel	528,962.6	8,790,432.5	10,018,919.8
Electricity (MWh)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle fleet (Tonnes CO₂ e) [Indicator T3]ⁱ	118.4	749.2	806.6
Road Vehicles	118.4	749.2	806.6
Passenger vehiclesⁱⁱ	118.4	749.2	806.6
Petrol	81.1	130.3	100.9
Diesel	37.3	618.9	705.7
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total distance travelled by commercial air travel (Passenger km) [Indicator T4]	3,580,822.9	645,091.0	297,906.0
T(opt1) Total vehicle travel associated with entity operations [1,000 km]	1,086.4	3,450.3	3,160.2
T(opt2) Greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle fleet [tonnes CO₂-e per 1,000 km]	0.1	0.2	0.3

Notes:

i. Numbers do not include departmental use of the vehicle fleet managed through the DGS SSP.

ii. Executive vehicles are not included in the passenger vehicle fleet and are no longer covered under FRD 24 reporting.

Indicator	2022–23 DJSIR	%	2021–22 DJPR	%	2020–21 DJPR	%
Number and proportion of vehicle [Indicator F2]ⁱ	130	100	–	–	–	–
Road Vehicles						
Passenger vehicles	130	100	–	–	–	–
Internal combustion engines	96	74	–	–	–	–
Petrol	76	59	–	–	–	–
Diesel/ Biodiesel	20	15	–	–	–	–
Hybrid	34	26	–	–	–	–
Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	33	25	–	–	–	–
Range-extended electric vehicle	1	> 1	–	–	–	–
Goods Vehicles	–	–	–	–	–	–
Internal combustion engines	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petrol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diesel/Biodiesel	–	–	–	–	–	–

Notes:

i. New requirement for FRD 24 in 2022–2023 so previous years not included.

7. Total energy use

Total energy used for DJSIR over the 2022–23 reporting period was 26,992,434.9 MJ. This includes all energy used in building and transportation.

The department's use of energy has decreased by 81% due to MoG changes. The department will continue to work with DGS, who oversee the government's office accommodation and passenger vehicle fleet, to mitigate growing energy needs which includes the purchasing of GreenPower and transition to Zero Emissions Vehicles.

Indicator	2022–23 DJSIR	2021–22 DJPR	2020–21 DJPR
Total energy usage from fuels (stationary and transportation) (MJ) [Indicator E1]	5,983,150.3	59,111,136.7	61,429,917.5
Total energy usage from stationary fuels (F1) [MJ]	4,254,653.2	48,393,776.7	49,918,749.4
Total energy usage from transport (T1) [MJ]	1,728,497.1	10,717,360.0	11,511,168.1
Total energy used from electricity (MJ) [Indicator E2]	21,009,284.6	86,645,764.5	80,490,062.2
Total energy used segmented into renewable and non-renewable sources (MJ) [Indicator E3]	26,992,434.9	145,756,901.2	141,919,979.7
Renewable	7,159,464.3	17,231,772.4	15,572,366.2
Non-renewable (E1 + E2 – E3 Renewable)	19,832,970.6	128,525,128.8	126,347,613.5
Units of energy used normalised by FTE [Indicator E4]	2,023.4	13,813.8	14,294.1
Units of energy used per unit of floor space [MJ/m ²]	92.8	297.5	321.3

8. Sustainable buildings and infrastructure

Australia's harsh climate and scarce water resources mean the development of sustainable buildings is an economic and environmental necessity. Recent extreme weather events demonstrate the importance of addressing climate change risk across the department's operations, including when it comes to the design and management of buildings and infrastructure assets.

The former DJPR followed sustainable building guidelines to ensure the design, budgeting, and delivery of buildings to incorporate best practice sustainable design principles and resource efficient features. DJSIR continues to implement these guidelines, so that all new builds and significant rebuilds will have LED lighting and solar installation as a standard requirement and will be built with 6-star NABERS ratings and Green Star principles.

No new buildings were commissioned by DGS SSP on behalf of the department in this reporting window **[Indicator B1]**.

Leases negotiated by DGS SSP on behalf of DJSIR are done so with a Green Lease Schedule incorporated into the Standard Government Lease. The Green Lease Schedule outlines obligations on both the landlord and tenant to maintain the property and or premises to a minimum required NABERS Rating for energy, water, waste and/or indoor environment **[Indicator B2]**.

The SSP (managing leases on behalf of DJSIR), have now established Green Lease Schedules at the following Seven departmental worksites:

Name of building	Building type	Lease Schedule
Building 1 Spring Street, Melbourne	General Office Building	Green Lease Schedule
Building 121 Exhibition Street, Melbourne	General Office Building	Green Lease Schedule
Building 710 Collins Street, Docklands	Goods Shed – Office	Green Lease Schedule
Building 165–169 Thomas Street, Dandenong	General Office Building	Green Lease Schedule
Building 237 Ryrie Street, Geelong	General Office Building	Green Lease Schedule
Building 8 Exhibition Street, Melbourne	General Office Building	Green Lease Schedule
Building 65 Church Street, Morwell	General Office Building	Green Lease Schedule

The table below summarises all NABERS rating that have been undertaken by landlords through SSP lease requirements during the current reporting period **[Indicator B5]**.

Name of building	Building type	Rating Scheme	Rating
Building 1 Spring Street, Melbourne	General Office Building	NABERS – Energy	5
Building 121 Exhibition Street, Melbourne	General Office Building	NABERS – Energy, Water	5.5
Building 165–169 Thomas Street, Dandenong	General Office Building	NABERS – Water	5.5
Building 65 Church Street, Morwell	General Office Building	NABERS – Energy	6
Building 8 Exhibition Street, Melbourne	General Office Building	NABERS – Energy	5
Building 710 Collins Street, Docklands	Goods Shed – Office	NABERS – Energy, Water	5

Environmentally Sustainable Design in new buildings and infrastructure B3
[Indicator B3] / [Indicator B4] – N/A for DJSIR for 2022–23 reporting period as only applicable for new builds / fits outs completed in 2022–23 that have had a NABERS rating undertaken.

9. Sustainable procurement

The department considers sustainable procurement objectives through its implementation of the Social Procurement Framework, which establishes requirements that apply to Victorian Government departments and agencies when they procure goods, services, and construction. More details of the department's implementation of the Social Procurement Framework are contained in the relevant section of the annual report.

DJSIR's procurement activities are environmentally responsible and support the sustainable procurement objectives of the government's Social Procurement Framework. Procurements may include evaluation criteria for social and/or environmental benefits. Suppliers can be requested to provide their social procurement practices, principles and outcomes that will be delivered through provision of goods and services. They can also be asked to demonstrate the environmental and sustainability practices they adopt to reduce environmental impact. These evaluation criteria may be further developed for each procurement to include project-specific requirements and meet DJSIR's current Social Procurement Strategy.

The whole of Victorian Government's Good Food policy has been implemented across the department in the 2022–23 financial year which includes the ban on using single use plastic for food and drink consumption, and instead use reusable or recyclable items. The department will continue to promote greener procurement and strengthen environmentally sustainable practices when procuring stationery, IT equipment, fleet vehicles and office furniture.

10. Water consumption

Water use decreased by 80% from 2021–22 to 2022–23 due to MoG changes.

The department will continue to work with DGS, which oversees the government's office accommodation, to install water-efficient taps across worksites occupied by the department as well as regular checks to fix leaking taps and replace washers to reduce water waste.

Indicator	2022–23 DJSIR	2021–22 DJPR	2020–21 DJPR
Total water consumption by an Entity (kilolitres) [Indicator W1]ⁱ	12,567.2	87,159.5	112,370.4
Potable water consumption	12,567.2	87,159.5	112,370.4
Units of metered water consumed normalised by FTE [Indicator W2]			
Water per unit of FRD FTE [kL/FRD FTE]	6.0	24.9	32.1
Water per unit of floor space [kL/m ²]	0.3	0.5	0.7

Notes:

- i. Water data is sourced directly from the water corporation and building manager. Water consumption at multi tenanted CBD sites (and some regional worksites) is taken as a proportion of the total building water consumption.

11. Waste and recycling

Total waste generation for the department over the 2022–23 reporting period was 40,513 kg. The department collects this data from independent annual waste audits.

The department also collects an additional 3,900 kg of metal, plastics, batteries, mobile phones, stationery, IT equipment, printer and toner recycling through the Green Collect recycling scheme.

Excess office furniture and fit-out materials are reused and recycled, reducing waste generated by office moves across all sites.

Indicator	2022–23 DJSIR	%	2021–22 DJPR	%	2020–21 DJPR	%
Total units of waste disposed (kg and %) [Indicator WR1]ⁱ	40,513.3	100.0	56,006.0	100.0	54,090.0	100.0
Landfill (disposal)	15,376.6	38.0	27,364.0	48.9	21,557.0	39.9
Recycling/recovery (disposal)	25,136.7	62.0	28,642.3	51.1	32,533.0	58.1
Commingled recycling	4,772.9	–	3,497.0	–	3,203.0	–
Compost Waste	1,194.1	–	1,347.0	–	927.0	–
Green Collect recycling	2,840.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Paper and Cardboard Recycling	10,105.7	–	14,799.0	–	9,076.0	–
Printer and Toner Recycling	1,060.5	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Secure Documents Recycling	5,163.5	–	8,999.0	–	19,327.0	–

Notes:

i. Waste and recycling data for 2022–23 is calculated from annual waste audits at 6 locations where approximately 75% of total staff are located.

Indicator	2022–23 DJSIR	%	2021–22 DJPR	%	2020–21 DJPR	%
Percentage of office sites covered by dedicated collection services for each waste stream [Indicator WR2]ⁱ						
Printer Cartridges	–	100.0	–	–	–	–
Batteries	–	33.0	–	–	–	–
E-waste	–	100.0	–	–	–	–
Soft plastics	–	0.0	–	–	–	–
Total units of waste disposed of normalised by FTE (kg/FTE) [Indicator WR3]	19.3	–	16.0	–	15.5	–
Recycling Rate (%) [Indicator WR4]	–	62.1	–	51.2	–	60.2
Weight of recyclable and organic materials [kg]	25,136.7	–	28,642.0	–	32,533.0	–
Weight of total waste [kg]	40,513.3	–	56,006.0	–	54,090.0	–
Greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste disposal (Tonnes CO2-e) [Indicator WR5]	24.6	–	43.8	–	33.4	–

Notes:

i. All worksites recycle printer cartridges and e-waste through the Green Collect recycling scheme. Note batteries are recycled through the Green Collect recycling scheme at some worksites. This is a new requirement for FRD 24 in 2022–23 so previous years not included.

12. Greenhouse gas emissions

Under FRD 24 reporting, the following DJSIR emissions are included in this report. These emissions are also broken down and categorised into the following three scopes.

Scope 1: Emissions released to the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity.

Scope 2: Emissions released to the atmosphere from the indirect consumption of an energy commodity.

Scope 3: Indirect emissions that are generated in the wider economy. They occur because of the activities of a facility, but from sources not owned or controlled by that facility's business.

Offsetting of DJSIR emissions

Opportunities for DJSIR to purchase 100% Green Power at departmental sites over the 2023–24 reporting period will be investigated.

Indicator	2022–23 DJSIR	2021–22 DJPR	2020–21 DJPR
Total Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions (Tonnes CO₂ e) [Indicator G1]	123.6	3,125.22	3,238.4
Carbon Dioxide	123.1	3 113.7	3,225.9
Methane	0.0	4.9	5.1
Nitrous Oxide	0.5	6.8	7.4
GHG emissions from stationary fuel (F2) [tonnes CO ₂ -e]	219.3	2,156.4	2,595.6
GHG emissions from vehicle fleet (T3) [tonnes CO ₂ -e]	118.4	749.2	806.6
Medical/Refrigerant gases – NA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (Tonnes CO₂ e) [Indicator G2]	2,854.3	16,921.8	16,869.4
Electricity	2,854.3	16,921.8	16,869.4
Total Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from commercial air travel and waste disposal (Tonnes CO₂-e) [Indicator G3]	1,972.1	3,027.8	2,947.7
Commercial air travel	1,015.3	220.0	92.0
Waste emissions	24.6	43.9	33.4
Indirect emissions from Stationary Energy	886.4	2,398.8	2,423.5
Indirect emissions from Transport Energy	23.9	38.6	41.4
Paper emissions	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any other Scope 3 emissions	21.9	326.5	357.4
Gross greenhouse gas emissions (G1 + G2 + G3) [tonnes CO₂e]	4,950.0	23,074.7	23,055.5
Carbon Neutral Electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green Power Electricity	-865.3	-199.7	0.0
Purchased LGCs	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any Offsets purchased	-865.3	-199.7	0.0
Net greenhouse gas emissions [tonnes CO₂e]	4,084.7	22,875.0	23,055.5

Appendix 6: Local Jobs First

The *Local Jobs First Act 2003*, strengthened in August 2018, brings together the Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP) and Major Project Skills Guarantee (MPSG) policy which were previously administered separately.

Departments and public sector bodies are required to apply the Local Jobs First policy in all projects valued at \$3 million or more in metropolitan Melbourne or for statewide projects, or \$1 million or more for projects in regional Victoria.

MPSG applies to all construction projects valued at \$20 million or more.

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

Projects commenced – Local Jobs First Standard

During 2022–23, the department commenced 9 Local Jobs First Standard projects totalling \$29.25 million. Of those projects, one was in regional Victoria, with a commitment of 82% of local content, and 2 were in metropolitan Melbourne, with an average commitment of 97% local content. Six statewide projects were commenced with an average commitment of 93%. The MPSG applied to none of these projects.

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

- an average of 93% of local content commitment was made
- 46 Annualised Employee Equivalent (AEE*) jobs were committed, including the creation of 6 new jobs and the retention of 40 existing jobs (AEE*)
- 85 small to medium-sized businesses were engaged through the supply chain on Standard Projects commenced.

Projects completed – Local Jobs First Standard

During 2022–23, the department completed no Local Jobs First Standard projects.

Reporting requirements – Grants

For grants provided during 2022–23, a total of 45 interaction reference numbers were required, which entailed a conversation with the Industry Capability Network (Victoria) Ltd.

** Annualised employee equivalent (AEE) is based on the time fraction worked over the reporting period for 2022–23. It is calculated by dividing the total number of ordinary working hours that an employee worked and was paid over the reporting period (including paid leave) by the total number of full-time working hours paid per annum (this is generally 38 hours per week for 52 weeks = 1976).*

Appendix 7: Government Advertising Expenditure

In 2022–23, there were 7 government advertising campaigns with a total media spend of \$100,000 or greater (exclusive of GST). The details of each campaign are outlined below.

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE (CAMPAIGNS WITH A MEDIA SPEND OF \$100 000 OR GREATER)

Campaign	Summary
Digital Jobs – Your Time is Now	This campaign supported the Digital Jobs program, which aims to build the state’s digital workforce by training and upskilling mid-career Victorians – supporting 5,000 mid-career Victorians to complete a six-month program of training and industry placements. The campaign established a positive perception of Victoria as the pioneer of mid-career digital upskilling, while driving participation in the program. It increased enrolments across a diverse range of candidates from metropolitan and regional Victoria, including 50% women.
Free TAFE For Lots of Jobs	<p>This multichannel campaign promoted awareness of free TAFE courses and priority study pathways that lead to rewarding careers. It boosted enrolments across the TAFE and dual sector training organisations offering free TAFE courses.</p> <p>It included communications and content to help improve perceptions of TAFE as a choice for school leavers, job seekers and career changers, and to drive TAFE enrolments in Victoria.</p> <p>This campaign was delivered by the Department of Education up to 31 December 2022.</p>
Jobs Vic Backing You	This multi-phased campaign increased awareness of and engagement with Jobs Victoria’s services, including providing information, advice, and support to help jobseekers prepare for and obtain employment and connecting Victorian businesses with job-ready candidates in their local area.
Study Melbourne International Brand	This multi-phased campaign promoted key benefits of studying and living in Melbourne and created awareness of Study Melbourne as a source of destination, event, connection, and support information for newly arrived students. The <i>Only in Melbourne</i> brand campaign was launched in China and India to drive and re-build consideration of Victoria’s world-class education offering to potential students and influencers.
Study Melbourne Always On	<p>This ‘always on’ campaign was built on organic social media content in key offshore and onshore markets to provide existing, potential, and current students with relevant information at each stage of the student journey.</p> <p>The campaign encouraged students to consider Melbourne as their preferred Australian city to study and provided enrolled students with the information needed for a positive experience living and working in Victoria. Search engine marketing was included to ensure Melbourne was considered when students and their influencers were researching study destinations, driving traffic to Study Melbourne’s website.</p>
Transforming Small Business	<p>This campaign increased awareness and uptake of Business Victoria’s initiatives to support and accelerate small business growth.</p> <p>The campaign aligned with the Victorian Government’s objectives of creating more jobs for more people, building thriving places and regions, and supporting inclusive communities, while also enabling small businesses transformation.</p>
Victorian Sick Pay Guarantee – The Cover You Need to Recover	This integrated multichannel campaign increased awareness and engagement with the Sick Pay Guarantee program, driving significant traffic to the website to check eligibility criteria and sign up via the Service Victoria app. The campaign targeted casual and contract workers in eligible occupations who do not have access to sick or carer’s leave and employers of casual and contract workers in Victoria. Marketing activity included targeted communications to young people, multicultural communities, and Aboriginal Victorians.

Dates	Expenditure, excluding GST					Total
	Media	Campaign development	Research and evaluation	Print and collateral	Other	
07/07/22 – 30/09/22	\$280,846	\$100,000	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$383,346
01/01/23 – 30/06/23	\$1,190,000	\$7,200	\$0	\$0	\$94,977	\$1,292,177
14/08/22 – 23/10/22	\$1,282,366	\$215,876	\$0	\$33,267	\$489,499	\$2,021,008
09/05/23 – 30/06/23	\$200,000	\$330,000	\$0	\$0	\$120,000	\$650,000
01/07/22 – 30/06/23	\$ 280,846	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$280,846
01/07/22 – 30/06/23	\$254,308	\$10,219	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$264,527
01/07/22 – 31/05/23	\$1,769,617	\$173,496	\$31,000	\$50,000	\$127,979	\$2,152,092

Appendix 8: Consultancy Expenditure

A consultant is a particular type of contractor engaged primarily to perform a discrete task that facilitates decision-making through the provision of expert analysis and advice, or the development of a written report or other intellectual output.

Details of consultancies (valued at \$10,000 or greater)

In 2022–23, there were 251 consultancies where the total fees payable to the consultants were \$10,000 or greater. The total expenditure incurred during 2022–23 in relation to these consultancies is \$24.7 million (excluding GST). Details of individual consultancies can be found on the department's website.

Details of consultancies under \$10,000

In 2022–23, there were 7 consultancies engaged during the year where the total fees payable to the individual consultancies was less than \$10,000. The total expenditure incurred during 2022–23 in relation to these consultancies was \$47,269 (excluding GST).

Appendix 9: Disclosure of Major Contracts

In accordance with the requirements of government policy and accompanying guidelines, the department has disclosed all contracts greater than \$10 million in value which it entered into during 2022–23. Details of contracts that have been disclosed in the Victorian Government contracts publishing system can be viewed at: tenders.vic.gov.au

Contractual details have not been disclosed for those contracts for which disclosure is exempted under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* and/or government guidelines.

Appendix 10: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenditure

The department had a total ICT expenditure of \$68.3 million for the 2022–23 reporting period. Details are shown below. The non-BAU ICT expenditure includes \$0.1 million identified to support the department's COVID-19 initiatives.

Expenditure	(\$ Million)
Operational Expenditure (A)	1.9
Capital Expenditure (B)	0.2
Non-BAU ICT Expenditure Subtotal (A + B)	2.1
BAU ICT Expenditure	66.2
Total	68.3

ICT expenditure refers to the department's costs in providing business-enabling ICT services. It comprises Business As Usual (BAU) ICT expenditure and Non-Business Usual (non-BAU) ICT expenditure.

Non-BAU ICT expenditure relates to extending or enhancing the department's current ICT capabilities. BAU ICT expenditure is all remaining ICT expenditure, which primarily relates to ongoing activities to operate and maintain the current ICT capability.

Appendix 11: Freedom of Information

Victoria's *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) gives members of the public the right to apply for access to documents held by ministers, Victorian Government departments, local councils, public hospitals, statutory authorities, and most semi-government agencies.

Summary of FOI requests in 2022-23 Financial Year

Total valid FOI requests received	56
FOI requests from members of parliament	10
FOI requests from media	5
FOI requests from members of the public	28
FOI requests from others (e.g. organisations, community groups etc.)	13
Total valid FOI requests completed*	69
Within statutory timelines	50
1-44 days overdue	15
45 or more days overdue	4
Administratively released**	1
FOI requests transferred to other agencies	20
Total FOI Commissioner complaints received	3
Total FOI Commissioner reviews received	10
Total VCAT appeals	8

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

** An FOI request may be addressed by an agency choosing to publish information relevant to an application such as specific statistics on performance levels. This is referred to as **administrative release**.

Lodging FOI requests

A request must be made in writing and accompanied by the application fee of \$31.80. A request can be submitted online at **online.foi.vic.gov.au**, by sending a written request to **foi@ecodev.vic.gov.au** or by post:

Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions:

Freedom of Information Manager
Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions
 GPO Box 4509 Melbourne VIC 3001

The department's FOI Unit can be contacted on:
 1800 317 531 or email **foi@ecodev.vic.gov.au**.

Appendix 12: Compliance and attestations

Compliance with the *Building Act 1993*

The department owns and controls 7 premises through Creative Victoria that complied with all provisions outlined in the *Building Act 1993* and the *National Construction Code*. Annually, an independent review confirms that essential safety measures are compliant with the requirements of the occupancy permit for these premises.

The Department of Government Services Shared Service Provider (SSP) manages, maintains, and reports on the 16 leased sites occupied by the department.

Audit of government-owned and leased buildings for the presence of combustible cladding

DJSIR has undertaken an audit of owned sites under the department's control. The audit results established that the department has no buildings with combustible cladding that falls within the risk criteria established by the Victorian Cladding Taskforce. That is, 3 or more above ground stories or buildings of a public nature (Class 9 buildings) with 2 or more above ground stories.

Major works projects (greater than \$50,000)

During 2022–23 the department delivered 2 major projects:

- 50 Perry Street Collingwood – construction of an outdoor amphitheatre
- 113 Sturt Street Southbank – included replacement of the roof and installation of new amenities as part of the asset renewal and capital works program.

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

All building works more than \$50,000 in value were subject to certification of plans, mandatory inspections of the works, issue of building permits (2 in total) and certificates of final inspection (2 issued on the 113 Sturt Street project).

Mechanisms for inspection, reporting, scheduling and carrying out maintenance works on existing buildings

Creative Victoria regularly conducts condition inspections, further to the independent review, of all buildings to ensure service requirements meet asset management standards. Creative Victoria has recently engaged a Facility Maintenance contractor with scheduled maintenance activities to comply with all occupancy permits. Where maintenance or renewal work is required, this is included in future maintenance schedules and the 5-year capital renewal plan.

Number of emergency orders and building orders issued in relation to buildings

In 2022–23 there were no emergency or building orders issued against the department.

Number of buildings that have been brought into conformity with building standards during the reporting period

No premises were required to be brought into conformity with the building standards.

Competitive Neutrality Policy

The department has acted consistently with the Competitive Neutrality Policy in respect of its legislation and regulations. None of the Bills or Regulations passed or made during 2022–23 required the implementation of competitive neutrality measures, as they did not have any purpose or objective that resulted in business activities being undertaken by government agencies or local governments.

Compliance with DataVic Access Policy (2022–23)

Consistent with the DataVic Access Policy issued by the Victorian Government in 2012, the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions made 287 data sets available on the DataVic website in 2022–23. Information included in this annual report will also be available at data.vic.gov.au in electronic readable format.

Compliance with the Child Safety Laws

The department delivers a small number of services to children and young people including funding youth employment initiatives and hosting work experience students, graduates, and trainees. The department also funds organisations that deliver services to children and young people.

The activities undertaken by the department in 2022–23 focused on refining and enhancing the implementation of its centralised governance and risk reporting frameworks to pre-emptively identify and manage any risk of child abuse. To this end, the department has:

Updated:

- its Child Safe Policy to incorporate the new Child Safe Standards to comply with the changes (see below)
- all funding agreement and procurement templates to ensure child safety is considered in all procurements and grants
- all internal factsheets and guidance materials to support DJSIR employees to comply with the Child Safe Standards and Funding Guidelines
- centralised reporting and governance framework to monitor and oversee child safety obligations and risks

Commenced:

- discussions with the department's Procurement and Recruitment teams to align their policies and procedures to the Child Safe Standards
- consultation with the Aboriginal Economic Development team regarding specific Child Safe Standards that mandates Aboriginal and cultural diversity and inclusion

- conversations with the Office of TAFE Coordination and Delivery (Office of TAFE) incorporated via machinery of government changes under the Training, Skills and Higher Education group to ensure alignment with the department's Child Safe Standards and Funding Guideline processes. The Child Safe team and the Office of TAFE are also working closely together to coordinate responses to Requests for Information (RFIs) issued from the National Redress Scheme (NRS) (see below).

Developed:

- a project plan with the strategic communications team to assess child safety risks across the department's 30 social media channels
- child safety obligations training chapters to be included as part of the new starter and annual refresher integrity training packages. These training packages are linked to all employees' performance review cycles to demonstrate the department's commitment to zero-tolerance of child abuse
- a standalone Child Safe Standards eLearn module for all staff and a Funding Guideline focused eLearn module for staff involved with grant programs and activities relating to direct services to children. These 2 eLearn modules will be rolled out to all staff in the later part of 2023.

Child Safe Standards and the new co-regulatory regime

The *Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005* (CWS Act) establishes the Child Safe Standards (the Standards). The Standards are compulsory minimum requirements that aim to drive cultural change within organisations to help protect children from abuse and neglect.

The CWS Act was amended on 1 January 2023 to include a new co-regulatory regime. The amendment allows the Child Safe Standards regulator, the Commission for Children and Young People (CCYP), to co-regulate organisations with sector regulators.

This amendment may lead to changes in the way the department is required to share information and/or report Child Safe Standards related matters. The department's child safe working group is working closely with business units and funded organisations to assist with compliance and change management.

Reportable Conduct Scheme

The CWS Act also establishes the Reportable Conduct Scheme (RCS). The RCS requires organisations to respond to and report allegations of child-related misconduct made against their employees or volunteers.

The RCS applies to in-scope organisations that exercise care, supervision or authority over children.

The department's Reportable Conduct Scheme Policy sets out the department's obligations under the RCS and obligates all staff to report allegations of child abuse and other child-related misconduct made against its workers and volunteers. The department will investigate and notify the CCYP of any allegations.

During 2022–23, no reports were made to the department internally or by any organisation.

National Redress Scheme

The *National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Act 2018* establishes the National Redress Scheme (NRS).

The NRS was established in response to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (Final Report published December 2017). The NRS helps people who have experienced institutional child sexual abuse to access counselling, a direct personal response and a redress payment. It aims to formally acknowledge that children were sexually abused in Australian institutions historically, and to hold institutions to account for this abuse.

During 2022–23, the department received 3 Requests for Information (RFI) from the NRS in relation to the Office of TAFE from the Training, Skills and Higher Education group. No further follow-up or actions have been received from the NRS after the department responded to the RFIs.

In anticipation of increased RFIs received for the Office of TAFE, the department will be applying for PRODA (Provider Digital Access)¹ membership to respond to RFIs in a timely manner.

¹ PRODA is an online identity verification and authentication system allowing secure access to government online services such as the Child Care Subsidy Provider Entry Portal, National Redress Scheme, etc.

Attestation for financial management compliance with Standing Direction 5.1.4

I, Tim Ada, certify that the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions has no Material Compliance Deficiency with respect to the applicable Standing Directions 2018 under the *Financial Management Act 1994* and Instructions.



Tim Ada
Secretary

Compliance with the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012*

The *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012* (the Act) encourages and assists people in making disclosures of improper conduct by public officers and public bodies. The Act provides protection to people who make disclosures in accordance with the Act and establishes a system for the matters disclosed to be investigated and rectifying action to be taken.

The department does not tolerate improper conduct by employees, nor the taking of reprisals against those who come forward to disclose such conduct. It is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in its administrative and management practices and supports the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to public health and safety or the environment.

The department will take all reasonable steps to protect people who make such disclosures from any detrimental action in reprisal for making the disclosure. It will also afford natural justice to the person who is the subject of the disclosure to the extent it is legally possible.

Reporting procedures

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by the department or any of its employees or officers may be made to any of the following departmental personnel:

- the Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator or a Deputy Public Interest Disclosure Coordinator
- the Secretary of the department
- a manager or supervisor of the discloser
- a manager or supervisor of the person who is the subject of the disclosure; or
- a person acting in any of the above roles.

Alternatively, disclosures may also be made directly to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC):

Level 1, North Tower, 459 Collins Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000
Phone: 1300 735 135
Website: ibac.vic.gov.au

Any disclosures about portfolio entities should be made directly to IBAC.

Further information

The Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedures, which outline the system for reporting disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by the department or any of its employees or officers, are available on the department's website: djsir.vic.gov.au.

The IBAC website contains further information about public interest disclosure policies and procedures.

Disclosures under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012* for DJSIR

Indicator	2022–23	2021–22
Assessable disclosures	4	5

Disclosure of Emergency Procurement

In 2022–23 the department activated Emergency Procurement on one occasion in accordance with the requirements of government policy and accompanying guidelines. Three new contracts, each valued at or more than \$100,000 (GST inclusive), were awarded in connection with the emergency. Details of the department's emergency procurements are shown below.

Nature of emergency	Date of activation	Summary of goods and services procured under new contracts	Total spend on goods and services in response to the emergency	Number of new contracts awarded valued at \$100,000 (GST inclusive) or more
Victorian Floods	18 October 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business relief advisory services to provide immediate support in flood-affected regions across Victoria Independent data analysis and assurance of grant applications for the Flood Relief Support for Business Program Independent audit of grant applications for the Flood Relief Support for Business Program and the Business and Community Sport Grant Flood Recovery Program Flood community awareness campaigns 	\$1.86m GST inclusive (a)	3

Note:

a. Total of all expenditure, including contracts under and over \$100,000 (GST inclusive).

Social Procurement Framework

The Social Procurement Strategy

DJSIR's Social Procurement Strategy aims to support the direct and indirect sourcing of social benefit suppliers, improving social, economic, and environmental outcomes for all Victorians. The strategy prioritises the objectives within the Victorian Government's Social Procurement Framework and applies to all procurement activities undertaken by DJSIR.

The Department's Social Procurement Strategy priority objectives are:

- Women's Equality and Safety
- Opportunities for Victorian Aboriginal People
- Opportunities for Disadvantaged Victorians
- Sustainable Victorian Regions

Social Procurement Achievements

- DJSIR engaged 85* Social Benefit Suppliers with a total spend of \$1.9 million.
- DJSIR supported its objective of Sustainable Victorian Regions through direct spend with businesses based in regions of entrenched disadvantage**. A total of \$1.7 million was spent across 205 businesses (in addition to the 85 Social Benefit Suppliers).

DJSIR Social Procurement Objectives	2022–23 First Half (DJPR)	2022–23 Second Half (DJSIR)
Opportunities for Victorian Aboriginal People		
Number of Aboriginal businesses engaged	17	13
Proportion of suppliers that are Aboriginal businesses (target 1%)	0.83%***	1.05%***
Opportunities for disadvantaged Victorians		
Number of Victorian social enterprises led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts	18	20
Proportion of suppliers that are Victorian social enterprises led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts	0.87%***	1.62%***

* Comprises suppliers across all focus areas in the Victorian Government's Social Procurement Framework. This includes but is not limited to Aboriginal businesses and Victorian social enterprises led by a social mission for disadvantaged cohorts.

** Comprises Victorian businesses based in regions of entrenched disadvantage, which are the postcodes ranked in the bottom State decile in the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, 2021.

*** Due to machinery of government changes effective from 1 January 2023, the supplier profile is substantially different and not comparable between the first half and second half of 2022–23. Two separate results for the two periods have been provided.

Appendix 13: Grants and related assistance

During the 2022–23 financial year, the department provided a total of \$1.869 billion¹ in facilitative and financial assistance to various organisations and individuals. This comprises \$1.352 billion in discretionary grants and \$517 million Commercial-in-Confidence grants, and includes financial assistance provided under various support packages in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The below tables provide a summary of the total facilitative and financial assistance provided by the department to the grant recipients under its various programs and initiatives. The detailed version, which includes disclosure on the grant recipients, is available on the department's website – please refer to Appendix 13 – Grants and related assistance documents at: <https://djsir.vic.gov.au/about-us/publications/annual-reports>.

Commercial-in-Confidence (CIC) Grant Recipient

Commercial-in-Confidence (CIC) Grant Recipient Total	\$516,558,608
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General Grants Recipient

Program Name	Amount (\$)
A Vibrant Cyber Economy	33,000
Aboriginal Community Infrastructure Program	4,982,070
Aboriginal Health, Medical and Wellbeing Research Accord	275,000
Aboriginal Sport Participation Grant	159,318
Agricultural and Pastoral Children Entry Grants	2,827,981
Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Program	23,609
Agricultural College Modernisation Program	100,000
Agriculture Energy Investment Plan	1,603,801
Agriculture Workforce Plan ²	(11,626)
AgTech Regional Innovation Network	1,640,868
AgVic Flood Recovery	350,000
Alpine Business Support Package	330,000
Animal Welfare Fund Program	1,733,994
Animal Welfare Support	262,950
Athlete Pathway Travel Grants Program	426,305
Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games Australia Team Appeal	450,000
Brain Perioperative Clinical Trial Program	4,510,000
Building Opportunity and Economic Prosperity	348,000

Bushfire Recovery Program	11,000
Bushfire Tourism and Business Fund	662,000
Camping Sector Development	199,653
Capability Forum for Business Chambers and Trader Groups	165,000
Change Our Game Community Activation Grants Program	504,152
Change Our Game Professional Development Scholarships Program	214,253
Change Our Game Research Grants Program	95,633
Change Our Game Scholarship Grants Program ²	(1,550)
Child Safe Standards Sector Support	2,500
Circuit Breaker Lockdown Support Package	2,613,460
Clinical Trial Research Support Service	1,350,703
Community Cricket Program	529,806
Community Motorsport Program	3,031,493
Community Revitalisation	82,912
Community Sport Volunteer Support Program	45,200
Community Sports Infrastructure Stimulus Program	9,235,373
Community Support Fund	10,397,062
Connecting Regional Communities Program	102,300
Council Flood Support Fund	31,500,000

Country Football and Netball Program	2,621,110	Defence and Industry Study Course	24,750
COVID Relief Program	2,246,256	Defence Science Institute Support Program	1,375,000
COVID-19 Business Support Fund	30,000	Digital Connectivity Services in Regional Victoria	2,451,424
COVID-19 Business Survival and Adaptation Package	1,337,200	Digital Economy Sponsorships	35,660
COVID-19 Business Survival Package	115,000	Digital Jobs for Manufacturing	297,318
COVID-19 Commercial Landlord Hardship Fund	305,035	Digital Jobs Program	27,500
COVID-19 Infrastructure Stimulus	9,791,942	Distillery Door Program	151,022
COVID-19 Safe Business Program	10,775	Elite Athlete Development Program	14,726,250
CovidSafe Outdoor Activation Voucher Program	317,000	Emergency Sporting Equipment Grant Program	2,261,672
Creative Suburbs Strategic Initiatives	236,500	Enabling Tourism Fund	2,526,322
Creative Victoria Creative Enterprises Program	574,640	Ethical Clothing Australia	550,000
Creative Victoria Community Support Fund	549,450	Female Friendly Facilities Fund	312,500
Creative Victoria Creative Activation Fund	693,759	Financial Assistance Grants	91,690,840
Creative Victoria Creative Enterprises Program	21,796,505	Flood Relief Program	50,168,622
Creative Victoria Creative Learning Partnerships Program	495,000	Food Frontier AltProteins	120,000
Creative Victoria Creative Neighbourhood Infrastructure Support Program	1,089,116	Food Source Victoria	902,000
Creative Victoria Creative Projects Fund	2,096,793	Food to Market	1,281,880
Creative Victoria Creative Ventures Program	3,892,948	Future Industries Fund	385,000
Creative Victoria Creators Fund Program	1,114,050	Geelong City Deal	10,705,262
Creative Victoria Infrastructure Strategic Initiatives	110,000	Global Victoria Trade Alliance Program	24,827
Creative Victoria Live Music Restart	7,379,373	Golf Infrastructure Fund	287,279
Creative Victoria Music Works Program	1,449,349	Graeme Clark Oration	11,000
Creative Victoria National Performing Arts Partnership	14,044,004	Growing Regional Opportunities for Work Program	1,123,650
Creative Victoria PAX Rising	15,300	Growing Suburbs Fund	43,617,464
Creative Victoria Strategic Initiatives	32,109,751	High Street Festivals	220,000
Creative Victoria Touring Victoria	901,890	Horticultural Netting Program	406,056
Creative Victoria VIPI Unlocking Capacity Program	70,000	Indigenous Surfing Program	15,000
		International Research Partnerships Program	44,000
		Jobs Victoria	85,864,146
		Jobs Victoria Employment Service	66,256,936
		Jobs Victoria Fund Open Stream	47,314,356

Land Restoration and Carbon Storage Program	66,248
Latrobe Valley Authority Smart Specialisation	2,318,925
Latrobe Valley Community Sports Package	138,500
Latrobe Valley Economic Growth Zone Incentive Fund	7,278
Latrobe Valley Support for Workers	926,000
LaunchVic Establishment and Operation	10,624,940
LGBTIQ+ Initiatives	181,818
Livestock Biosecurity Funds Grant Program	460,902
Living Evidence	1,650,000
Living Libraries Infrastructure Program	4,153,733
Living Local Regional Program	5,054,609
Living Regions Living Suburbs	300,300
Local Community Sport and Recreation Projects	35,240,000
Local Councils Outdoor Eating and Entertainment Package ²	(194,977)
Local Economic Recovery Program	7,112,600
Local Government Business Concierge and Hospitality Support Program ²	(99,404)
Local Sports Grants Initiative	9,682,500
Local Sports Infrastructure Fund	24,889,157
Made in Victoria Campaign	217,800
Major Events Community Development Program	180,000
Making Our Farms Safer	100,000
Master Builders Victoria International Research Project	49,500
Melbourne City Revitalisation Fund	4,347,500
Metropolitan Partnerships Development Fund	2,728,000
Monash Centre for Advanced mRNA Medicines Manufacturing and Workforce Training	550,000
mRNA Victoria Activation Program	16,382,279
mRNA Victoria Research Acceleration Fund	3,022,168
mRNA Victoria Strategic Project Fund	72,600
Municipal Emergency Resourcing Program	3,520,000

National Business Event Fund	2,550,000
National Plant Health Program	12,706,922
NLIS Sheep Transport Tag Reader Project	15,000
North Link Advanced Manufacturing Cluster	88,000
Omicron Business Support – Ventilation and SBDAP	9,908,033
On Farm Internet of Things Trial	365,944
Operational Infrastructure Support Program	19,137,190
Plan For Stronger Industries	7,018,000
Plantations Investment Strategy	110,000
Premiers' Reading Challenge Book Fund	1,009,208
Private Native and Indigenous Forestry Research Program	165,000
Public Libraries Funding Program	47,842,463
Putting Animal Welfare First	1,150,000
Recharge	59,043
Reclink ActiVIC	1,000,000
Regional Community Leadership Program	2,368,850
Regional Coworking Spaces and Creative Places Pilot Program	12,669
Regional Development Australia	5,500
Regional Development Priorities	7,280,960
Regional Development Victoria Special Purpose Projects	297,920
Regional Industry Groups and Chambers of Commerce Program	187,000
Regional Infrastructure Fund	6,544,567
Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund	23,937,223
Regional Partnerships	4,687,804
Regional Partnerships Development Fund	798,600
Regional Recovery Fund	716,624
Regional Skills Fund	112,158
Regional Tourism Infrastructure Fund	2,145,000
Regional Tourism Infrastructure Projects	3,914,697
Regional Tourism Investment Fund	12,691,463
reNEW Regenerative Medicine Facility	1,100,000

Restoration Communications Support	22,000	Together More Active	7,101,140
Ride2School Program	700,000	Tourism Infrastructure Program	5,027,000
RMIT Vietnam 20 Year Anniversary	1,100	Transforming Traceability Program	150,000
Roadside Weeds and Pests Program	2,701,000	VICSWIM Summer Kidz	400,000
RRV Projects	165,000	VICSWIM Workforce Support	10,000
Rural Councils Transformation Program	4,180,000	Victoria 2026 Commonwealth Games	13,905,000
Rural Financial Counselling Service	813,723	Victoria-Jiangsu Technology and Innovation R&D	99,000
Rural Roads Support Package	385,000	Victorian Aboriginal and Local Government Strategy	154,000
Safe Building Ventilation Program	5,500	Victorian Country Market Program	32,450
Seasonal Workforce Accommodation Program	45,990	Victorian Forestry Plan	2,806,574
Shooting Sports Facilities Program	2,600,162	Victorian Grown	510,000
Significant Sporting Events Program	4,738,500	Victorian Independent Producers Initiative	154,000
SKILLED Intern Training Program	280,500	Victorian Innovation Awards 2022	993,300
Small and Medium Events Program	1,341,789	Victorian Jobs and Investment Fund	8,702,196
Small Business Specialist Advice Pathways	4,516,000	Victorian Land Systems Fund	67,945
Small-Scale and Craft Program	387,795	Victorian Medical Research Acceleration Fund	880,000
Smart Enough Factory Digital Uplift Program	287,834	Victoria's Fruit Fly Strategy	646,894
Smarter Safer Farms	100,000	Victoria's Technology Plan for the Future – Biotechnology	220,000
Social Enterprise Strategy	912,348	Wangaratta Digital Hub	88,000
SPE Bushfire Recovery	550,000	Wildlife Health Australia Subscription	147,490
Sponsorship – NBAA Northlink	22,000	Wine Grape Smoke Program	300,000
Sporting Club Grants Program	2,076,669	Wine to the World	825,000
State Facilities & Major Projects	290,882,000	Women's Research Institute	99,016
State-Wide Dining and Entertainment Program	21,800,000	Working for Victoria Fund ²	(542,538)
STEM Awareness and Engagement Program	33,000	World Game Facilities Fund	2,643,083
Strengthening Victoria's Biosecurity System	135,000	Young Farmer Scholarship	32,475
Stronger Regional Communities Plan	55,170	Youth Employment Scheme	1,144,354
Study Melbourne Inclusion Program	931,970	Yuma Yirramboi Program	7,889,115
Suburban Revitalisation	22,470,949		
Supporting medical research to protect Victorians and grow jobs for the future	13,013,001		
Taking Action Through Community Sport to Prevent Violence Against Women Grants	1,681,545		
Target Minerals Exploration Initiative	269,700		
The Alice Anderson Fund	4,400,000		
The Quill Awards	12,000		
The Sustainable Hunting Action Plan	395,728		
		Grand Total	1,352,363,985

1. Excludes grants payable but not disbursed as at 30 June 2023

2. Credit balances represent refunds received during FY 2022–23 after program was finalised and completed.

Appendix 14: Ministerial Statements of Expectations

Ministers may issue Statements of Expectations (SoEs) to departmental regulators that relate to performance and improvement. The department is required to respond to those SoEs and to report their performance accordingly.

Responses and performance reports relating to current SoEs are available on the department's website: djsir.vic.gov.au

Appendix 15: Additional departmental information available on request

In compliance with the requirements of the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance, details in respect of the items listed below have been retained by the department and are available on request, subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*:

- Statement that declarations of pecuniary interests have been duly completed by all relevant officers of the department
- Details of shares held by a senior officer as nominee or held beneficially in a statutory authority or subsidiary
- Details of publications produced by the department about the department, and how these can be obtained
- Details of changes in prices, fees, charges, rates and levies charged by the department

- Details of any major external reviews carried out on the department
- Details of major research and development activities undertaken by the department
- Details of overseas visits undertaken including a summary of the objectives and outcomes of each visit
- Details of major promotional, public relations and marketing activities undertaken by the department to develop community awareness of the department and its services
- List of major committees sponsored by the department, the purposes of each committee and the extent to which the purposes have been achieved
- Details of all consultancies and contractors.

The information is available on request from:

Freedom of Information Manager
Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions

GPO 4509 Melbourne VIC 3001

Telephone (03) 9208 3112

Email foi@ecodev.vic.gov.au

Additional information included in annual report

Details in respect of the following items have been included in this report, on the pages indicated below:

- Details of assessments and measures undertaken to improve the occupational health and safety of employees (on page 272).
- General statement on industrial relations within the department and details of time lost through industrial accidents and disputes (on page 276).

Appendix 16: Acronyms

AAM	Advanced Air Mobility	CEWCBF	Clean Economy Workforce Capacity Building Fund
AAS	Australian Accounting Standards	CHI	Chisholm Institute
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board	CHICC	Victorian Connected Health Innovation and Commercialisation Centre
ABN	Australian Business Number	CIC	Commercial-in-Confidence
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	CoGB	City of Greater Bendigo
ACM	Arts Centre Melbourne	COS	Complete Office Supplies
ACFE	Adult Community and Further Education	CO2CRC	Carbon Dioxide Cooperative Research Centre
ACMI	Australian Centre for the Moving Image	CPSU	Community and Public Sector Union
AED	Aboriginal Economic Development	CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
AEE	Annualised Employee Equivalent	CSO	Community Service Obligation
AFL	Australian Football League	CSVE	Creative, Sport and Visitor Economy
AFLW	Australian Football League Women	CWS Act	<i>Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005</i> (Vic)
AIIA	Australian Information Industry Association	DCR	Disability Confident Recruiter
AMAF	Asset Management Accountability Framework	DCV	Defence Council Victoria
AND	Australian Network on Disability	DE	Department of Education
APRETC	Asia Pacific Renewable Energy Training Centre	DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework	DFFH	Department of Families, Fairness and Housing
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee	DGS	Department of Government Services
ARCDS	Aboriginal Recruitment and Career Development Strategy	DH	Department of Health
ASN	Aboriginal Staff Network	DIF	Digital Innovation Futures
ATNAB	Additions to the Net Assets Base	DJCS	Department of Justice and Community Safety
ATO	Australian Taxation Office	DJPR	Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions
BADAC	Ballarat and District Aboriginal Co-operative	DJSIR	Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions
BAU	Business as Usual	DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
BHI	Box Hill Institute	DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
BKI	Bendigo Kangan Institute	DTP	Department of Transport and Planning
BP3	Budget Paper No. 3 <i>Service Delivery</i>	DWGs	Designated Workgroups
BP4	Budget Paper No. 4 <i>State Capital Program</i>	EAP	Employee Assistance Program
BP5	Budget Paper No. 5 <i>Statement of Finances</i>	EB	Executive Board
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse	EIAF	Equity Investment Attraction Fund
CBD	Central Business District	ELICOS	English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage		
CCYP	Commission for Children and Young People		
CEO	Chief Executive Officer		

EMS	Emergency Management System
EO	Executive Officer
EOI	Expression of Interest
EOL	End of life (solar panel)
ESS	Employee Self-Service System
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIFA	Federation Internationale de Football Association
FMA	<i>Financial Management Act 1994 (Vic)</i>
FOI	Freedom of Information
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Vic)</i>
FRA	Financial Risk Assessments
FRD	Financial Reporting Direction
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GEN	Global Education Network
GENE	Gender Equality Network for Everyone
GOTAFE	Goulburn Ovens Institute of TAFE
GSP	Gross State Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GTLC	Gippsland Trade and Labour Council
GTOs	Government Training Organisations
GVA	Gross value added
HSR	Health and Safety Representative
IBAC	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
ICN	Industry Capability Network
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IERF	International Education Resilience Fund
IEWT	Inclusive employment and workforce transition
IRPs	Issue Resolution Procedures
IT	Information Technology
IVS	International Visitor Survey
IWD	International Women's Day
KMP	Key Management Personnel
LED	Light-emitting diode

LETS	Local Employment Transition Service
LGA	Local Government Area
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and gender diverse, Intersex, Queer and questioning
LIDP	Local Industry Development Plan
LSL	Long Service Leave
LVA	Latrobe Valley Authority
MAPCo	Melbourne Arts Precinct Corporation
MCC	Melbourne Convention Centre
MCCD	Melbourne Convention Centre Development
MCEC	Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre
MCET	Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Trust
MoG	Machinery of government (changes)
MPSG	Major Project Skills Guarantee
mRNA	Messenger Ribonucleic Acid
NABERS	National Australian Built Environment Rating System
NGV	National Gallery of Victoria
NLA	Net Lettable Area
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
Non-BAU	Non-business as Usual
NRS	National Redress Scheme
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
OCSAT	Online Core Skills Assessment Tool
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
OWSR	Office for Women in Sport and Recreation
PAA	<i>Public Administration Act 2004 (Vic)</i>
PHEV	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle
PMF	Performance Management Framework
PMS	People Matter Survey
POBOS	Payments on behalf of the State
PPE	Property, plant and equipment
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRODA	Provider Digital Access
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RASV	Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria Limited
RCS	Reportable Conduct Scheme

R&D	Research and Development	TEI	Total Estimated Investment
RDV	Regional Development Victoria	VAGO	Victorian Auditor-General's Office
RFI	Request(s) for Information	VDC	VET Development Centre
RJIF	Regional Jobs and Infrastructure Fund	VEPs	Visitor Economy Partnerships
RMF	Resource Management Framework	VET	Vocational Education and Training
RoU	Right-of-Use Assets	VFA	Victorian Fisheries Authority
RRV	Rural and Regional Victoria	VGBO	Victorian Government Business Offices
RSTF	Regional and Specialist Training Fund	VGf	Venture Growth Fund
RTOS	Registered Training Organisations	VGTI	Victorian Government Trade and Investment
RTW	Return to Work	VGv	Valuer-General Victoria
RTIF	Regional Tourism Infrastructure Fund	VHESIF	Victorian Higher Education State Investment Fund
RAC	Rural Assistance Commissioner	Vic2026	Victoria 2026 Pty Ltd
SCAs	Service Concession Arrangements	VIPP	Victorian Industry Participation Policy
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas	VIS	Victorian Institute of Sport
SES	Senior Executive Service	VMC	Victorian Management Centre
SGIL	Smart Geothermal Industrial Loop	VMH	Victorian Medtech Skills and Devices Hub
SIMS	Safety Incident Management System	VPS	Victorian Public Sector
SMEs	Small and medium enterprises	VSA	Victorian Skills Authority
SoE	Statement of Expectations	VSLR	VET Shared Learning Resources
SPF	Social Procurement Framework	VPSC	Victorian Public Sector Commission
SRV	Sport and Recreation Victoria	VSBC	Victorian Small Business Commission
SSP	Shared Services Provider	VWA	Victorian Workcover Authority
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	WAI	William Angliss Institute
STSA	State Tourism Satellite Account	WoVG	Whole-of-Victorian-Government
SuniTAFE	Sunraysia Institute of TAFE	WSSF	Workforce Skill Set Fund
SWTAFE	South West Institute of TAFE	WTIF	Workforce Training and Innovation Fund
TAFE	Technical and Further Education		

Appendix 17: Disclosure Index

The DJSIR annual report is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislation and pronouncements. This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of the department's compliance with statutory disclosure requirements.

Legislation	Requirement	Page reference
Standing Directions and Financial Reporting Directions		
Report of operations		
Charter and purpose		
FRD 22	Manner of establishment and the relevant Ministers	4, 10
FRD 22	Purpose, functions, powers and duties	4
FRD 8	Departmental objectives, indicators and outputs	184
FRD 22	Key initiatives and projects	17-39
FRD 22	Nature and range of services provided	14-16
Management and Structure		
FRD 22	Organisational Structure	8
Financial and Other Information		
FRD 8	Performance against output performance measures	193-246
FRD 8	Budget portfolio outcomes	251
FRD 10	Disclosure index	321
FRD 12	Disclosure of major contracts	304
FRD 15	Executive disclosures	286-289
FRD 22	Employment and conduct principles	268
FRD 22	Occupational health and safety policy	272
FRD 22	Summary of the financial results for the year	47
FRD 22	Significant changes in financial position during the year	252
FRD 22	Major changes or factors affecting performance	194
FRD 22	Subsequent events	7, 183
FRD 22	Application and operation of <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	306
FRD 22	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of <i>Building Act 1993</i>	307
FRD 22	Statement on National Competition Policy	307
FRD 22	Application and operation of the <i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012</i>	309
FRD 22	Application and operation of the <i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i>	276
FRD 22	Details of consultancies over \$10,000	304
FRD 22	Details of consultancies under \$10,000	304

Legislation	Requirement	Page reference
FRD 22	Disclosure of government advertising expenditure	302
FRD 22	Disclosure of ICT expenditure	305
FRD 22	Statement of availability of other information	317
FRD 22	Disclosure of emergency procurement	311
FRD 24	Environmental reporting	292
FRD 25	Local Jobs First	301
FRD 29	Workforce Data disclosures	268
SD 5.2	Specific requirements under Standing Direction 5.2	3-39

Compliance attestation and declaration

SD 5.4.1	Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Direction	309
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in report of operations	3

Financial Statements

Declaration

SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	46
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Other requirements under Standing Directions 5.2

SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	52
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Standing Directions	52
SD 5.2.1(b)	Compliance with Model Financial Report	190

Other disclosures as required by FRDs in notes to the financial statements (a)

FRD 9	Departmental Disclosure of Administered Assets and Liabilities by Activity	96
FRD 11	Disclosure of Ex gratia Expenses	171
FRD 13	Disclosure of Parliamentary Appropriations	56
FRD 21	Disclosures of Responsible Persons, Executive Officers and Other Personnel (Contractors with Significant Management Responsibilities) in the Financial Report	176
FRD 103	Non-Financial Physical Assets	161
FRD 110	Cash Flow Statements	49
FRD 112	Defined Benefit Superannuation Obligations	67
FRD 114	Financial Instruments – general government entities and public non-financial corporations	147

Note:

a. References to FRDs have been removed from the Disclosure Index if the specific FRDs do not contain requirements that are in the nature of disclosure.

Legislation	Page reference
<i>Building Act 1993</i>	307
<i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i>	276
<i>Disability Act 2006</i>	269
<i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>	3
<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	306
<i>Local Jobs First Act 2003</i>	301
<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012</i>	309



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