



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Department of
**Jobs, Tourism, Science
and Innovation**

Annual Report **2022-23**



Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation acknowledges the Traditional Custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community. We pay our respects to all members of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and their cultures, and to Elders past, present, and emerging.

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Cover image: Ningaloo Reef, Exmouth. Credit: Tourism Western Australia.
This page: Turquoise Bay, Exmouth. Credit: Tourism Western Australia.

Contents

Overview	5	Disclosures and legal compliance	35
Message from the Director General	5	Independent Auditor's report	35
Our highlights of 2022-23	10	Certification of Financial Statements	41
Agency performance	14	Notes to the financial statements	48
Report on operations	14	Certification of Key Performance Indicators	93
Jobs for today and tomorrow	22	Performance overview	94
Western Australia's unique assets are recognised on the world stage	26	Ministerial directions	100
A world-class innovation ecosystem	29	Government policy requirements	100
Actual results versus budget targets	33	Other legal requirements	101
Key performance indicators	34	Appendix 1	108
		Legislation and changes to legislation	108

Statement of Compliance

For year ended 30 June 2023

HON ROGER COOK MLA

PREMIER; MINISTER FOR STATE AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT, JOBS AND TRADE; PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT; FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

In accordance with Section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, it is my pleasure to submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation for the reporting period ended 30 June 2023.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

The financial statements comply with the Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.



Alistair Jones

A/Director General

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

31 August 2023

Overview

Message from the Director General



It has been more than a year since Western Australia's borders reopened to the world.

The Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (JTSI) has continued to support a range of initiatives to create a more diverse economy for Western Australians.

JTSI is at the core of the Western Australian Government's economic development agenda. In April 2023, we supported the government's launch of the Future State: Accelerating Diversify WA (Future State) strategy.

Building on the Diversify WA economic framework, Future State focuses on the most significant opportunities to drive international investment to support Western Australia's economy.

During the past year, as part of the \$195 million Reconnect WA program, JTSI has delivered a clear message that Western Australia is open for business. Our people supported ministers as they once again ventured beyond our borders to promote Western Australia on the global stage, helping to coordinate 19 missions to 19 countries. We welcomed visiting delegations as they arrived to seal new trade agreements. Importantly, we also reconnected with close partners and reinforced relationships spanning decades.

Our teams administered grants as part of the Investment Attraction Fund (IAF), a Western Australian Government initiative to bring further investment and jobs to the State. JTSI has worked closely with industry to deliver Western Australia's economic agenda. Our agency has found new ways to partner in the growth of new industries as we drive the importance of science, innovation and technology.

In 2022, we launched our Innovation Strategy. This 10-year plan provides a vision for Western Australia that sets out clear goals from which to steer and prioritise efforts and benchmark our performance, establishing the State as a global hub of invention, investment, innovation and impact.

We continue to strengthen Western Australia's global credentials as a stable and secure destination, with particular focus on sovereign capability in our supply chains as we broaden the State's manufacturing capacity. Supporting this, the \$15 million Local Manufacturing Investment Fund (LMIF) was established to help build local capability and capacity to manufacture iron ore railcar wagons.

Climate change and decarbonisation are global issues and JTSI has responded by setting up a Green Energy Major Projects division in 2023 to support industry and government initiatives. The new division provides a first point of contact to help steer projects and investors through government processes.

We established an Aboriginal Engagement and Economic Development Unit to boost Indigenous economic development outcomes. The new unit will also support the delivery of existing programs as a key element of our 2022–2024 Business Plan.

Our focus remains clear. We are the lead agency in delivering a more diversified economy which makes Western Australia a more attractive place to invest, study, work, live and visit.

JTSI supported Tourism Western Australia in establishing the State as an international destination for major events. Some of the world's most famous artists performed in front of Western Australian audiences, and world-class sporting events were also held here.

In April this year, tens of thousands of people from around the world travelled to Exmouth to witness the Total Solar Eclipse. The event attracted international media coverage and showed the world the best of what Western Australia offers as a unique tourist destination. The Western Australian Government provided \$22 million in funding for the project and JTSI led 14 government agencies delivering the event, with communities across the region enjoying legacy benefits from this investment.

International education is a priority sector under Diversify WA, the State's economic development blueprint to create new industries and jobs. We provided support to international students, helping to deliver higher student enrolments in the first half of 2023.

JTSI continues to deliver projects that create a more diverse economy for Western Australia through the strengths of our partnerships and thanks to the talented people who remain committed to everything we do. This hard work and commitment is reflected in our many achievements, as we establish the State's place in the world and further diversify our economy, creating local jobs and opportunities for Western Australians.



Rebecca Brown PSM
Director General
Department of Jobs, Tourism,
Science and Innovation
27 July 2023

Our leadership



Rebecca Brown
Director General

Rebecca is Director General of JTSI and Chief Executive Officer of Tourism WA. Rebecca oversees the agency, working to enable diversification of the State's economy by growing local jobs, diversifying the State's industry base and export potential, and continuing to leverage the broader research, science and innovation community, to advance outcomes for Western Australia.



Linda Dawson
Deputy Director General
Industry, Science and Innovation

Linda oversees a team focused on supporting investment and development of new, emerging and established industries significant to State growth, diversifying the economy, building WA's science and technology capability, and ensuring the State has the leading infrastructure, research, workforce and networks needed to support industry, health, the environment and the community.



Phil Gorey
Deputy Director General
Resources and Project Facilitation

Phil and his team oversee the facilitation and development of State significant projects in areas ranging from the resources and oil and gas sector through to agriculture and tourism.



Simone Spencer
Deputy Director General
Strategy and International Engagement

Simone leads the Invest and Trade Western Australia global network, the State's 'front door' to doing business in WA, and is responsible for providing strategic policy advice to enhance WA's investment and trade conditions and economic diversification.



Carolyn Turnbull
Managing Director
Tourism Western Australia

Carolyn is responsible for the day-to-day operations of Tourism WA including the promotion of Western Australia as an incredible tourism destination, working with industry and government to improve access, accommodation and tourism experiences and delivering a world-class events calendar.

Our priorities



Credit: Tourism Western Australia

Our vision

A strong, diverse and sustainable economy that delivers local jobs and advances Western Australia as a global destination.

Our mission

To promote Western Australia and advance the diversification and growth of the State's economy.

Our strategic directions

A sustainable and diversified economy

Jobs for today and tomorrow

Western Australia's unique assets are recognised on the world stage

A world class innovation ecosystem

Our values

Foster strong relationships

We build and nurture meaningful connections as our collective effort creates positive change.

Make a positive difference

We act with purpose and make things happen to deliver the right outcomes for Western Australia.

Act with integrity

We build trust by infusing every action with honesty, fairness and respect.

Embrace diversity

We seek out and leverage diverse thinking, talents and ideas so we can be better and stronger.

Our highlights of 2022-23

01.

Supported the WA Government's launch of the **Future State: Accelerating Diversify WA** strategy, to accelerate economic diversification.

02.

Played a key role in helping to meet all 4 targets for 2022 in the WA Government's **WA Renewable Hydrogen** Strategy, launched in 2019.

03.

Supported the WA Government's identification of 3 target industries to transform the Western Trade Coast into a **Global Advanced Industries Hub**, informing the Economic Development Framework to guide the region's future growth.



Merredin Collgar Wind Farm, Merredin. JTSI's Green Energy Major Projects division will facilitate the development of new energy projects to reduce WA's carbon footprint, including renewable energy generation, green hydrogen projects and energy storage facilities. Credit: Tourism Western Australia.

04.

Established a **Green Energy Major Projects** division, facilitating development of green energy and enabling industries in WA to support the whole-of-government Green Energy Approvals Initiative.

05.

Administered the **Local Manufacturing Investment Fund**, supporting the manufacture, maintenance and servicing of iron ore railcar wagons in WA.

06.

Coordinated **19 overseas missions** to 19 countries as part of the \$195M Reconnect WA program to attract investment, skilled workers, international students and tourists to WA.

07.

Led a review of the WA Government Intellectual Property (IP) Policy, resulting in **the release of the new IP Policy in 2022-23, supporting the WA Innovation Strategy and encouraging innovation opportunities across WA.**

Our highlights of 2022-23

08.

Promoted the **new Invest and Trade WA office** in Austin, Texas, in the US, to open in early 2024, to attract investment and trade.

09.

Supported the WA Government to achieve **higher international student enrolments** in the first half of 2023, through marketing campaigns, funding agreements and support programs to international students.

10.

Supported access to \$7 billion of Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility funding for projects with potential to create **regional employment and Aboriginal community development** – projects included a rare earths mine and proposed plant and a proposed ammonia production facility.

11.

Established an **Aboriginal Engagement and Economic Development Unit** to unlock new opportunities to boost Aboriginal economic development outcomes and support the delivery of existing programs.

12.

Supported the launch of the **Western Australian Innovation Strategy** – a vision for WA to become a global hub of invention, investment, innovation and impact.

13.

Facilitated setting-up the first 3 early-stage venture capital limited partnership funds in WA – through the **WA Venture Support (WAVES)** program – committed to investing most of their funds in WA startups and early-stage enterprises.

14.

Led the development of Strategic Industrial Areas (SIAs), including supporting applications for land allocations, with the WA Government's Industrial Lands Panel **approving more SIA land allocations than in the previous 14 years.**



Murujuga, Pilbara. JTSI oversaw the transfer of undeveloped industrial sites in the Burrup SIA into the Murujuga National Park. Credit: Tourism Western Australia.

Our highlights of 2022-23

15.

Led the delivery of 3 strategic State submissions to reshape the national Defence and Defence Industry Strategy, which informed the Defence Strategic Review, **promoting an increased investment in WA.**



Rendering for the proposed rare earths refinery. Credit: Iluka Resources Ltd.

16.

Provided a resources company with early 'in-principle' support to secure Australian Government funding for the construction and operation of a **rare earths refinery**; and facilitated the company's regulatory and State Agreement approvals.

17.

Administered the **\$200 million Collie Industrial Transition Fund** – with the first allocation of funding to one firm to establish a pilot plant to produce zero carbon magnesium in the Collie Light Industrial Area – and the **\$18 million Collie Futures Industry and Development Fund** to co-fund the development of initiatives covering industrial projects, training and tourism.

18.

Launched the first round of a **grant program to support businesses** with a demonstrated reliance on native forestry to remain open, diversify, expand or start a new business. As a result, **\$7 million was approved for distribution across 21 small businesses.**

19.

Led 14 government agencies in delivering a truly global event to WA, when **tens of thousands of visitors from around the world travelled to Exmouth to witness the Total Solar Eclipse.** Communities across the region benefited from \$22 million government funding for the event through a number of legacy projects improving everything from roads, infrastructure, facilities and even mobile phone reception in remote areas.

20.

Supported the Space Automation, AI and Robotics Control Complex (SpAARC) in its successful funding submission to the Australian Space Agency, leading to a **\$3.5 million co-investment from the WA Government to help establish SpAARC.**

Image on right: Exmouth Town Beach before the drone show held after the eclipse, as part of the Dark Sky Festival.



Agency performance

Report on operations

On behalf of the WA Government, our agency is responsible for delivering initiatives to promote Western Australia, diversifying the economy, supporting local industry and creating jobs.

We continue to promote WA nationally and internationally to increase trade opportunities, attract investment, students and visitors and position the State as a destination of choice.

Our global network of international offices is grouped into 6 regional hubs: **ASEAN, China, India-Gulf, North East Asia, the United Kingdom/Europe, and the Americas**. This places WA in a strong position to foster new investment and trade opportunities in a diverse range of markets and industries.

JTSI's work supports Diversify WA, which focuses on 8 priority economic sectors: energy; tourism, events and creative industries; international education; defence industries; mining and mining equipment, technology and services; space industries; health and medical life sciences; and primary industries.

In 2023, we also supported the WA Government's launch of Future State: Accelerating Diversify WA (Future State).

In addition, we established a Green Energy Major Projects division to facilitate the development of green energy. This new division will help enable industries in WA and support the whole-of-government Green Energy Approvals Initiative.

A sustainable and diversified economy

Our key focus is to leverage our competitive strengths to support the long-term success of WA industries in a diversified economy to create local jobs and opportunities. To do this, we are working to advance and capitalise on industry innovation and capability to deliver a sustainable future. We are supporting existing industry to grow and diversify while nurturing emerging industries. JTSI is also fostering the participation of WA businesses in supply chains.

Future State: Accelerating Diversify WA

In 2023, we supported the WA Government's launch of Future State: Accelerating Diversify WA (Future State). Future State articulates a targeted, export-focused approach to building a smarter, more sustainable and diversified economy of the future.

Future State identifies 9 targeted opportunities to accelerate the diversification of the WA economy:

- » Production and scaling of renewable hydrogen
- » Advanced critical minerals processing
- » Manufacture of medical products and digital health devices
- » Decommissioning of oil and gas infrastructure
- » Naval shipbuilding, sustainment and maintenance
- » Development of regional tourism destinations

- » Manufacture, utilisation and maintenance of space and cross-sector technologies
- » Development of new carbon capture, utilisation and storage projects
- » Value-added food and beverage production

Future State also focuses on key enablers needed to unlock economic development across sectors. These include a skilled and productive workforce, advanced manufacturing capabilities, science, innovation and technology, and environmental, social and governance frameworks.



Wind turbines producing energy on WA's south coast. Credit: Tourism Western Australia.

Boost to health and medical life sciences

The WA health and medical life sciences sector has experienced significant growth in recent years, creating high-value jobs and diversifying our economy.

In 2022–23, a new Life Sciences directorate was established at JTSI as part of the WA Government's \$8.65 million commitment to deliver on the actions outlined in the Health and Medical Life Sciences Industry Strategy.

JTSI also led national and international missions to promote WA companies. For example, attending AusMedtech 2023 in Adelaide, where Minister for Medical Research Stephen Dawson was joined by WA medtech companies.

JTSI launched a new round of the Local Capability Fund for small and medium-sized enterprises in the sector, with 7 WA companies awarded grants of \$20,000.

The grants supported the companies to gain accreditations with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), often required to supply products to Australian and international markets.

JTSI also initiated the Market Access Grant Scheme, with 17 companies in the sector supported with grants of up to \$5,000 in 2022–23, to attend industry events.

In addition, 6 start-ups and small businesses from the sector received Innovation Booster Grants of up to \$40,000 to turn ideas into commercial reality.

Health and medical life sciences industry on show

JTSI supported AusBiotech 2022, Australia's largest life sciences conference, which brought researchers and global investors together.

The WA Government committed \$450,000 to bring the event to Perth for the first time in 15 years.

It was a chance to showcase WA's strengths in life sciences to more than 1,200 national and international visitors, and launch a prospectus promoting investment opportunities in WA.

AusBioInvest 2022, Australia's premier life sciences investment conference, was part of the event.



Minister for Science; Medical Research, Stephen Dawson (centre) and JTSI Deputy Director General Industry, Science and Innovation, Linda Dawson (third from left), and Team WA at the JTSI stand at AusBiotech 2022.

Aboriginal economic development

We established an Aboriginal Engagement and Economic Development Unit to unlock new opportunities to boost Aboriginal economic development outcomes.

We will continue to focus on Aboriginal empowerment and opportunity with support from our new unit, which will also assist in delivering existing programs.

In 2022–23, we also created an Aboriginal Economic Development Advisory Board, which had its first meeting this financial year.

Establishing the Board will help us meet the objectives of the State's Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy and the Closing the Gap reforms.

It also aligns with the strategic directions in JTSI's 2021–2025 Strategic Plan and the objectives in our Business Plan.

In addition, we launched our Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan, which gives us the opportunity, through each business area, to engage with

and support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

This plan will ensure that our ongoing commitment to reconciliation becomes embedded in our core business and is embraced by all employees.

Supporting our defence industry

JTSI is responsible for growing the defence industry sector, a priority sector under Diversify WA.

In 2022–23, we supported the WA defence industry at national expositions, where small to medium enterprises could promote their capabilities to potential clients.

We organised the 2022 Indian Ocean Defence & Security Conference at Perth's Optus Stadium, which had an estimated economic impact of \$2.7 million.

The event facilitated and promoted defence and security collaboration, while highlighting WA's pivotal position in the Indian Ocean region.



Minister for Defence Industry Paul Papalia with Team WA at JTSI's Defence West booth at the Land Forces show in Brisbane.

In 2023, we supported 47 WA businesses at 2 major expositions. These included, for the first time, the AVALON 2023 Australian International Airshow Aerospace and Defence Exposition in Victoria. The other was the Land Forces International Land Defence Exposition in Brisbane.

At AVALON, WA companies announced major contracts with defence industry prime contractors.



Minister for International Education David Templeman talks to international students at an event at StudyPerth, an organisation that promotes the benefits of studying in WA. Credit: StudyPerth.

Recovery of the international education sector

We supported the WA Government to achieve substantial growth in international student enrolments in the first half of 2023.

International education was one of Diversify WA's priority sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, but is now well on the road to recovery, following support efforts by the WA Government.

In 2022–23, we developed and delivered 10 programs and implemented 2 new funding agreements for partner organisations to support the recovery.

JTSI provided payments to international students through 3 rounds of support programs, to assist with accommodation and course costs.

We ran dedicated marketing campaigns and enhanced the destination page on likenoother.wa.gov.au to drive awareness of WA as a study destination in priority markets.

Evidence from the most recent campaign suggested that awareness is increasing, with education agents in priority markets indicating students and parents are now specifically asking about WA.

We also completed missions focused on international education to India, Bangladesh and Bhutan. To add to this, promoting WA as an ideal study destination has been a key theme of all missions into our priority

markets, including Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia and the UK.

In 2022–23, student enrolments and commencements in WA institutions had the greatest growth rates in Australia since 2019.

Developing Strategic Industrial Areas

The WA Government's Industrial Lands Panel approved more allocations in Strategic Industrial Areas (SIAs) this year than in the previous 14 years, due to high demand for investment-ready land.

SIAs are designed for investment in downstream processing and other industrial activities. Recent high demand for land in SIAs is due to combined factors including the growing diversification and decarbonisation of the resources sector.

In 2022–23, we worked closely with DevelopmentWA, the State's land development agency, to progress land allocation requests across SIAs in WA.

We supported proponents in industries including battery technologies, ammonia, methanol and hydrogen production, renewable power generation and iron ore and lithium processing.

In the Mid West, the allocation of land in the Oakajee SIA to multiple companies was a milestone towards the development of the Mid West Hydrogen Hub.

In the Goldfields–Esperance, land was allocated to the first proponent in the Mungari SIA. In the Perth metropolitan region, 3 proponents were allocated land in the Kwinana–Rockingham SIA. In the Pilbara, 12 proponents were allocated land across 3 SIAs.

Undeveloped industrial sites in the Burrup SIA are being transferred into the Murujuga National Park in recognition of the cultural heritage and environmental values of Murujuga.

In 2022–23, we oversaw the transfer of a number of sites into the national park. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage completed the work under the *Land Administration Act 1997*.

Developing the critical minerals industry

A resources company received a \$1.2 billion Australian Government grant to help fund the construction and operation of a rare earths refinery at Eneabba.

We provided early in-principle support to assist in securing funding, and we continue to work with the business to facilitate its regulatory and State Agreement approvals.

The refinery will have capacity to process 17,500 tonnes of high-value separated rare-earth oxides annually, and facilities to process local and third-party supplied feedstock.

Refined elements are critical to technologies including electric vehicles, clean energy generation, advanced electronics, and applications in the medical and defence fields.

The project aligns with the objectives of Western Australia's Future Battery and Critical Minerals Industries

Strategy and is expected to create about 300 jobs during construction and 270 jobs once operational.

Also in 2022–23, the WA Government's Industrial Lands Panel approved an application for land in the Kwinana–Rockingham Strategic Industrial Area (SIA) for the purposes of producing precursor cathode active material (PCAM).

About 30 hectares was allocated to a resources company and its partners for an integrated battery material facility that will produce high-value nickel dominant PCAM.

JTSI has input in progressing land allocation requests across SIAs in WA.



Rendering for the proposed rare earths refinery. Credit: Iluka Resources Ltd



WA's first hydrogen refuelling station, a joint project between two companies, developed and operating at Jandakot, with support from the WA Government's Renewable Hydrogen Fund. Credit: ATCO.

Developing the hydrogen industry

JTSI played a key role in helping to meet all 4 targets for 2022 in the WA Renewable Hydrogen Strategy, launched in 2019.

We worked with other relevant WA Government agencies and industry to achieve this. The targets met were:

- » Approval of a project to export renewable hydrogen from WA
- » Renewable hydrogen is being used in one remote location in WA
- » Renewable hydrogen is distributed in a WA gas network
- » A refuelling facility for hydrogen vehicles is available in WA

We released the WA Renewable Hydrogen Strategy Mission Update 2022, highlighting our intended steps to refresh the strategy, to continue to meet industry's expectation and establish the key enablers to deliver tangible outcomes.

The Mission Update set the scene for the WA Government to consider better alignment with the State's comparative advantages to:

- » Accelerate the decarbonisation of hard-to-abate sectors
- » Align with mineral resource opportunities in WA
- » Deliver local upstream and downstream manufacturing opportunities, including green iron and steel, electrolysers and wind turbine components
- » Support international partners in their decarbonisation journey

We will continue to work with industry and other key government agencies to refresh the strategy, to help position WA as a leading renewable hydrogen producer, user and exporter.

Green energy division

We have established a Green Energy Major Projects division to facilitate the development of green energy and enabling industries in WA.

The new division will play a key role in the Green Energy Approvals Initiative, a whole-of-government project. The initiative was set up to accelerate the green energy transition and firmly establish WA as a vital link in the global green energy supply chain.

Our new division will start by facilitating:

- » Conventional renewable energy generation (wind, solar, wave)
- » Renewable hydrogen production and use
- » Lithium mining operations
- » Critical minerals processing operations
- » Construction, manufacturing and recycling of renewable energy products
- » Energy storage

Transforming the Western Trade Coast

We are delivering the WA Government's commitment to transform the Western Trade Coast (WTC) into a Global Advanced Industries Hub (GAIH).

We are working to coordinate and maximise opportunities and help to alleviate the constraints faced by industry.

WTC, in Perth's southern metropolitan area, includes the Australian Marine Complex in Henderson, the Kwinana Industrial Area, Rockingham Industry Zone and Latitude 32.

Transforming it into a GAIH is a cross-government initiative to support the growth of advanced industries and position the region as a hub for innovation and economic development.

In 2022–23, we published a report together with an online interactive mapping tool, highlighting the industry profile and economic contribution of industries in the WTC.



Industry operating at the Western Trade Coast.
Credit: BHP Nickel West.

This informed the WA Government's decision to target 3 industries to achieve the transformation:

- » Renewable hydrogen
- » Future facing minerals processing
- » Ship building and sustainment

The identification of target industries enables us to focus our resources in developing coordinated infrastructure and workforce strategies, in partnership with the 3 tiers of government, industry and the local community.

These strategies will form part of an economic development framework to guide the region's growth for years to come.



Above: The State War Memorial at Kings Park and Botanic Garden, with the Perth skyline in the background.

Supporting WA Veterans

Local organisations supporting veterans and their families received almost \$1.3 million in grants through the 2022 ANZAC Day Trust Grants Program.

JTSI administered the grants, which are provided by the Anzac Day Trust, a body corporate under the *Anzac Day Act 1960*.

With the WA Government committed

to assisting veterans to transition back into civilian life, the annual program provides funding to ex-service organisations to provide support.

The 2022 grants were shared by 12 organisations. They were awarded for a range of programs, including providing accommodation and support services for WA veterans suffering homelessness, and employment services.

Jobs for today and tomorrow

Our department is focused on developing jobs for the future, developing new sectors and creating local jobs for Western Australians.

Local jobs and opportunities

JTSI worked with suppliers and other WA Government agencies to facilitate the application of the *WA Jobs Act 2017* (the Act), the WA Industry Participation Strategy (WAIPS) and the Buy Local Policy.

The Act represents a more cohesive approach for purchasing, simplifying the opportunity for businesses to supply to the government.

In 2022–23, JTSI received 259 participation plans outlining the commitment of contractors to local sourcing, workforce skilling and using WA content.

It is estimated procurement under the Act and WAIPS resulted in the support of almost 15,000 jobs in WA, 1,660 apprenticeships and traineeships, and the use of more than 83% local content.

Recommendations were submitted after the 5-year independent review of the Act and WAIPS, with a WA Government response expected soon.

The Buy Local Policy emphasises regional supply, and JTSI developed 5 Implementation Agreements with other government agencies in 2022–23, making a total of 40.



Credit: Tourism Western Australia.

JTSI also worked with the Regional Chambers of Commerce WA to hold 19 regional forums to communicate policy requirements in providing opportunity to local businesses.

This program was supplemented by regional workshops on how to sell to governments.

Investment Attraction Fund

JTSI administered grants as part of the Investment Attraction Fund (IAF), a WA Government initiative to bring further investment and jobs to WA.

In 2022–23, in the first round of the IAF, a grant of \$5 million was awarded to develop Geraldton’s West End Precinct. The precinct will be a multifaceted attraction allowing tourists to experience the best of the Mid West.

Also approved in the IAF’s first round was a \$2 million grant to a WA-based solar-integrated glazing company to support manufacturing of key components in WA.



Then Deputy Premier; Minister for State Development, Jobs and Trade, Roger Cook, signing the funding agreement with executives from the solar-integrated glazing company.

Advancing manufacturing in WA

JTSI is supporting the WA Government's commitment to revive WA's manufacturing capabilities, focusing on the manufacturing of iron ore railcar wagons.

We worked with the major iron ore proponents, local suppliers,



industry associations and trade unions to identify and boost local involvement in this market sector.

To support this, the \$15 million Local Manufacturing Investment Fund (LMIF) was established to help build the local capability and capacity of successful applicants.

An independent consultant completed a feasibility study in September 2022. The study identified opportunities including producing small batch wagons and spare replacement parts and providing major servicing.

As a result, a WA supplier has entered into contracts to manufacture, maintain and service iron ore railcar wagons for Pilbara mining operations. The \$6.9 million LMIF funding will be part-used to establish a new facility in Karratha.

Premier Roger Cook visits the company contracted to manufacture, maintain and service iron ore railcar wagons for Pilbara mining operations.

Supporting Collie to transition to new industries

JTSI continues to support Collie's transition from coal-fired power generation into new industries and forms of energy generation.

JTSI is working with other agencies, the Shire of Collie and the community, alongside key unions and industry, to provide support.

Following the announced closure of Synergy's coal-fired power stations by 2030, the \$200 million Collie Industrial Transition Fund (CITF) was launched as part of a broader support package under the Collie Just Transition Plan.

JTSI administered the CITF, which opened to expressions of interest in November 2022, and received 40 enquiries and 9 applications in 2022–23. The first allocation of CITF funding was announced in 2023.

One firm was allocated \$5 million to support the establishment of a pilot plant in the Collie Light Industrial Area,



Then Premier Mark McGowan is joined by the Minister for Regional Development, Don Punch, and the Member for Collie-Preston, Jodie Hann, to announce the award of \$5 million from the CITF, with the CEO of the successful company, third from left.

commercialising CSIRO technology to produce zero carbon magnesium.

We also administer the \$18 million Collie Futures Industry and Development Fund (CFIDF), co-funding the development of several projects in 2022–23.

Supporting native forest regions

JTSI administered \$7 million in funding across the 21 businesses awarded grants to help stimulate and diversify the economy in WA’s native forest regions.

The grants were provided through the first round of the Small Business Development and Diversification program.

This funding supports businesses with a demonstrated reliance on native forestry to remain open, diversify, expand or start a new business.

These grants form part of the \$30 million Industry and Community Development Programs, which are the final pillar of the WA Government’s Native Forest Transition Plan (NFTP).

The NFTP supports workers, businesses and communities to transition out of native timber logging.



Minister for Forestry Jackie Jarvis (centre) with recipients of the first round of the Small Business Development and Diversification program grants.

Western Australia's unique assets are recognised on the world stage

Our lifestyle, cultural assets, unique biodiversity and superb natural assets make Western Australia an incredible destination to live, work, study and invest. JTSI continues to promote Western Australia, ensuring our unique assets are recognised around the globe.



Minister for Police; Defence Industry; Veterans Issues, Paul Papalia, addresses the crowd at an event in London.

A year of re-engagement

In a dynamic global re-engagement effort, we co-ordinated 19 overseas missions to 19 countries in 2022–23, as part of the \$195 million Reconnect WA program.

The missions were designed to attract investment, skilled workers, international students and tourists to WA, in line with Reconnect WA's goals.

Key outcomes included the opening of Invest and Trade WA (ITWA) offices in Chennai, India, and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. We also promoted the new Austin, Texas office in the US, to be operational from early 2024.

Hon Roger Cook MLA, then Deputy Premier and Minister for State Development; Jobs and Trade, visited Vietnam to open the new ITWA Office.

While there, he promoted the Premier's Scholarship and WACE Bursary to attract international students to WA. He also engaged with Vietnamese airline executives and representatives of the Ba Ria-Vung Tau Provincial Government.



Minister for Mines and Petroleum; Energy; Industrial Relations, Bill Johnston, promotes WA's critical minerals, battery and energy sectors at a networking event in South Korea.

In July 2022, Minister Cook led the State's largest ever mission to India, with the Hon David Templeman, Minister for Culture and the Arts; Sport and Recreation; International Education; Heritage.

The mission included more than 100 business delegates, mainly representing priority sectors under Diversify WA, including mining, international education, energy, primary industries and tourism, events and creative industries.

Other ministerial missions included:

- » A visit to Japan, South Korea and China by then Premier and Treasurer the Hon Mark McGowan MLA to reconnect with the State's key government and industry stakeholders. In Japan, he re-signed the WA–Hyogo Prefecture Sister State Agreement. The mission promoted investment in various sectors and focused on renewable energy, critical minerals, and downstream processing.
- » A mission to the UK and Ireland by the Hon Paul Papalia MLA, Minister for Police; Defence Industry; Veterans Issues, to promote the State's defence capabilities and attract skilled workers.
- » Missions to Europe and South Korea by the Hon Alannah MacTiernan MLC, then Minister for Hydrogen Industry, to promote WA's renewable hydrogen industry capabilities and attract international investment.



- » A visit to Canada, the US, South Korea and Japan by the Hon Bill Johnston MLA, Minister for Mines and Petroleum; Energy; Industrial Relations. Minister Johnston promoted the State's critical minerals, battery and energy sectors.

The July 2022 mission was the largest ever to visit India and was led by then Deputy Premier and Minister for State Development, Jobs and Trade, Roger Cook (centre left) with Minister for Culture and the Arts; Sport and Recreation; International Education; Heritage, David Templeman (centre right).

Total Solar Eclipse

In April 2023, JTSI led 14 agencies in delivering a major international event held in WA, when tens of thousands of visitors travelled to Exmouth to witness the Total Solar Eclipse.

Visitors flocked to the Ningaloo region to witness the event, with millions more watching on live-stream around the world.

To showcase this world-famous region and prepare for visitors, the WA Government contributed a \$22 million investment in preparations and legacy upgrades.

Communities across the region benefited from significant investment in a wide range of projects including road upgrades, modernising of mobile phone service and improved public facilities. As part of this package, the Dark Sky Festival, delivered by Tourism WA, was held around the region during and after the eclipse.

JTSI worked with partner agencies across the WA Government to deliver a memorable and safe experience for the thousands who witnessed the historic event.

The moment the eclipse reached totality was broadcast around the world (right). Thousands of astrotourists and media gathered for the total solar eclipse event in Exmouth (below).



Native Title, heritage and environment

JTSI has a team delivering expert technical advice and assistance on Native Title, Aboriginal, historical and maritime heritage, land access and environmental policy matters.

Our team also contributed to the drafting of important WA Government initiatives including:

- » The Pilbara Strategic Industrial Areas Native Title Strategy – a plan to address and implement Native Title requirements to enable industry activity in the Pilbara Strategic Industrial Areas
- » The Nature Positive Plan – a Commonwealth-State Plan adopting regulation that is outcomes-focused to produce decisions that are nature positive, better partnerships with First Nations peoples, and conservation planning that targets resources to areas where they will have the greatest impact

Supporting critical regional infrastructure projects

As lead agency for WA's participation in the Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility (NAIF), we continue to support access to \$7 billion of NAIF funding to finance critical infrastructure projects in the NAIF jurisdiction.

We continue to work with NAIF to assist it in considering providing finance for a diverse range of future projects in the Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne and Goldfields regions. All projects have the potential to generate regional employment, business investment and Aboriginal community development.

A world-class innovation ecosystem

JTSI is responsible for delivering a world-class innovation ecosystem for Western Australia. Our delivery programs are focused on empowering WA's science, technology and innovation capabilities.

New Intellectual Property (IP) Policy

We led a review of the WA Government Intellectual Property (IP) Policy, resulting in the release of the new IP Policy in 2022–23.

It is aimed at encouraging innovation in the public sector and unlocking opportunities for commercialisation.

The new policy supports the WA Innovation Strategy and broader agenda to encourage innovation, create jobs and promote investment opportunities across Western Australia.

Innovation Strategy

JTSI supported the launch of the WA Government's Western Australian Innovation Strategy – a vision for WA to become a global hub of invention, investment, innovation and impact.

It recognises the innovation sector's importance in building a resilient, thriving and diversified WA economy and community.

The strategy sets the following 10-year goals for WA to become:

- » A world leader in research and inventiveness
- » A location of choice for product and technology development, translation and testing
- » Home to globally-focused organisations that scale, creating new jobs
- » An adopter of new technologies and a tech transfer haven

- » A place where innovation is inclusive and purposeful, rewarded and respected

The strategy links to a new Innovation Action Plan, detailing an initial agenda to support it.

Supporting early-stage ventures

The Innovation Strategy highlighted a gap in access to capital for early-stage innovators in WA.

In response, JTSI supported the establishment of the first early-stage venture capital limited partnership (ESVCLP) funds in WA.

In 2022–23, the WA Government launched the WA Venture Support (WAVES) pilot program, to help establish ESVCLP funds in WA, to boost investment in innovative local companies.

We administered the grant program, resulting in 3 applicants receiving \$100,000 a year in funding for their



Minister for Innovation and the Digital Economy, Stephen Dawson (centre), at the launch of one of the first early-stage venture capital (ESVCLP) firms to be established in WA.

first 3 years of operation to help pay operational expenses.

The first such fund went on to raise \$37 million in 6 weeks, committing to investing 75% or more of its funds in WA startups.

The other 2 successful applicants are also expected to invest most of their funding in WA startups.

Developing the space industry

WA is tapping into its expertise in terrestrial remote operations in the resources sector to support the growing space industry.

Since 2020, the WA Government has invested more than \$40 million to help transform WA into a global space and technology hub, to provide jobs and diversify the economy.

Examples of achievements in 2022–23 were:

- » The opening of the world-class Space Automation, AI and Robotics Control Complex (SpAARC) in Perth. JTSI supported SpAARC's funding submission to the Australian Space Agency. Following a successful application, the WA Government provided \$3.5 million to help establish the facility

- » The start of construction on the world's largest radio telescope in the Mid West. The Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO) project combines telescope sites in WA and South Africa. JTSI facilitated the execution of an Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the Wajarri Yamatji People, and the signing of a lease to support construction
- » Completion of construction of 2 space situational awareness radars in Collie. JTSI worked with the regional development commissions to identify a suitable site and provided support to the relevant technology company and the South West Development Commission throughout construction and commissioning
- » A \$4.4 million grant from the Australian Space Agency to WA's International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research.



SpAARC Operations Centre in Perth, WA.
Credit: Fugro Australia

JTSI supported the funding bid, and the WA Government has provided \$500,000 to support the successful project, which will build a super-fast laser communications network capable of supporting space missions.

Data centre prospectus

The WA Government released a data centre prospectus highlighting the State's potential as a hub for data centre operations to global industry and investors.

With all sectors and businesses increasingly using online platforms and adopting digital technologies, data centres are an essential part of the digital economy.

The prospectus highlights WA's advantages for data centre investment including its:

- » Safe location
- » Tech savvy workforce
- » Strong environmental, social and governance credentials
- » Digital and big data capabilities
- » Renewable energy potential through solar, wind, and tidal resources
- » Connectivity to major digital global economies through 4 international submarine cable routes

Chief Scientist of Western Australia

Our Chief Scientist, Professor Peter Klinken AC, is passionate and dedicated to promoting WA as the prime 'Destination State' in Australia. He promotes WA as an exceptional place to visit, study, work, live and invest.

Working closely with us and the community, he helps to boost the State's economy through scientific advancements and innovation.

Collaborating closely with industry and academia in WA, Professor Klinken strives to unlock new prospects for economic growth and diversification.

During 2022–23, Professor Klinken identified the renewable energy transition and decarbonisation of WA's economy as presenting the most significant opportunities and challenges facing our great State.

While WA holds a prominent global position to seamlessly embrace a renewable future, the transition to

net zero presents a multifaceted challenge due to the complex interplay of multiple industry sectors.

Professor Klinken recognises the pivotal role of JTSI in uniting these elements for the State's long-term benefit.



Professor Peter Klinken with then Deputy Premier Roger Cook and visiting Professor Birger Lindberg Moller at AusBiotech 2022, Australia's largest life sciences conference.

Actual results versus budget targets

	2022-23 Original Target \$'000	2022-23 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Total cost of services (approved expense limit) (see Statement of Comprehensive Income)	488,757	405,800	(82,956)
Net cost of services (see Statement of Comprehensive Income)	484,155	403,365	(80,789)
Total equity (see Statement of Financial Position)	155,518	134,595	(20,923)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held (see Statement of Cash Flows)	70,346	59,496	(10,850)
Approved salary expense level	47,976	55,089	7,113

Explanatory Notes to Variations against Revised Targets

Further explanations are contained in the financial statements at Note 9.1 'Explanatory Statement for controlled operations'.

Total cost of services

The variance is due to expenditure on a number of programs and projects being deferred to future years (mostly to 2023-24).

Net cost of services

The variation is explained in *Total cost of services* above.

Total equity

The variance in total equity is mostly the result of a lower than anticipated end of year cash balance. JTSI received 25% less service appropriations than original target.

Net increase/(decrease) in cash held

The variation to cash movement is largely explained in *Total equity* above.

Approved salary expense level

The increase in salary expenditure was driven by planned recruitment to enable program deliverables across the agency (including Corporate Services resource to service the demands from the growth in direct staff).

Key performance indicators

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Key effectiveness indicators assist with the assessment of agency performance in the achievement of desired outcomes.

	2022-23 Target	2022-23 Actual
KPI 1 Stakeholder satisfaction with the department's effectiveness in providing leadership in the development of Western Australian industry sectors	7.5	7.5
KPI 2 Growth in key industries for economic diversification	3.50%	8.10%
KPI 3 Share of Western Australia's merchandise exports in key markets for diversification	11.0%	11.70%
KPI 4 Western Australia's share of Australia's international student enrolments	5.70%	7.0%

Key Efficiency Indicators

Key efficiency indicators assist with the assessment of agency service delivery. They monitor the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service.

	2022-23 Target	2022-23 Actual
KPI 5 Ratio of Total Cost of Services to gross state product	1:1,006	1:1,594

Disclosures and legal compliance



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

2023

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

To the Parliament of Western Australia

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation which comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2023, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended
- Administered schedules comprising the Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023 and the Administered income and expenses by service for the year then ended
- Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements are:

- based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation for the year ended 30 June 2023 and the financial position at the end of that period
- in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (applicable to Tier 2 Entities), the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Page 1 of 6

7th Floor Albert Facey House 469 Wellington Street Perth MAIL TO: Perth BC PO Box 8489 Perth WA 6849 TEL: 08 6557 7500

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

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

Emphasis of Matter - Contingent Liability - Discontinued litigation and guarantee

Contingent liabilities as per note 7.2.2 of the financial statements includes separate disclosures of the discontinuance of a \$28 billion claim against the State and the extinguishment/payment of a guarantee made by the Western Australian Government. The matters were reported as contingent liabilities in the previous year's financial statements. My opinion is not modified in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Director General for the financial statements

The Director General is responsible for:

- keeping proper accounts
- preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (applicable to Tier 2 Entities), the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions
- such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Director General is responsible for:

- assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern
- disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Western Australian Government has made policy or funding decisions affecting the continued existence of the Department.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements. The objectives of my audit are

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. 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.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website. This description forms part of my auditor's report and can be found at https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf.

Report on the audit of controls

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation. The controls exercised by the Director General are those policies and procedures established to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with the State's financial reporting framework (the overall control objectives).

In my opinion, in all material respects, the controls exercised by the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with the State's financial reporting framework during the year ended 30 June 2023.

The Director General's responsibilities

The Director General is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining controls to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006*, the Treasurer's Instructions and other relevant written law.

Auditor General's responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the suitability of the design of the controls to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of the controls as designed. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagement ASAE 3150 *Assurance Engagements on Controls* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform my procedures to obtain

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the suitability of the controls design to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of those controls. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including an assessment of the risks that controls are not suitably designed or implemented as designed. My procedures included testing the implementation of those controls that I consider necessary to achieve the overall control objectives.

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

Limitations of controls

Because of the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, it is possible that, even if the controls are suitably designed and implemented as designed, once in operation, the overall control objectives may not be achieved so that fraud, error or non-compliance with laws and regulations may occur and not be detected. Any projection of the outcome of the evaluation of the suitability of the design of controls to future periods is subject to the risk that the controls may become unsuitable because of changes in conditions.

Report on the audit of the key performance indicators

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation for the year ended 30 June 2023. The key performance indicators are the Under Treasurer-approved key effectiveness indicators and key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators of the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Department's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2023.

The Director General's responsibilities for the key performance indicators

The Director General is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions and for such internal controls as the Director General determines necessary to enable the preparation of key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the key performance indicators, the Director General is responsible for identifying key performance indicators that are relevant and appropriate, having regard to their purpose in accordance with Treasurer's Instructions 904 *Key Performance Indicators*.

Auditor General's responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators. The objectives of my engagement are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the key performance indicators are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the entity's performance and whether the key performance indicators are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000 *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements.

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the key performance indicators. It also involves evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators against the criteria and guidance in Treasurer's Instruction 904 for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and the efficiency of service delivery. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments, I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

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

My independence and quality management relating to the report on financial statements, controls and key performance indicators

I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements. In accordance with ASQM 1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, the Office of the Auditor General maintains a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Other information

The Director General is responsible for the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but not the financial statements, key performance indicators and my auditor's report.

My opinions on the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators do not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators my responsibility is to read the other information

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive it, I will read it and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this information, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request them to correct the misstated information. If the misstated information is not corrected, I may need to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report.

Matters relating to the electronic publication of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators

The auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation for the year ended 30 June 2023 included in the annual report on the Department's website. The Department's management is responsible for the integrity of the Department's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Department's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the annual report. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to contact the entity to confirm the information contained in the website version.

Sandra Labuschagne

Sandra Labuschagne
Deputy Auditor General
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
31 August 2023

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation**Certification of Financial Statements**

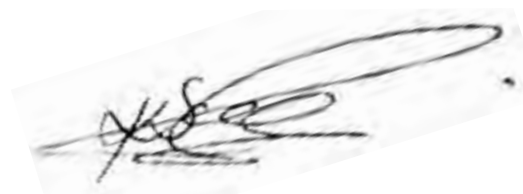
For the reporting period ended 30 June 2023

The accompanying financial statements of the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the reporting period ended 30 June 2023 and the financial position as at 30 June 2023.

At the date of signing these draft statements we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included within the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Alistair Jones
A/Director General
31 August 2023



Karin Schreuder
A/Chief Financial Officer
31 August 2023

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	2.1 (a)	61,945	47,229
Supplies and services	2.2	53,427	30,384
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4.1, 4.2	2,133	1,760
Accommodation expenses	2.4	5,466	4,921
Grants and subsidies	2.3	282,286	157,810
Finance costs	6.2	87	60
Other expenses	2.4	456	6,739
Total cost of services		405,800	248,903
Income			
Commonwealth grants	3.2	456	6,176
Other income	3.3	1,979	3,641
Total income		2,435	9,817
NET COST OF SERVICES		403,365	239,086
Income from State Government	3.1		
Service appropriation		396,546	260,189
Income from other public sector entities		600	600
Resources received from other public sector entities		1,906	1,633
Royalties for Regions Fund		12,970	5,818
Total income from State Government		412,022	268,240
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		8,657	29,154
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	4.1	109	38
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		8,766	29,192

The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2023

ASSETS	Notes	2023	2022
Current Assets		\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6.3	125,217	71,987
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6.3	11,583	5,715
Receivables	5.1	5,062	2,839
Amounts receivable for services	5.2	345	345
Other current assets	5.3	2,678	5,406
Total Current Assets		144,885	86,292
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6.3	1,476	1,078
Amounts receivable for services	5.2	9,815	7,720
Property, plant and equipment	4.1	996	812
Right-of-use assets	4.2	4,024	4,364
Other non-current assets	5.3	2,625	3,646
Total Non-Current Assets		18,936	17,620
TOTAL ASSETS		163,821	103,912
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	5.4	11,632	6,170
Contract liabilities	5.5	279	268
Lease liabilities	6.1	1,955	1,826
Employee related provisions	2.1 (b)	10,434	8,833
Total Current Liabilities		24,300	17,097
Non-Current Liabilities			
Payables	5.4	104	104
Lease liabilities	6.1	2,167	2,471
Employee related provisions	2.1 (b)	2,655	1,921
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,926	4,496
TOTAL LIABILITIES		29,226	21,593
NET ASSETS		134,595	82,319
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		90,968	47,458
Reserves		147	38
Accumulated surplus		43,480	34,823
TOTAL EQUITY		134,595	82,319

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus / (deficit) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2021	46,013	-	5,669	51,682
Surplus	-	-	29,154	29,154
Other comprehensive income	-	38	-	38
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	38	29,154	29,192
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Capital appropriations	1,646	-	-	1,646
Distributions to owners	(201)	-	-	(201)
Total	1,445	-	-	1,445
Balance at 30 June 2022	47,458	38	34,823	82,319
Balance at 1 July 2022	47,458	38	34,823	82,319
Surplus	-	-	8,657	8,657
Other comprehensive income	-	109	-	109
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	109	8,657	8,766
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Capital appropriations	52,038	-	-	52,038
Distributions to owners ^(a)	(8,528)	-	-	(8,528)
Total	43,510	-	-	43,510
Balance at 30 June 2023	90,968	147	43,480	134,595

^(a) Capital contributions transferred to Tourism WA and return of unspent Safe Transition Industry Support to Department of Treasury

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000		Notes	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT				CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)			
Service appropriations		394,106	257,749	Receipts			
Capital appropriations		52,038	1,646	Commonwealth grants		436	6,157
Capital appropriations distributed to owner		(8,528)	(201)	GST receipts on sales		157	316
Funds from other public sector entities		600	600	GST receipts from taxation authority		7,329	13,294
Holding account drawdown		345	345	Other receipts		1,122	3,423
Royalties for Regions Fund		12,970	5,818	Net cash used in operating activities		(389,891)	(224,154)
Net cash provided by State Government		451,531	265,957				
Utilised as follows:				CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				Payments			
Payments				Purchase of non-current assets			
Employee benefits		(58,714)	(47,064)			(338)	(185)
Supplies and services		(44,384)	(26,820)	Receipts			
Accommodation		(5,356)	(4,996)	Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		97	56
Grants and subsidies		(271,991)	(158,589)	Net cash used in investing activities		(241)	(129)
GST payments on purchases		(10,315)	(3,838)				
Finance costs		(85)	(60)	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Advertising and promotion costs		(7,062)	(1,040)	Payments			
Other payments		(1,028)	(4,937)	Principal elements of lease payments		(1,903)	(1,726)
				Net cash used in financing activities		(1,903)	(1,726)
				Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		59,496	39,948
				Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		78,780	38,832
				Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6.3	138,276	78,780

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Administered Schedules

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Income		
Service appropriation	28,405	24,768
Income from external project proponents ^(a)	-	-
Interest income received on loans	188	156
Non-repayable capital appropriation ^(e)	40,000	-
Other income (unwinding of discount on loan receivable)	544	602
Total administered income	69,137	25,526
Expenses		
Grants and subsidies - Onslow Social and Critical Infrastructure ^(a)	-	813
Grants and subsidies - State Programs ^(b)	21,405	19,706
Commercial Settlements ^(d)	40,000	-
Grant to Tourism WA	-	2,800
Transfer payments ^(c)	1,836	1,838
Loan discounting expense	758	666
Total administered expenses	63,999	25,823

^(a) Income is received from Chevron Australia and paid out as grants for the Wheatstone critical and social infrastructure programs in respect to the township of Onslow.

^(b) 2022-23 includes Burrup Seawater Pipeline Subsidy \$11.406 million (2021-22: \$11.128 million) paid to Water Corporation of Western Australia, Pilbara Port Authority Bulk Liquids Berth Subsidy \$8.699 million (2021-22: \$6.848 million) and funding to the Anzac Day Trust of \$1.3 million (2021-22: \$1.73 million).

^(c) Transfer payments represent the transfer of loan principal and interest receipts to the Consolidated Account.

^(d) This includes expenditure relating to confidential commercial settlements paid during the current financial year.

^(e) Income appropriation received from the Department of Treasury from the Climate Action Capital Fund.

Further explanations of variances are contained in note 9.2 'Explanatory Statement for administered items'.

Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility

Under section 96 of the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament may provide financial assistance to the State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thinks fit. The Government of Western Australia participates in the Commonwealth Government's 'Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility' (NAIF), whereby Commonwealth loans are facilitated for eligible projects on behalf of private industry participants contributing towards economic growth in Northern Australia. Cash receipts and payments in relation to the facility are received by the Department and passed on to approved recipients. Accounting advice received has determined that the transactions may be treated on a 'pass through' basis in the financial statements of the Department, and not recognised as income, expense, asset or liability as all responsibility and liability remains with the Commonwealth. Consequently, NAIF transactions, while passing through the Department's dedicated NAIF bank account in its administered accounts, do not appear in the administered financial statements.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Administered Assets and Liabilities

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,253	4,253
Receivables	-	-
Loan receivables ^(a)	4,912	1,260
Total administered current assets	9,165	5,513
Non-current assets		
Loan receivables ^(a)	11,997	10,512
Loan receivables potentially convertible to grants - Dampier Gas Pipeline ^(b)	88,067	88,067
Loan receivables provision for conversion to grants - Dampier Gas Pipeline ^(b)	(88,067)	(88,067)
Total administered non-current assets	11,997	10,512
Total administered assets	21,162	16,025
Current liabilities		
Payables	-	-
Total administered current liabilities	-	-
Total administered liabilities	-	-

^(a) This represents the discounted value of loans, at non-commercial interest rates, receivable from third parties. The loans are discounted periodically, with the discount unwound and shown as income over the intervening periods. The total discount netted off the receivables at balance date date is \$1.878 million (2021-22: \$1.634 million).

^(b) Represents a loan established in relation to the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline. Under the loan agreement, executed in 2004, the proponent may, at its absolute discretion, apply to the Minister to convert the loan into a grant, hence rendering the loan no longer repayable.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1. Basis of preparation

The Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (the Department) is a WA Government entity and is controlled by the State of Western Australia, which is the ultimate parent. The Department is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective).

A description of the nature of the Department's operations and its principal activities are included in the 'Overview' section of the Annual Report which does not form part of these financial statements.

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Director General (Accountable Authority) of the Department on 31 August 2023.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with:

- the *Financial Management Act 2006* (FMA);
- Treasurer's Instructions (TIs);
- Australian Accounting Standards (AAS)
 - Simplified Disclosures; and
- where appropriate, those AAS paragraphs applicable for not-for-profit entities have been applied.

The FMA and TIs take precedence over AASs. Several AASs are modified by the TIs to vary application, disclosure format and wording. Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements."

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars applying the accrual basis of accounting and using the historical cost convention. Certain balances will apply a different measurement basis (such as the fair value basis). Where this is the case the different measurement basis is disclosed in the associated note. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

Foreign currency transactions

The Department undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations. In order to protect against exchange rate movements, the Department entered into forward foreign exchange contracts during the year. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions not covered by forward foreign exchange contracts, and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in profit or loss.

Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except that the:

- Amount of GST incurred by the Department as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of an asset's cost of acquisition or as part of an item of expense; and
- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

Contributed equity

Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities* requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, to be designated as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to, transfer) and recognised as equity contributions. Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners by TI 955 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities* and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Administered items

The Department administers, but does not control, certain activities and functions for and on behalf of Government that do not contribute to the Department's services or objectives. It does not have discretion over how it utilises the transactions in pursuing its own objectives.

Transactions relating to the administered activities are not recognised as the Department's income, expenses, asset and liabilities, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedules as 'Administered Income and Expenses' and 'Administered Assets and Liabilities'.

The accrual basis of accounting and applicable Australian Accounting Standards ("AAS") have been adopted.

Comparative information

Except when an AAS permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is presented in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements. AASB 1060 provides relief from presenting comparatives for:

- Property, plant and equipment reconciliations;
- Intangible asset reconciliations; and
- Right-of-use asset reconciliations.

Minor changes were made to the comparatives in these financial statements as a result of the reclassification of loan receivables. No change has been made to the comparative surplus for the period and net assets reported.

Judgements and estimates

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. The significant judgements and estimates made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements and/or estimates 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. Refer to notes 2.1(b) *Employee related provisions* and 4.1 *Property, plant and equipment* where significant assumptions and judgements have been made.

Consolidation

The Department's financial statements include Tourism WA only to the extent that it has provided direct funding and some resources to Tourism WA.

Tourism WA is a separate reporting entity under the *Western Australian Tourism Commission Act 1983* and is governed by a Board of Commissioners as the Accountable Authority. Tourism WA's financial results are presented separately and not consolidated into these financial statements. For full disclosure of the financial results and financial position of Tourism WA, refer to Tourism WA's Annual Report. Also refer to note 8.6 *Affiliated bodies* for details on funding and resources provided to Tourism WA.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 2. Use of our funding

Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

This section provides additional information about how the Department's funding is applied and the accounting policies that are relevant for an understanding of the items recognised in the financial statements. The primary expenses incurred by the Department in achieving its objectives and the relevant notes are:

	Notes
Employee benefits expenses	2.1(a)
Employee related provisions	2.1(b)
Supplies and services	2.2
Grants and subsidies	2.3
Other expenditure	2.4

2.1 (a) Employee benefits expenses	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits	56,371	42,561
Termination benefits	131	508
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	5,443	4,160
Employee benefits expenses	61,945	47,229
Add: AASB 16 non-monetary benefits (not included in employee benefits expense)	713	429
Less: Employee contributions (included under executive vehicle scheme contributions as per note 3.3)	(61)	(52)
Total employee benefits provided	62,597	47,606

Employee benefits: Include wages, salaries and social contributions, accrued and paid leave entitlements and paid sick leave, and non-monetary benefits recognised under accounting standards other than AASB 16 (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services) for employees.

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 the Department 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. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2.1 (a) Employee benefits expenses (continued)

Superannuation: Is the amount recognised in profit or loss of the Statement of Comprehensive Income and comprises employer contributions paid to the Gold State Super scheme (concurrent contributions), the West State Super scheme, other Government Employees Superannuation Board schemes or other superannuation funds.

AASB 16 non-monetary: Benefits are non-monetary employee benefits, predominantly relating to the provision of vehicle and housing benefits, that are recognised under AASB 16 and excluded from the employee benefits expense.

Employee contributions: Are contributions made to the Department by employees towards employee benefits that have been provided by the Department.

2.1 (b) Employee related provisions

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
<u>Employee benefits provisions</u>		
Annual leave	5,907	4,856
Long service leave	4,354	3,721
Deferred salary scheme	6	8
Purchased leave	5	4
	<u>10,272</u>	<u>8,589</u>
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Annual leave - overseas staff	135	222
Employment on-costs	27	22
	<u>162</u>	<u>244</u>
Total current employee related provisions	<u>10,434</u>	<u>8,833</u>
Non-current		
<u>Employee benefits provisions</u>		
Long service leave	2,648	1,916
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Employment on-costs	7	5
Total non-current employee related provisions	<u>2,655</u>	<u>1,921</u>
Total employee related provisions	<u>13,089</u>	<u>10,754</u>

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2.1 (b) Employee related provisions (continued)

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

Annual leave liabilities: Classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The provision for annual leave is calculated at the present value of expected payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Long service leave liabilities: Are unconditional long service leave provisions and classified as current liabilities as the Department does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Pre-conditional and conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because the Department has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

The provision for long service leave is calculated at present value as the Department does not expect to wholly settle the amounts within 12 months. The present value is measured taking into account the present value of expected future payments to be made in relation to services provided by the employees up to the reporting date. These payments are estimated using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement, and discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Deferred salary scheme liabilities: Classified as current where there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Annual leave - overseas staff: Classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Labour costs for overseas staff, and any movement in annual leave provisions, are included in Supplies and Services - General administration expenses (refer to note 2.2 'Supplies and services').

Employment on-costs: Involve settlements of annual and long service leave liabilities gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation insurance. The provision is the present value of expected future payments.

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are included as part of Note 2.4 'Other expenditure' (apart from the unwinding of the discount (finance cost)) and are not included as part of the Department's 'employee benefits expenses'. The related liability is included in 'Employment on-costs provision'.

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Employment on-costs provision		
Carrying amount at start of period	27	27
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	7	-
Carrying amount at end of period	34	27

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2.1 (b) Employee related provisions (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty - long service leave

Key estimates and assumptions concerning the future are based on historical experience and various other factors that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Several estimates and assumptions are used in calculating the Department's long service leave provision. These include:

- expected future salary rates;
- discount rates;
- employee retention rates; and
- expected future payments.

Changes in these estimations and assumptions may impact on the carrying amount of the long service leave provision. Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of long service leave liabilities is recognised as employee benefits expense.

2.2 Supplies and services

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Professional services	29,856	18,953
General administration expenses	4,833	2,704
Computer expenses	4,924	1,932
Legal fees	2,884	3,674
Advertising and promotion	6,747	1,269
Travel	2,401	578
Rental and hire costs	994	567
Insurance	310	257
Communications expenses	237	186
Research	41	129
Vehicles	100	73
Printing and stationery	100	62
Total supplies and services	53,427	30,384

Supplies and services are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
2.3 Grants and subsidies		
<u>Recurrent</u>		
Grant funding to Tourism WA	110,653	66,609
International Education grants	37,726	2,340
Native Forest Transition programs	32,285	-
Science grants and sponsorships	31,483	28,831
Industry Development grants	11,175	10,365
Collie Futures Fund/Industrial transition grants	7,849	2,368
Investment Attraction Fund	7,552	-
Renewable Hydrogen grants	7,421	913
Total Solar Eclipse	6,853	-
New Industries Fund grants	4,709	2,285
Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") Jobs Taskforce	2,000	-
Safe Transition Industry Support Package - International Education grants	1,626	2,554
International Trade - grants, contributions and scholarships	1,568	1,876
Defence Science Centre grants	1,534	1,017
Other grants and sponsorships	1,264	3,179
Future Energy Exports Cooperative Research Centre	1,000	1,000
Defence West grants	388	108
Onslow Community Development Fund grants	-	1,500
Oakajee Strategic Industrial Area access road	-	965
<u>Capital</u>		
Edith Cowan University Inner City Campus	15,000	-
COVID-19 Response infrastructure project grants	-	31,900
Collie Futures Fund	200	-
Total grants and subsidies	282,286	157,810

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
2.3 Grants and subsidies (continued)		
<i>Paid to:</i>		
Tourism WA	110,653	66,609
Commonwealth, private entities and universities	136,298	49,711
Other Western Australian public sector entities (excluding Tourism WA)	7,846	35,239
Individuals	24,720	4,122
Local government	2,769	2,129
Total grants and subsidies	282,286	157,810

Transactions in which the Department provides goods, services, assets (or extinguishes a liability) or labour to another party without receiving approximately equal value in return are categorised as grant or subsidy expenses. These payments or transfers are recognised at fair value at the time of the transaction. They include transactions such as: grants, subsidies, personal benefit payments made in cash to individuals and other transfer payments made to public sector and local government agencies. Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refers 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.

2.4 Other expenditure**Accommodation expenses**

Rentals	3,898	3,675
Repairs and maintenance	1,241	982
Utilities	157	130
Cleaning	170	134
Total accommodation expenses	5,466	4,921

Other expenses

Payments to Consolidated Account - return of funds	98	4,315
Forgiveness of loan	-	2,000
Refund of prior period income	101	320
Loan discount expense	-	72
Employment on-costs	85	32
Loss on Foreign Exchange	139	-
Act of Grace Payment	33	-
Total other expenses	456	6,739
Total other expenditure	5,922	11,660

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2.4 Other expenditure (continued)

Rental costs are expensed as incurred. The majority of rental costs arise from Memorandum of Understanding agreements between the Department and the Department of Finance for office accommodation that contain significant substitution rights.

Repairs, maintenance, utilities and cleaning costs are recognised as expenses as incurred.

Employment on-costs represents workers' compensation insurance. The on-costs liability associated with the recognition of annual and long service leave liabilities is included at note 2.1(b) 'Employee related provisions'. Superannuation contributions accrued as part of the provision for leave are employee benefits and are not included in employment on-costs.

Note 3. Our funding sources

How we obtain our funding

This section provides additional information about how the Department obtains its funding and the relevant accounting policy notes that govern the recognition and measurement of this funding. The primary income received by the Department and the relevant notes are:

	Notes
Income from State Government	3.1
Commonwealth grants	3.2
Other income	3.3

3.1 Income from State Government

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation received during the period:		
Service appropriation	396,546	260,189
Total service appropriation	396,546	260,189
Income received from other public sector entities during the period:		
WA Health and Medical Life Sciences	600	600
Total income received from other public sector entities	600	600

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

3.1 Income from State Government (continued)

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Resources received free of charge from other public sector entities during the period:		
State Solicitors Office	1,641	1,373
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	248	227
Department of Finance	16	30
Other	1	3
Total resources received from other public sector entities	1,906	1,633
Royalties for Regions Fund:		
Regional Community Services Account	12,970	5,818
Total Royalties for Regions Fund	12,970	5,818
Total income from State Government	412,022	268,240

Service appropriations are recognised as income at the fair value of consideration received in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. The Department gains control of the appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited in the bank account or credited to the holding account held at Treasury.

Income from other public sector entities is recognised as income when the Department has satisfied its performance obligations under the funding agreement. If there is no performance obligation, income is recognised when the Department receives the funds.

Resources received from other public sector entities are recognised as income equivalent to the fair value of assets received, or the fair value of services received that can be reliably determined and which would have been purchased if not provided.

The Regional Community Services Account is a sub-fund within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas and are recognised as income when the Department receives the funds.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

3.1 Income from State Government (continued)**Summary of Consolidated Account appropriations**

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2023 \$'000
	Budget	Supplementary Funding	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance against revised budget
Delivery of Services					
Item 44 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	453,515	(62,994)	390,521	396,546	6,025
Section 25 Transfer of service appropriation	-	-	-	-	-
Amount Authorised by Other Statutes - <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	1,555	(17)	1,538	1,538	-
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	455,070	(63,011)	392,059	398,084	6,025
Capital					
Item 123 Capital appropriation	3,696	(2,000)	1,696	1,646	(50)
Administered Transactions					
Item 45 Administered grants, subsidies and other transfer payments	21,816	6,589	28,405	28,405	-
Grand total	480,582	(58,422)	422,160	428,135	5,975

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

3.2 Commonwealth grants

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Recurrent</i>		
Defence West - Australian Marine Complex studies	177	4,698
COVID-19 WA Universities Research	-	1,468
Defence Science Centre	270	-
Other	9	10
Total Commonwealth grants	456	6,176

Recurrent grants are recognised as income when the grants are receivable.

Defence West and Defence Science Centre Commonwealth grants received were from the Department of Defence.

3.3 Other income

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Loan discount unwinding	502	588
Legal Contributions	364	-
Contributions to <i>Premier's Science Awards</i>	222	181
Defence Science Centre - university contributions	200	370
Miscellaneous income	134	327
Contributions to <i>Innovator of the Year awards</i>	112	107
Burrup-Maitland Industrial Estates Agreement - undertakings and bond obligations	102	344
Gorgon CO2 gas injection project - Chevron contribution	100	100
COVID-19 Research projects	98	-
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	97	56
Executive Vehicle Scheme contributions	48	46
Onslow Community Development Fund - Chevron contributions	-	1,500
Gain on foreign exchange	-	22
Total other income	1,979	3,641

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 4. Key assets

This section includes information regarding the key assets the Department utilises to gain economic benefits or provide service potential. The section sets out both the key accounting policies and financial information about the performance of these assets:

Notes

Property, plant and equipment	4.1
Right-of-use assets	4.2

4.1 Property, plant and equipment

Year ended 30 June 2023	Land \$ 000	Buildings and leasehold improvements \$ 000	Computer equipment \$ 000	Vehicles \$ 000	Total \$ 000
1 July 2022					
Gross carrying amount	205	727	280	121	1,333
Accumulated depreciation	-	(180)	(227)	(114)	(521)
Carrying amount at start of period	205	547	53	7	812
Additions:	-	55	120	-	175
Disposals - gross carrying amount	-	-	84	121	205
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	-	(84)	(121)	(205)
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	37	72	-	-	109
Depreciation	-	(65)	(28)	(7)	(100)
Carrying amount at start of period	242	609	145	-	996
Comprising:					
Gross carrying amount	242	854	316	-	1,412
Accumulated depreciation	-	(245)	(171)	-	(416)
Carrying amount at start of period	242	609	145	-	996

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

4.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment, costing \$5,000 or more are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired for no cost or significantly less than fair value, the cost is valued at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Items of property, plant and equipment costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed direct to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The cost of a leasehold improvement is capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease (including extension options) or the estimated useful life of the leasehold improvement.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition of an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of:

- land, and
- buildings.

Land is carried at fair value.

Buildings are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Land and buildings are independently valued annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate) and recognised annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2022 by Landgate. The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2023 and recognised at 30 June 2023. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$242,000 (2022: \$205,000) and buildings: \$408,000 (2022: \$345,000). Leasehold improvements relate to overseas office accommodation and are not included in the valuation. As at 30 June 2023, there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment.

Significant assumptions and judgements: The most significant assumptions and judgements in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets and in determining estimated economic life. Professional judgement by the valuer is required where the evidence does not provide a clear distinction between market type assets and existing use assets.

Useful lives

All property, plant and equipment having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their estimated useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits. The exception to this rule is land.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

4.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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. Typical estimated useful lives for the different asset classes for current and prior years are included in the table below:

Asset class	Useful life
Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of remaining term of lease (including extension options) or estimated useful life of improvement
Computer equipment	3 years
Vehicles	5 years

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

Land, which is considered to have an indefinite life, is not depreciated. Depreciation is not recognised in respect of land assets because their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period.

Impairment

Non-financial assets, including items of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets, are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised.

Where an asset measured at cost is written down to its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised through profit or loss.

Where a previously revalued asset is written down to its recoverable amount, the loss is recognised as a revaluation decrement through other comprehensive income to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset.

As the Department is a not-for-profit entity, the recoverable amount of regularly revalued specialised assets is anticipated to be materially the same as fair value.

If there is an indication that there has been a reversal in impairment, the carrying amount is increased to its recoverable amount. However this reversal does not increase the asset's carrying amount above what would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

4.2 Right-of-use assets

Year ended 30 June 2023	Accommodation \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Other equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at start of period	3,925	318	121	4,364
Additions	1,551	204	-	1,755
Disposals	-	(62)	-	(62)
Depreciation	(1,848)	(157)	(28)	(2,033)
Net carrying amount at end of period	3,628	303	93	4,024

The Department has leases for vehicles, office accommodation, residential accommodation and office equipment. The lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1-5 years with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments for buildings not leased through the Department of Finance are renegotiated at the end of the lease term to reflect market rentals.

The Department has Memorandum of Understanding Agreements (MOUs) with the Department of Finance for the leasing of office accommodation. These are not recognised under AASB 16 Leases because of substitution rights held by the Department of Finance and are accounted for as an expense as incurred.

Initial recognition

At the commencement date of the lease, the Department recognises right-of-use assets and a corresponding lease liability. The right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising of:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs, including dismantling and removing the underlying asset.

The corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in note 6.1.

The Department has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (with a lease term of 12 months or less) and low value leases (with an underlying value less than \$5,000). Lease payments associated with these leases are expensed over a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Subsequent measurement

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets, requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liability.

Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment when an indication of impairment is identified. The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in note 4.1.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 5. Other assets and liabilities

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from the Department's controlled operations and includes other assets utilised for economic benefits and liabilities incurred during normal operations:

	Notes
Receivables	5.1
Amounts receivable for services	5.2
Other assets	5.3
Payables	5.4
Contract liabilities	5.5

5.1 Receivables

<u>Current</u>	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1,125	1,009
Accrued revenue	201	1,008
GST receivable	3,736	822
Total receivables at the end of period	5,062	2,839

Receivables are initially recognised at their transaction price or, for those receivables that contain a significant financing component, at fair value. The Department holds the receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore subsequently measure the receivables at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for any impairment.

The Department recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on a receivable not held at fair value through profit or loss. The ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the Department expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Individual receivables are written off when the Department has no reasonable expectation of recovering contractual cash flows. The Department had no expected credit losses or write offs for the year.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

5.2 Amounts receivable for services (holding account)

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current	345	345
Non-current	9,815	7,720
Total amounts receivable for services at the end of period	10,160	8,065

Amounts receivable for services represent the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement.

The amounts receivable for services are financial assets at amortised cost and are not considered impaired (ie. there is no expected credit loss of the holding account).

5.3 Other assets

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments	777	905
Other Prepayments	1,262	3,998
Refundable bonds	639	503
Total current	2,678	5,406
<u>Non-current</u>		
Prepayments	-	51
Other Prepayments	2,332	3,595
Refundable bonds	292	-
Total non-current	2,624	3,646
Total other assets at the end of period	5,302	9,052

Prepayments represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

Other Prepayments includes a State-awarded interest free loan that will be converted to grants in future periods based upon the achievement of milestones.

Refundable bonds mostly relate to security bonds paid for overseas accommodation and labour contracts.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

5.4 Payables

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Current</u>		
Trade payables	5,787	1,338
Other payables	808	466
Accrued expenses	3,629	3,477
Accrued salaries	1,408	889
Total current	11,632	6,170
<u>Non Current</u>		
Bonds held and repayable	104	104
Total non-current	104	104
Total Payables at the end of period	11,736	6,274

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services or agreed contractual milestones. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as settlement terms are 20 days.

Accrued salaries represent the amount due to staff, but unpaid, at the end of the reporting period. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight after the reporting period. The Department considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its fair value.

Bonds held and repayable relate to employment undertaking bonds received under the Burrup and Maitland Industrial Estates Agreement Implementation Deed.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

5.5 Contract liabilities

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of changes in contract liabilities		
Opening balance	268	151
Additions	279	268
Revenue recognised in the reporting period	(268)	(151)
Balance at end of period	279	268
Current	279	268
Non-current	-	-
	279	268

The Department's contract liabilities relate to award program obligations not yet performed where third party payments have been received in advance.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 6. Financing

This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with the financing and cashflows of the Department.

	Notes
Lease liabilities	6.1
Finance costs	6.2
Cash and cash equivalents	6.3
Capital commitments	6.4

6.1 Lease liabilities

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	1,955	1,826
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,156	2,471
Later than five years	11	-
Total lease liabilities at the end of period	4,122	4,297
Current	1,955	1,826
Non-current	2,167	2,471
Total lease liabilities at the end of period	4,122	4,297

Initial measurement

At the commencement date of the lease, the Department recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Department uses the incremental borrowing rate provided by the Western Australian Treasury Corporation.

Lease payments included by the Department as part of the present value calculation of lease liability include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options (where these are reasonably certain to be exercised); and
- payments for penalties for terminating a lease, where the lease term reflects the Department exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

6.1 Lease liabilities (continued)

Periods covered by extension or termination options are only included in the lease term by the Department if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The interest on the lease liability is recognised in profit or loss over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities do not include any future changes in variable lease payments (that depend on an index or rate) until they take effect, in which case the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Variable lease payments, not included in the measurement of lease liability, are recognised by the Department in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Subsequent Measurement

Lease liabilities are measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities; reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and remeasuring the carrying amount at amortised cost, subject to adjustments to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

This section should be read in conjunction with note 4.2.

Lease expenses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Lease interest expense	87	60
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	37	69
Short-term leases	304	195
Low-value leases	4	4
Total lease expenses	432	328

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognised in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Low-value leases with an underlying value of \$5,000 or less are recognised on a straight-line basis.

6.2 Finance costs

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Finance costs		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	87	60
Total finance costs expensed	87	60

Finance costs represent the interest component of lease liability repayments.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

6.3 Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	125,217	71,987
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	11,583	6,793
Balance at end of period	136,800	78,780
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
<i>Current</i>		
Royalties for Regions ^(a)	10,284	4,004
Special Purpose Accounts ^(b)	1,152	1,558
Other	147	153
Total current	11,583	5,715
<i>Non-current</i>		
Accrued salaries suspense account ^(c)	1,476	1,078
Total non-current	1,476	1,078
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	13,059	6,793

^(a) Unspent funds are either committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas or will be returned to the Department of Treasury.

^(b) Refer to Note 8.7 for details of Special Purpose Accounts.

^(c) The accrued salaries suspense account consists of amounts paid annually into a Treasurer's special purpose account to meet the additional cash outflow for employee salary payments in reporting periods (every 11 years) with 27 pay days instead of the normal 26. The account is classified as non-current for 10 out of 11 years. No interest is received on this account.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalent (and restricted cash and cash equivalent) assets comprise cash on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

6.4 Capital commitments

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements, are payable within 1 year.	443	-

Capital expenditure commitments at the end of the reporting period relate to the fit-out of the Tokyo Office in Japan.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 7. Financial instruments and contingencies

This note sets out the key risk management policies and measurement techniques of the Department.

	Notes
Financial Instruments	7.1
Contingent assets and liabilities	7.2

7.1 Financial instruments

The carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are:

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	136,800	78,780
Financial assets at amortised cost ^(a)	12,417	10,585
Total financial assets	149,217	89,365
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	15,858	10,571
Total financial liabilities	15,858	10,571

^(a) The amount of financial assets at amortised cost excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are carried without subsequent remeasurement.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

7.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed and, if quantifiable, are measured at the best estimate.

Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

7.2.1 Contingent assets

The Department has no contingent assets at reporting date.

7.2.2 Contingent liabilities

The Department has no contingent liabilities at reporting date.

Matters resolved from prior year

- A contingent liability for a legal dispute between Mineralogy Pty Ltd and International Minerals Pty Ltd, and the Western Australian Government, was disclosed in the 2020-21 financial statements.
The dispute related to a State Agreement originally made in 2002 and the subsequent impact of Ministerial decisions. The entities were claiming compensation of around \$28 billion (including interest penalties). However, legislation was enacted in 2020 which terminated the claims for compensation.
A constitutional challenge to the legislation brought by Mr Palmer and the entities was heard by the High Court in June 2021. On 13 October 2021, the High Court handed down its judgments in favour of the Western Australian Government. During 2022-23, all other proceedings brought by Mr Palmer and/or his companies against the State relating to the enactment of the legislation have been discontinued/dismissed. Mr Palmer's Singapore company, Zeph Investments Pte Ltd, has commenced international arbitration against the Commonwealth of Australia. The State is not a party to the international arbitration.
- A contingent liability of \$15.868 million in relation to the Investment Security Guarantee (ISG) under the *Industrial and Technology Development Act* was disclosed in the 2021-22 financial statements. ISGs are signed by the Minister, General Manager of the Forest Products Commission (FPC) and timber processors. Under the ISG, the Minister is liable to pay compensation under certain circumstances where the Forest Products Commission (FPC) is unable to supply contracted amounts of timber. The matter was resolved during 2022-23 and no contingent liability exists as at 30 June 2023.

Contaminated Sites

Under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*, the Department is required to report known and suspected contaminated sites to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). In accordance with the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*, DWER classifies these sites on the basis of the risk to human health, the environment and environmental values. Where sites are classified as *contaminated – remediation required* or *possibly contaminated – investigation required*, the Department may have a liability in respect of investigation or remediation expenses.

The Department has no known contaminated sites and has not reported any contaminated sites under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 8. Other Disclosures

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

	Notes
Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	8.1
Changes in accounting policies	8.2
Key management personnel	8.3
Related party transactions	8.4
Related bodies	8.5
Affiliated bodies	8.6
Special purpose accounts	8.7
Remuneration of auditors	8.8
Supplementary financial information	8.9

8.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position have been prepared on the basis of conditions existing at reporting date. There is no additional evidence of events or conditions occurring after balance date that may have an impact on the financial statements.

8.2 Changes in accounting policies

The Department considers there is no material impact of initial application of Australian Accounting Standards that are operative for reporting periods ended on or after 30 June 2023.

The Department made no other voluntary changes to accounting policies during the reporting period.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

8.3 Key management personnel

The Department has determined key management personnel to include Cabinet Ministers and senior officers of the Department. The Department does not incur expenditures to compensate Ministers and those disclosures may be found in the *Annual Report on State Finances*.

The total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for senior officers of the Department for the reporting period are presented within the following bands:

Compensation band (\$)	2023	2022
500,001 - 550,000	-	1
450,001 - 500,000	1	-
350,001 - 400,000	1	-
250,001 - 300,000	6	3
200,001 - 250,000	8	5
150,001 - 200,000	8	6
100,001 - 150,000	1	5
50,001 - 100,000	2	3
0 - 50,000	6	8
	\$'000	\$'000
Total compensation of senior officers	6,038	4,531

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

8.4 Related party transactions

The Department is a wholly owned public sector entity that is controlled by the State of Western Australia.

Related parties of the Department include:

- all Cabinet Ministers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities;
- all senior officers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities;
- other agencies and statutory authorities, including related bodies, that are included in the whole of government consolidated financial statements (i.e. wholly-owned public sector entities);
- associates and joint ventures of a wholly-owned public sector entity; and
- the Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB).

Material transactions with other related parties

There were no related party transactions that involved key management personnel and/or their close family members and/or their controlled (or jointly controlled) entities.

8.5 Related bodies

The Department has no related bodies.

8.6 Affiliated bodies

Western Australian Tourism Commission (trading as Tourism Western Australia)

Tourism WA is a separate reporting entity under the *Western Australian Tourism Commission Act 1983* and is governed by a Board of Commissioners as the Accountable Authority.

Tourism WA has been an affiliated body of the Department since July 2017 in that:

- the majority of its funding is provided through the Department; and
- the Department does not control its operations.

Funding provided to Tourism WA in 2022-23 totalled \$129.699 million (2021-22: \$81.398 million), comprising:

- \$110.653 million cash funding provided by way of grants that are included in Note 2.3 'Grants and subsidies' (2021-22: \$66.609 million); and
- \$19.046 million in resources and services (personnel and corporate support) whereby the Department retains the funding provided by Government (2021-22: \$14.789 million).

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

8.6 Affiliated bodies (continued)

Perth Education City (Inc) trading as StudyPerth

In 2022-23, the Department had a three-year funding agreement in place with StudyPerth for the delivery of activities and services related to the positioning of WA as a preferred study destination and the provision of support services for international students.

The Department controls the funded activities of StudyPerth, with StudyPerth required to provide project plans, regular reports and updates on operations and outcomes against agreed deliverables. The Department does not however have operational control over StudyPerth, although more than 50 per cent of its funding is provided through the Department.

In 2022-23, payments and payables made to StudyPerth under the agreement, inclusive of GST, totalled \$3.190 million (2021-22: \$2.657 million). Additional payments of \$96,048 were made for other activities (2021-22: \$1.07 million).

Keyseq Pty Ltd managing the Western Australia Technical and Vocational Education and Training (WATVET) consortium

In 2022-23, the Department had a two-year funding arrangement in place with Western Australia Technical and Vocational Education and Training (WATVET) - operating under a Memorandum of Understanding with Phoenix Academy (which has the legal name of Keyseq Pty Ltd and is the manager for WATVET), North Metropolitan and South Metropolitan TAFEs which brings together Western Australian institutions (public and private) to deliver unique international training programs.

The Department controls the funded activities of WATVET, with WATVET required to provide project plans, regular reports and updates on operations and outcomes against agreed deliverables. The Department does not however have operational control over WATVET, although more than 50 per cent of its funding is provided through the Department.

In 2022-23, payments and payables made to WATVET under the agreement, inclusive of GST, totalled \$1.5 million (2021-22: nil). Additional payments of \$440 were made for other activities (2021-22: nil).

Australian Remote Operations for Space and Earth Ltd (AROSE)

In 2022-23, the Department had two financial assistance agreement for AROSE: Headquarter Operations 2022-2026 and AROSE Consortium Trailblazer Stage 1 Lunar Rover Project. Both projects support the Government's aims to create jobs, diversify the economy and enhance innovation and STEM education and promotion in the State.

The Department controls the funded activities of AROSE, with AROSE required to provide project plans, regular reports and updates on operations and outcomes against agreed deliverables. The Department does not however have operational control over AROSE, although more than 50 per cent of its funding is provided through the Department.

In 2022-23, payments and payables made to AROSE under the agreement, inclusive of GST, totalled \$5.45 million (2021-22: \$145,000). Additional payments of \$12,700 were made for other activities (2021-22: nil).

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

8.7 Special purpose accounts

All special purpose accounts have been established under section 16(1)(d) of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and are included in the Department's general and administered financial statements.

Special Projects Fund

The special purpose account was created to hold funds for the purpose of participating in significant projects with other countries, the Commonwealth and the private sector to the mutual benefit of the other participants and the State of Western Australia. This is a controlled fund and figures are incorporated within the Department's general financial statements.

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of period	522	522
Receipts	-	-
Payments	-	-
Balance at end of period	522	522

Australia China Natural Gas Technology Partnership Trust Fund

The special purpose account holds funds for the purpose of training Chinese managers from the natural gas industry in China, as well as joint Australia/China research programs. Training is conducted in both countries. This is a controlled fund and figures are incorporated within the Department's general financial statements.

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of period	478	501
Receipts	-	-
Payments	(12)	(23)
Balance at end of period	466	478

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

8.7 Special purpose accounts(continued)**Defence Science Centre**

The Defence Science Centre (DSC) special purpose account is a cooperative venture between the Science and Technology Group of the Department of Defence on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the Government of Western Australia, and participating Western Australian universities. This is a controlled fund and figures are incorporated within the Department's general financial statements.

The DSC's purpose is to fund collaborative research projects, PhD students and industry internships relevant to defence and the defence industry in Western Australia.

There shall be credited to the account such moneys as are received from the State Government or allocated from the Department's appropriation on behalf of the State Government, the Commonwealth Government and participating universities for the purpose of the DSC.

There shall be charged against the Account such moneys as are paid for the purpose of the operations of the DSC.

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of period	234	568
Receipts	970	870
Payments	(1,040)	(1,204)
Balance at end of period	164	234

Ashburton North Social Infrastructure Fund

The special purpose account quarantines funds received and paid in respect to social infrastructure under the Ashburton North State Development Agreement (Wheatstone Project) in the township of Onslow.

There shall be credited to the account such moneys as are received from Chevron Australia Pty Ltd and the State of Western Australia for the purposes of developing social infrastructure for the township of Onslow as per the agreement entered into between the State of Western Australia and Chevron Australia Pty Ltd.

Moneys standing to the credit of the account may be applied for the purpose of the fund as agreed between the parties, subject to the terms of the Ashburton North State Development Agreement (Wheatstone Project).

This account is separated between controlled and administered funds and figures are incorporated within the Department's general and administered financial statements respectively.

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Ashburton North Social Infrastructure Fund (Onslow Community Development Fund) - controlled funds</u>		
Balance at start of period	324	324
Receipts		1,500
Payments	(324)	(1,500)
Balance at end of period (controlled funds)	-	324

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

8.7 Special purpose accounts (continued)Ashburton North Social Infrastructure Fund - administered funds

There was no balance at end of period and there were no receipts or payments in the current or prior year.

Ashburton North Critical Services Infrastructure Fund (Administered)

The special purpose account quarantines funds received and paid in respect to critical services infrastructure under the Ashburton North State Development Agreement (Wheatstone Project) in the township of Onslow. This is an administered fund and figures are incorporated within the Department's administered financial statements.

There shall be credited to the account such moneys as are received from Chevron Australia Pty Ltd and the State of Western Australia for the purposes of developing critical services infrastructure for the township of Onslow as per the agreement entered into between the State of Western Australia and Chevron Australia Pty Ltd.

Moneys standing to the credit of the account may be applied for the purpose of the fund as agreed between the parties and subject to the terms of the Ashburton North State Development Agreement (Wheatstone Project).

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of period	-	-
Receipts	-	813
Payments	-	(813)
Balance at end of period	-	-

8.8 Remuneration of Auditors

Remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General in respect of the audit for the current financial year is as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Auditing the accounts, financial statements, controls and key performance indicators	140	135
	140	135

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

8.9 Supplementary financial information**(a) Write-offs**

During the financial year nil was written off the Department's asset register under the authority of:

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
The accountable authority	-	-
Ministers	-	-
Executive Council	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-

(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Losses of public money and other property through theft or default	-	-
Amounts recovered	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-

(c) Forgiveness of debts

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Forgiveness (or waiver) of debts by the Department	-	2,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	2,000

(c) Gifts of public property

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Gifts of public property provided by the Department	14	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	15

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 9. Explanatory statements

This section explains variations in the financial performance of the Department.

	Notes
Explanatory Statement for controlled operations	9.1
Explanatory Statement for administered items	9.2

9.1 Explanatory Statement for controlled operations

This section explains variations in the financial performance of the Department for operations under its own control, as represented by the primary financial statements.

All variances between annual estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2023, and between the actual results for 2023 and 2022, are shown. Narratives are provided for key major variances that vary more than 10% from their comparative and where the variation is more than 1% of the following variance analyses for the:

1. Estimate and actual results for the current year

- Total Cost of Services of the estimate for the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows (\$4,887,570); and
- Total Assets of the estimate for the Statement of Financial Position (\$1,762,480)

2. Actual results for the current year and the prior year actual:

- Total Cost of Services of the previous year for the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows (\$2,489,030); and
- Total Assets of the previous year for the Statement of Financial Position (\$1,039,120).

Estimates reported in this note represent original budget estimates. During the course of any given year, budgets are revised to account for new or adjusted Government initiatives through State Budget processes.

9.1.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income variances	Variance Note	Estimate 2023	Actual 2023	Actual 2022	Variance between actual and estimate	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
COST OF SERVICES						
Expenses						
Employee benefits expenses	a	63,901	61,945	47,229	(1,956)	14,716
Supplies and services	1, b	44,153	53,427	30,384	9,274	23,043
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		1,732	2,133	1,760	401	373
Accommodation expenses		5,429	5,466	4,921	37	545
Grants and subsidies	2, c	371,408	282,286	157,810	(89,122)	124,476
Finance costs		133	87	60	(46)	27
Other expenses	d	2,000	456	6,739	(1,544)	(6,283)
Total cost of services		488,757	405,800	248,903	(82,956)	156,897

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

9.1.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income variances (continued)	Variance Note	Estimate 2023	Actual 2023	Actual 2022	Variance between actual and estimate	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income						
Commonwealth grants	e	250	456	6,176	206	(5,720)
Other income		4,352	1,979	3,641	(2,373)	(1,662)
Total income		4,602	2,435	9,817	(2,167)	(7,382)
NET COST OF SERVICES		484,155	403,365	239,086	(80,789)	164,279
Income from State Government						
Service appropriation	3, f	533,390	396,546	260,189	(136,844)	136,357
Income from other public sector entities		600	600	600	-	-
Resources received		2,088	1,906	1,633	(182)	273
Royalties for Regions Fund	4, g	17,781	12,970	5,818	(4,811)	7,152
Total income from State Government		553,859	412,022	268,240	(141,837)	143,782
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		69,704	8,657	29,154	(61,048)	(20,497)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Other comprehensive income		-	109	38	109	71
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		69,704	8,766	29,192	(60,939)	(20,426)

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

9.1.2 Statement of Financial Position variances	Variance Note	Estimate 2023	Actual 2023	Actual 2022	Variance between actual and estimate	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5, h	147,756	125,217	71,987	(22,539)	53,230
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6, i	292	11,583	5,715	11,291	5,868
Receivables	7	4,101	5,062	2,839	961	2,223
Amounts receivable for services		345	345	345	-	-
Other current assets		1,408	2,678	5,406	1,270	(2,728)
Total Current Assets		153,902	144,885	86,292	(9,017)	58,593
Non-Current Assets						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,078	1,476	1,078	398	398
Receivables	8, j	4,677	-	-	(4,677)	-
Amounts receivable for services	k	9,815	9,815	7,720	-	2,095
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,849	996	812	(1,853)	184
Intangible assets		-	-	-	-	-
Right-of-use assets		3,876	4,024	4,364	148	(340)
Other non-current assets		51	2,625	3,646	2,574	(1,021)
Total Non-Current Assets		22,346	18,936	17,620	(3,410)	1,316
TOTAL ASSETS		176,248	163,821	103,912	(12,427)	59,909
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Payables	10, l	6,170	11,632	6,170	5,462	5,462
Contract liabilities		-	279	268	279	11
Lease liabilities		1,231	1,955	1,826	724	129
Employee related provisions	11, m	8,833	10,434	8,833	1,601	1,601
Total Current Liabilities		16,234	24,300	17,097	8,066	7,203

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

9.1.2 Statement of Financial Position variances (continued)	Variance Note	Estimate 2023	Actual 2023	Actual 2022	Variance between actual and estimate	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-Current Liabilities						
Payables		104	104	104	-	-
Lease Liabilities		2,471	2,167	2,471	(304)	(304)
Employee related provisions		1,921	2,655	1,921	734	734
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,496	4,926	4,496	430	430
TOTAL LIABILITIES		20,730	29,226	21,593	8,496	7,633
NET ASSETS		155,518	134,595	82,319	(20,923)	52,276
EQUITY						
Contributed equity		50,953	90,968	47,458	40,015	43,510
Reserves		38	147	38	109	109
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		104,527	43,480	34,823	(61,047)	8,657
TOTAL EQUITY		155,518	134,595	82,319	(20,923)	52,276

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

9.1.3 Statement of Cash Flows variances	Variance Note	Estimate 2023	Actual 2023	Actual 2022	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
Service appropriations	3, f	530,950	394,106	257,749	(136,844)	136,357
Capital appropriations	12, n	3,696	52,038	1,646	48,342	50,392
Capital appropriations distributed to owner	13, o	(201)	(8,528)	(201)	(8,327)	(8,327)
Funds from other public sector entities		600	600	600	-	-
Holding account drawdowns		345	345	345	-	-
Royalties for Regions Fund	4, g	17,781	12,970	5,818	(4,811)	7,152
Net cash provided by State Government		553,171	451,531	265,957	(101,640)	185,574
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Employee benefits	14, a	(63,901)	(58,714)	(47,064)	5,187	(11,650)
Supplies and services	1, b	(39,304)	(44,384)	(26,820)	(5,080)	(17,564)
Accommodation		(5,429)	(5,356)	(4,996)	73	(360)
Grants and subsidies	2, c	(371,408)	(271,991)	(158,589)	99,417	(113,402)
GST payments on purchases	15, p	(7,000)	(10,315)	(3,838)	(3,315)	(6,477)
Finance costs		(133)	(85)	(60)	48	(25)
Advertising and Promotion Costs	16, q	(2,798)	(7,062)	(1,040)	(4,264)	(6,022)
Other payments	r	(2,000)	(1,028)	(4,937)	972	3,909
Receipts						
Commonwealth grants	s	250	436	6,157	186	(5,721)
GST receipts on sales		300	157	316	(143)	(159)
GST receipts from taxation authority	t	6,700	7,329	13,294	629	(5,965)
Other receipts	17	3,738	1,122	3,423	(2,616)	(2,301)
Net cash used in operating activities		(480,985)	(389,891)	(224,154)	91,094	(165,737)

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

9.1.3 Statement of Cash Flows variances (continued)	Variance Note	Estimate 2023 \$'000	Actual 2023 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Purchase of non-current assets		(2,345)	(338)	(185)	2,007	(153)
Receipts						
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		-	97	56	97	41
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,345)	(241)	(129)	2,104	(112)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts						
Loan repayments received		2,000	-	-	(2,000)	-
Payments						
Principal elements of lease payments		(1,495)	(1,903)	(1,726)	(408)	(177)
Net cash used in financing activities		505	(1,903)	(1,726)	(2,408)	(177)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		70,346	59,496	39,948	(10,850)	19,548
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		78,780	78,780	38,832	-	39,948
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		149,126	138,276	78,780	(10,850)	59,496

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Major estimate and actual (2023) variance narratives**1 Supplies and services**

The increase in spending against budget is largely attributed to:

- re-prioritisation to advertising, promotion and marketing spend to deliver the JTSI Global Campaign (including Reconnect WA);
- focus on investment on International Invest and Trade Office ("IITO") led missions, promotion events and activities;
- additional spend on the Australian Marine Complex deferred from 2021-22;
- additional spend on minor computing equipment and licences to support the additional workforce to deliver approved programs; and
- additional spend on temporary staff required to bridge gaps in tight labour market and on International Education student incentive programs.

2 Grants and subsidies

The lower than estimated spending is largely from:

- the recashflow of budget for the Investment Attraction Fund Round 1 to 2023-24 to align with timing of expected grant expenditure;
- the recashflow of budget for the Native Forestry Transition Programs to 2023-24 to align with timing of expected grant expenditure;
- deferral of investment in other manufacturing grants;
- deferral of spending for Royalties for Regions programs to 2023-23; and
- lower expenditure against Science Fellowship and research grants.

This is offset by increase in spending on Edith Cowan University inner city campus relocation and a Defence West loan converted to a grant in 2022-23.

3 Service Appropriation

Decrease from original estimates to align with expected program timings.

4 Royalties for Regions Fund

Refer to note 2 above.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

Decrease from original estimates to align with expected program timings.

6 Restricted cash and cash equivalents

Increase from original estimate as a result of deferred spend on Royalty for Regions with funding received in 2022-23 (largely 'Strategic Industrial Areas').

7 Receivables - Current

Higher level of GST receivables due from the ATO as a result of significant supplier payments made in June 2023.

8 Receivables - Non-current

Lower than original estimate a result of the Defence West loan conversion to a grant in accordance with the loan schedule.

9 Property, plant and equipment

Lower than budget spend on leasehold improvements approved in the Department's Asset Investment Program; deferred to 2023-24.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Major estimate and actual (2023) variance narratives (continued)**10 Payables**

Higher than budget as a result of the significant value of supplier payments made in June 2023; in line with payment terms.

11 Employee related provisions

These provisions include annual leave and long service leave for staff. Balances are higher than budget and prior year; staff have yet to catch up on travel/leave plans after the restrictions imposed by COVID-19.

12 Capital appropriations

The budget did not include funding received through an equity contribution in June 2023 for the Climate Action Fund and Digital Capability Fund.

13 Capital appropriations distributed to owners

The budget did not include the return of unspent funds back to Treasury from the COVID-19 driven delays on International Education industry transition underspends from 2021-22.

14 Employee benefits

Reduction in spend through delays in recruitment and increased staff attrition as a result of competitive labour market and workforce shortages.

15 GST payments on purchase

Refer to note 7 above.

16 Advertising and Promotion Costs

Increase from estimate and prior year as a result of re-prioritisation to advertising and marketing spend to deliver the JTSI Global Campaign (including Reconnect WA).

17 Other Receipts

Reduction in receipts from the private sector in line with re-cashflow to 2023-24 of a development fund expenditure.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Major actual (2022) and comparative (2021) variance narratives**a Employee benefit expenses**

Greater expenditure, compared to prior year, can largely be attributed to the costs of the Public Sector Wages Policy as well as an increase in salaries for an additional staff delivering programs deferred to 2022-23 from 2021-22.

b Supplies and services

The increased in spending against prior year is largely attributed to:

- additional spend on the Invest and Trade WA network including the expansion of overseas hubs and trade missions;
- additional spend on temporary staff required to bridge gaps in tight labour market and on International Education student incentive programs;
- increase in advertising and promotion spend to deliver the JTSI Global Campaign, and promote WA through events and other activations;
- additional spend on minor computing equipment and licences to support the additional workforce to deliver approved programs;
- additional marketing services to deliver the Global Campaign, promote International Education and other Reconnect WA activities; and
- additional consulting services for new technologies including renewable hydrogen and windfarms.

c Grants and subsidies

The increased in grants allocated compared to 2021-22 is largely attributed to:

- Investment Attraction Fund and Native Forestry Transition programs deferred from prior year;
- Resource and Project Facilitation Grants;
- Industry Science & Innovation Grants (excluding Native Forestry);
- payments to incentivise international students to study in WA through accommodation grants and bursaries;
- increase in grants for capital purposes including Edith Cowan University inner city campus relocation; and
- increase in level of grant funding to Tourism WA to fund budgets for events and marketing programs deferred from prior year.

d Other expenses

There was a reduction in other expenses from prior year due to a re-payment of Royalties for Regions funds and forgiveness of a loan receivable in 2021-22.

e Commonwealth Grants

A reduction in grants from the Commonwealth from prior year. In 2021-22 JTSI received funding for Australian Marine Complex Studies and COVID-19 research grants.

f Service appropriation

Increase from prior year to align with expected program timings.

g Royalties for Regions funding

Increase from prior year to align with expected program timings.

h Cash and cash equivalents

Increase from prior year as a result of appropriation received in June 2023 (relating to future year's expenditure) for the Climate Action Fund and Digital Capability Fund.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

i **Restricted cash and cash equivalents**

Refer to note g above.

j **Non-Current Assets Receivables**

Lower than prior year as result of the Defence West loan conversion to a grant in accordance with the loan schedule.

k **Non-Current Assets Amounts receivable for services**

Amounts receivable for services represent the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement. The value is higher this year than prior year as the asset replacement program was largely deferred from 2022-23 to 2023-24.

l **Payables**

Higher than prior year as a result of the significant value of supplier payments made in June 2023; in line with payment terms.

m **Employee related provisions**

Refer to note 11 above.

n **Capital appropriations**

Refer to note h above.

o **Capital appropriations distributed to owner**

Higher than prior year as unspent funds were returned back to Treasury from the COVID-19 driven delays on International Education industry transition underspends from 2021-22.

p **GST payments on purchases**

Refer to note 7 above.

q **Advertising and Promotion**

Refer to note 16 above.

r **Other payments**

Refer to note d above.

s **Commonwealth grants**

Refer to note e above.

t **GST receipts from taxation authority**

Refer to note 7 above.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

9.2 Explanatory statement for administered items

This section explains variations in the financial performance of the Department for the undertaking of transactions as an agent of the State Government, as represented in the administered schedules.

All variances between annual estimates and actual results for 2023, and between the actual results for 2023 and 2022 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances which vary by more than 10% from their comparative and where the variation is more than 1% of the Total Administered Income for the following variance analyses:

1. Estimate and actual results for the current year (\$525,760)
2. Actual results for the current year and the prior year actual (\$255,260).

Administered items variances	Variance note	Estimate 2023 \$'000	Actual 2023 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$'000
Income						
Appropriations	1, a	21,816	28,405	24,768	6,589	3,637
Income from external project proponents	2	29,836	-	-	(29,836)	-
Interest received on loans		226	188	156	(38)	32
Non-repayable capital appropriation	6, e	-	40,000	-	40,000	40,000
Other income (unwinding of discount on loans receivable)		698	544	602	(154)	(58)
Total administered income		52,576	69,137	25,526	16,561	43,611
Expenses						
Grants and subsidies - Onslow Critical Services Infrastructure	3, b	29,836	-	813	(29,836)	(813)
Grants and subsidies - State Programs	4, c	21,816	21,405	19,706	(411)	1,699
Grant to Tourism WA	d	-	-	2,800	-	(2,800)
Transfer payments		1,918	1,836	1,838	(82)	(2)
Loan discounting expense	5	-	758	666	758	92
Commercial Settlements	6, e	-	40,000	-	40,000	40,000
Total administered expenses		53,570	63,999	25,823	10,429	38,176

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

9.2 Explanatory statement for administered items (continued)

Major estimate and actual (2023) variance narratives

- 1 **Appropriations**
Additional appropriation to fund loans to transition the Animal Resources Centre (ARC) to a new provider, Ozgene ARC Pty Ltd (Ozgene).
- 2 **Income from external project proponents**
Onslow Critical Services Infrastructure projects (Wheatstone project) are milestone dependant and funded by Chevron Australia. Funds are drawn down and distributed as grants only when appropriate milestones are met. While actual may vary from estimate in a particular year due to revised milestones on infrastructure projects, income and expenditure is expected to be on target over the full life of the project.
- 3 **Grants and subsidies - Onslow Critical Services Infrastructure**
Refer to 2.
- 4 **Grants and subsidies - State Programs**
Less funding than originally anticipated was required by the Pilbara Ports Authority in 2022-23.
- 5 **Loan discounting expense**
In line with loan agreement provisions, one loan was varied during 2021-22 to defer full repayment of the loan to December 2026. This resulted in the full loan discounting being expensed in 2021-22.
- 6 **Non-repayable capital appropriation**
Additional appropriation received from the Department of Treasury from the Climate Action Capital Fund in the current year.

Major actual (2023) and comparative (2022) variance narratives

- a **Appropriations**
Refer to note 1 above.
- b **Grants and subsidies - Onslow Critical Services Infrastructure**
Refer to note 2 above.
- c **Grants and subsidies - State Programs**
Refer to note 4 above.
- d **Grant to Tourism WA**
Prior year grant was paid to Tourism WA through the administered account.
- e **Commercial Settlements**
This includes expenditure relating to confidential commercial settlements paid during the current financial year.

Key Performance Indicators

Certification of Key Performance Indicators

I hereby certify that the key performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.



Alistair Jones
A/Director General
31 August 2023

Performance overview

Key Performance Indicators

The following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were developed in consultation with the Department of Treasury and the Office of the Auditor General (OAG). These KPIs came into effect in July 2020, and this is the third year they have been reported on. These changes occurred to more closely align the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (JTSI) KPIs with government goals. Where results are available and comparable, actuals for historical years have been provided.

The government goal supported by JTSI is: 'WA Jobs Plan: Diversifying the WA economy, creating local jobs for the future.'

The desired outcome supporting this is 'Provide leadership in the development of Western Australian industry sectors to grow the economy and create jobs.' This reflects JTSI's role in leading Western Australia's economic development, international trade and investment as well as promoting the defence, international education, and science and innovation sectors.

The KPI section in this Annual Report does not include KPIs relating to Tourism Western Australia. For further information on these, refer to the 2022-23 Annual Report of Tourism Western Australia.

The KPIs provide an indication of whether JTSI has achieved its desired outcome. JTSI has two types of KPIs.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Key Effectiveness Indicators assist with the assessment of agency performance in the achievement of desired outcomes.

Key Efficiency Indicators

Key Efficiency Indicators assist with the assessment of agency service delivery. They monitor the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

1. Stakeholder satisfaction with the Department's effectiveness in providing leadership in the development of Western Australian industry sectors

This KPI measures stakeholder satisfaction with our industry development role through an online quantitative perception survey. The survey was introduced in 2020-21 and conducted for a third time in 2022-23. An independent third party conducted this survey over a three-week period

during May and June 2023. The survey was sent to 1,152 (2021-22: 800) industry and government stakeholders of JTSI. This included representatives from industry bodies, private firms, universities, research organisations, start-ups and other government agencies.

Respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction on a scale of 0–10 of the performance of JTSI over the past 12 months. The result of a 7.5 level of satisfaction for 2022-23 is the same as 2021-22 and also means the 2022-23 target of 7.5 was achieved.

KPI 1	2022-23 Target	2022-23 Actual (ii)	2021-22 Actual	2020-21 Actual	2019-20 Actual (i)
Stakeholder satisfaction with the Department's effectiveness in providing leadership in the development of Western Australian industry sectors	7.5	7.5	7.5	6.5	n/a

Notes:

- As 2020-21 was the first year that stakeholder satisfaction was measured, it is not possible to report an actual for 2019-20.
- The result for 2022-23 is the average rating from 167 respondents to the question 'On a scale of 0 – 10, where 0 is very dissatisfied and 10 is very satisfied, how satisfied are you with JTSI's performance over the past 12 months?'

2. Growth in key industries for economic diversification

This KPI provides an indication of how well JTSI is influencing the desired outcome of growing the economy and creating jobs. In particular, this indicator focuses on the long-term goal, as expressed through the Government’s economic development framework Diversify WA, of achieving economic growth through a broader range of industries.

This KPI measures growth in industry gross value added for a selected group of industries that are considered vital to the long-term diversification of Western Australia’s economy: agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; accommodation and food services; professional, scientific and technical services; education and training; and arts and recreation services.

The target for 2022-23 was achieved. The strong recovery of the Western Australian economy from the COVID-19 pandemic led to relatively high growth in the wholesale trade, retail trade, professional, scientific and technical services, and arts and recreation services industries; while strong growing conditions supported growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Growth across these industries boosted the measure for this KPI over the reporting period.

KPI 2	2022-23 Target	2022-23 Actual	2021-22 Actual (iii)	2020-21 Actual (iii)	2019-20 Actual (iii)
Growth in key industries for economic diversification	3.5%	8.1%	6.8%	(0.6%)	1.9%

Notes:

- i. The source data for this KPI is the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication ‘Australian National Accounts: State Accounts’, which provides data on industry gross value added for each of the states and territories on a financial year basis. This publication is released in November each year, which means there is a one-year lag in reporting this KPI (e.g., the result reported for 2022-23 represents data for the period July 2021 to June 2022).
- ii. Progress to economic diversification is best measured by the production volume of key industries, rather than the nominal value of that production, which can be influenced by changes in prices. As such, the calculation of this KPI uses the chain volume measures of industry gross value added, as these measures adjust for changes in prices between financial years to provide a series that reflects production volumes.
- iii. The comparatives have been adjusted to reflect revisions to data on industry gross value added in previous years that were made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics after the key performance indicators were finalised. The results were previously reported as 2021-22: 6.9%, 2020-21: (1.0%), 2019-20: 1.6%.
- iv. Future updates to data by the Australian Bureau of Statistics may result in revisions to the results of the current and previous reporting periods.

3. Share of Western Australia's merchandise exports in key markets for diversification

This KPI provides an indication of how well JTSI is influencing the desired outcome of growing the economy and creating jobs through growing exports in key emerging markets.

This KPI measures the combined share of Western Australia's merchandise exports delivered to India and the countries that form the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a percentage of total Western Australian merchandise exports to international markets.

The target for 2022-23 was achieved. The higher share, compared to the previous year, was largely driven by an increase in exports to Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand.

KPI 3	2022-23 Target	2022-23 Actual	2021-22 Actual (iii)	2020-21 Actual	2019-20 Actual
Share of Western Australia's merchandise exports in key markets for diversification	11.0%	11.7%	11.3%	9.9%	9.7%

Notes:

- i. The ASEAN countries are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- ii. The source data for this KPI is the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication 'International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia', which provides monthly values of Western Australia's merchandise exports to individual destination countries.
- iii. The 2021-22 comparative has been adjusted to reflect revisions to the value of Western Australia's merchandise exports in 2021-22 that were made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics after the key performance indicators were finalised. The result was previously reported as 2021-22: 11.2%.
- iv. Future updates to data by the Australian Bureau of Statistics may result in revisions to the results of the current and previous reporting periods.

4. Western Australia's share of Australia's international student enrolments

This KPI provides an indication of how well JTSI is influencing the desired outcome of growing the economy and creating jobs through increasing Western Australia's share of Australia's international student enrolments.

This KPI measures Western Australia's share of Australia's international student enrolments, as reported by the Commonwealth Department of Education.

The target for 2022-23 was achieved. The recovery in Western Australia's international education sector following the re-opening of its border in 2022 out-paced that of other states and territories, increasing the State's share of Australia's international student enrolments.

KPI 4	2022-23 Target	2022-23 Actual	2021-22 Actual	2020-21 Actual	2019-20 Actual
Western Australia's share of Australia's international student enrolments	5.7	7.0%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%

Notes:

- i. The source data for this KPI is the Commonwealth Department of Education's 'International student data', which provides monthly data on international student enrolments for each of Australia's states and territories.
- ii. Given the large degree of uncertainty associated with the international education sector since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, JTSI deemed it inappropriate to set a target for this KPI in 2020-21 and 2021-22.
- iii. The 2021-22 comparative has been adjusted to reflect revisions to international student enrolment data that were made by the Commonwealth Department of Education after the key performance indicators were finalised. The result was previously reported as 2021-22: 5.6%.
- iv. Future updates to data by the Commonwealth Department of Education may result in revisions to the results of the current and previous reporting periods.

5. The ratio of Total Cost of Services to Gross State Product

This KPI measures the Government's influence on the State's overall economic performance by relating the Department's spend to nominal gross state product.

The total cost of services increased for JTSI by around 65 per cent in 2022-23 as it was responsible for implementing a range of

new economic diversification initiatives. The estimate of Western Australia's nominal gross state product increased by 28 per cent compared to the estimate at the time the target was set. These changes worked in opposite directions in the calculation of the KPI – the higher cost

of services increased the ratio while the higher estimate of nominal gross state product reduced the ratio. The net effect was that the ratio was higher compared to 2021-22, but still within target.

KPI 5	2022-23 Target	2022-23 Actual	2021-22 Actual (iii)	2020-21 Actual	2019-20 Actual
Ratio of Total Cost of Services to gross state product	1:1,006	1:1,594	1:2,415	1:1,469	1:2,828

Notes:

i. Total cost of services used for measurement of this indicator comprises services 1 to 4 of the Department:

1. International Engagement, Trade and Investment
2. Project Facilitation
3. Industry Development
4. Science and Innovation

Tourism costs are included in an efficiency indicator, separately reported in Tourism WA's Annual Report, which reports on the ratio of Tourism WA's total cost of services to total visitor spend in Western Australia.

- ii. The 2022-23 gross state product used in measuring this indicator represents the Department of Treasury's forecast for the year. The Australian Bureau of Statistics releases its estimates of gross state product annually in November for the preceding financial year.
- iii. The 2021-22 comparative has been adjusted to reflect actual gross state product data released during 2022-23. The ratio was previously reported as 1:2,386.
- iv. The comparatives for 2020-21 and 2019-20 have been adjusted to reflect revisions to Western Australia's nominal gross state product made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for these years. The ratios were previously reported as 1:1,452 for 2020-21 and 1:2,863 for 2019-20.

Ministerial directions

Zero Ministerial directives were received during this financial year.

Government policy requirements

Occupational safety, health and injury management

The Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (JTSI) has met its 6-monthly reporting requirements for the National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Awareness and Management 2019–2023.

Measures	Results 2020-21 Prior year	Results 2021-22 Prior year	Current Reporting Year	Targets	Comments towards targets
No. of fatalities	0	0	0	0	Achieved
Lost time injury and disease incident rate	0%	0%	0%	0 or 10% reduction in incidence rate	Achieved
Lost time injury and severity rate	0	0	0	0 or 10% reduction in severity rate	Achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work (1) within 13 weeks	100%	100%	100%	100%	Achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work (1) within 26 weeks	100%	100%	100%	Greater than or equal to 80%	Achieved
Percentage of managers trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities, including refresher training within 3 years	6.6%	45%	32%	Greater than or equal to 80%	Not Achieved. Training for managers will continue during 2023-24.

*The performance reporting examines a 3-year trend, and as such, the comparison base is 2 years prior to the current reporting year.

WA Multicultural Policy Framework

JTSI's Multicultural Policy Framework Plan 2021–2026 outlines our commitment to activities for the 5-year period and is a key strategic document to guide service responsiveness, employment opportunities, and outputs for people of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) backgrounds. The plan is developed around 3 policy priority areas of:

- » Harmonious and inclusive communities.
- » Culturally responsive policies, programs and services.
- » Economic, social, cultural, civic and political participation.

JTSI continues to implement the plan and reports annually to the Office of Multicultural Interests on progress.

Other legal requirements

Unauthorised use of credit cards

JTSI officers hold corporate credit cards where their functions warrant usage of this facility. Despite each cardholder being reminded of their obligations annually, 16 employees inadvertently used the corporate credit card for various purchases where the expense was not for business purposes. The incidences were not referred for disciplinary action as the Chief Financial Officer noted prompt advice and settlement of the personal use amount, and that the nature of the expenditure was immaterial and characteristic of an honest mistake.

2022-23	Amount (\$)
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure for the reporting period	1,536
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled by the due date (within 5 working days)	946
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled after the period (after 5 working days)	590
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at balance date	-

Act of Grace Payment

Ministerial approval for an act of grace payment of \$33,000 was granted in accordance with Section 80 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*. This payment was made in March 2023 to the family of a Native Forestry worker who would, in ordinary circumstances, have been entitled to a Worker Transition program payment under the Native Forest Transition Plan.

Expenditure on advertising, market research, polling and direct mail

In accordance with Section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907*, the Department incurred the following expenditure in advertising, market research, polling and direct mail.

	2022-23 (\$'000)	2021-22 (\$'000)
a. Advertising agencies	-	-
b. Market research organisations	110	219
c. Polling organisations	-	-
d. Direct mail organisations	-	-
e. Media advertising organisations	12,400	1,241
Total	12,510	1,459

	2022-23 (\$'000)	2021-22 (\$'000)
b. Market research organisations		
Faster Horses	7	64
iSentia Pty Limited	-	1
Metrix Consulting Pty Ltd	53	88
Sapere Research Group Limited	50	66
The Lab Insight & Strategy Melbourne Pty Ltd	-	-
Total	110	219

e. Media advertising organisations	2022-23 (\$'000)	2021-22 (\$'000)
Big Head Digital Pty Ltd	4	-
Business News	37	12
Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	12,211	1,153
Marketforce Limited	-	-
Relativity Group Pty Ltd	11	2
The Brand Agency Unit Trust	137	73
Total	12,400	1,241

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

JTSI's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) is in accordance with the legislative framework. The 7 desired outcomes in the DAIP are supported by strategies to address the gaps identified in meeting the legislative requirements. The strategies are also informed by the review and consultation undertaken in preparation of the plan.

A new 5-year (2022–2027) DAIP has been implemented and includes all outcomes required under the legislation. During 2022–23, the following activities were progressed:

Outcome 1 – People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access JTSI's services, and any events that we organise.

We make our best endeavours to ensure that all events JTSI conducts or sponsors facilitate the desired access and inclusion outcomes expressly or implicitly set out in the DAIP.

Outcome 2 – People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access JTSI's buildings and other facilities.

We maintain our premises (including conference and meeting rooms) to facilitate ease of access for all people. JTSI always ensures that we seek advice when planning and designing any facilities or undertaking major refurbishments.

Outcome 3 – People with disability receive information from JTSI in a format that will enable them to readily access that information.

People can contact JTSI if they require information in alternative formats. We also continue to maintain our website to facilitate stronger alignment with current standards.

Outcome 4 – People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from our staff as other people.

Staff members who interact with the public are aware of the need to support visitors with a disability.

Outcome 5 – People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to JTSI.

All existing complaint mechanisms are aimed at meeting the needs of people with disability. We provide a variety of feedback mechanisms for people with disability to lodge grievances and comments.

Outcome 6 – People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to participate in any public consultation by JTSI.

We ensure the ability to provide the same opportunities for people with disability to be involved in any public consultation.

Outcome 7 – People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to be employed by JTSI.

Our recruitment and employment policies and practices reflect the aim of having a diverse workforce and supporting personnel with disability.

Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

At JTSI, we encourage ethical behaviour and deal promptly and fairly with instances of misconduct. Encouraging and fostering a culture of ethical behaviour and the highest standards of integrity and transparency in all interactions is a strong focus.

Our policies, including the Code of Conduct, the Fraud and Corruption Risk Management Framework, and the Conflict of Interest Framework, are available to all employees. New employees participate in a corporate induction which emphasises the expectation of highly ethical behaviour, declarations of conflicts of interest and responsibility for reporting suspected unethical behaviours or actions.

New and existing employees, including those based in our international offices, continue to use our Accountable and Ethical Decision-Making web-based training module. This program provides tools to inform employee conduct, decision-making and understanding of integrity frameworks including the Code of Conduct.

The 2022 Staff Engagement Survey included questions regarding awareness of JTSI's integrity policies and procedures, and showed a high, positive response rate.

In accordance with the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003*, JTSI has appointed Public Interest Disclosure Officers, and published internal policies and procedures related to its obligations.

The management of employees is carried out in accordance with the public sector standards in human resource management and approved public sector policies and procedures. In 2022–23, no breach claims against the public sector standards were received.

Four reports of non-compliance were lodged with respect to the Code of Ethics or JTSI's Code of Conduct, and appropriate actions were taken.

Internal Audit – State Agreements

JTSI continues to implement the improvement recommendations of the 2021 Internal Audit on the management of State Agreements. In 2022–23, we carried out a review of organisational function and structure to ensure they are efficient and reflect the priorities in our Strategic and Business plans.

We also began work on a sample of a yearly report on the benefits of State Agreements to WA. It is intended that the future generation of these reports will be linked to our new State Agreement database. In 2022–23, we continued to progress the establishment of this database.

Recordkeeping Plan

JTSI's current Recordkeeping Plan was approved by the State Records Commission in 2019 and is compliant with Section 28 of the *State Records Act 2000 (WA)*. We use a comprehensive set of policies and procedures, together with State Records Commission principles and standards, for governing best practice records management of all departmental records.

We review our Recordkeeping Plan at least every 5 years, with a comprehensive review undertaken in 2023. This review resulted in the following outcomes:

- » Improved maintenance and ongoing management of records deemed as State Archives and in the care of the Department.

- » Enhancement of the retention schedule for department-specific records.
- » Enhancement of information management policies and procedures.
- » Online Records Awareness Training module being provided to all new starters at JTSI.

To maintain a high level of information management awareness and to uphold a mature recordkeeping level, we carry out the following training initiatives:

- » All new staff receive a welcome email with information on the services offered by the Information Management team, where to go for help and key contacts.
- » All new staff are required to undertake the online Records Awareness Training module, which provides information on government employee accountability, compliance standards and staff responsibilities as outlined in the Recordkeeping Plan.

- » A dedicated electronic document and records management systems (EDRMS) trainer provides induction and advanced coaching sessions on the document management system. These sessions cover best-practice use of the system and provide staff with the tools to carry out mature recordkeeping practices.
- » The Information Management team maintains and makes available online tutorials, help sheets and quick reference guides.



Bullara Station, Exmouth. Credit: Tourism Western Australia.

Appendix 1

Legislation and changes to legislation

JTSI administers 16 Statutes and 64 State Agreements on behalf of the WA Government. As part of this responsibility, we also negotiate new agreements, variations, terminations and repeals of State Agreement Acts as required.

This list outlines the Acts and Agreement Acts, by commodity, as at the end of the 2022–23 reporting year.

Statutes administered by JTSI

1. *Government Agreements Act 1979*
2. *Nuclear Activities Regulation Act 1978*
3. *Texas Company (Australasia) Limited (Private) Act 1928*
4. *The Commonwealth Oil Refineries, Limited (Private), Act, 1940*
5. *State Agreements Legislation Repeal Act 2013*
6. *Industry and Technology Development Act 1998*
7. *Western Australian Jobs Act 2017*
8. *Agent General Act 1895*
9. *Western Australian Product Symbol Act 1972*
10. *Western Australian Tourism Commission Act 1983*
11. *Animal Resources Authority Act 1981*
12. *Anzac Day Act 1960*
13. *Western Australian Aged Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Relief Fund Act 1932*
14. *Rottnest Island Authority Act 1987*
15. *Chemistry Centre (WA) Act 2007*
16. *Major Events Act 2023*

Agreement Acts administered by JTSI

Alumina

1. *Alumina Refinery Agreement Act 1961*
2. *Alumina Refinery (Pinjarra) Agreement Act 1969*
3. *Alumina Refinery (Mitchell Plateau) Agreement Act 1971 [Agreement terminated]*
4. *Alumina Refinery (Wagerup) Agreement and Acts Amendment Act 1978*
5. *Alumina Refinery (Worsley) Agreement Act 1973*
6. *Charcoal iron and steel*
7. *Wundowie Charcoal Iron Industry Sale Agreement Act 1974*

Coal

8. *Collie Coal (Griffin) Agreement Act 1979*
9. *Collie Coal (Western Collieries) Agreement Act 1979*

Copper

10. *Western Mining Corporation Limited (Throssell Range) Agreement Act 1985*

Diamonds

11. *Diamond (Argyle Diamond Mines Joint Venture) Agreement Act 1981*

Energy

12. *Goldfields Gas Pipeline Agreement Act 1994*
13. *Ord River Hydro Energy Project Agreement Act 1994*
14. *Pilbara Energy Project Agreement Act 1994*
[Agreement terminated]

Forest products

15. *Albany Hardwood Plantation Agreement Act 1993*
16. *Bunbury Treefarm Project Agreement Act 1995*
17. *Collie Hardwood Plantation Agreement Act 1995*
18. *Dardanup Pine Log Sawmill Agreement Act 1992*
19. *Wood Processing (WESFI) Agreement Act 2000*
20. *Wood Processing (Wesbeam) Agreement Act 2002*

Gas

21. *North West Gas Development (Woodside) Agreement Act 1979*
22. *Barrow Island Act 2003 (which incorporates the Gorgon Gas Processing and Infrastructure Project Agreement)*
23. *Natural Gas (Canning Basin Joint Venture) Agreement Act 2013* [Agreement terminated]

Gold

24. *Tailings Treatment (Kalgoorlie) Agreement Act 1988* [Agreement expired]

Iron ore and steel

25. *BHP Billiton (Termination of Agreements) Agreement Act 2006*

26. *Iron Ore Agreements Legislation (Amendment, Termination and Repeals) Act 2011*
27. *Iron Ore (Channar Joint Venture) Agreement Act 1987*
28. *Iron Ore (FMG Chichester Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2006*
29. *Iron Ore (Goldsworthy-Nimingarra) Agreement Act 1972*
30. *Iron Ore (Hamersley Range) Agreement Act 1963*
31. *Iron Ore (Hamersley Range) Agreement Act Amendment Act 1968*
32. *Iron Ore (Hope Downs) Agreement Act 1992*
33. *Iron Ore (McCamey's Monster) Agreement Authorization Act 1972*
34. *Iron Ore (Marillana Creek) Agreement Act 1991*
35. *Iron Ore (Mount Bruce) Agreement Act 1972*
36. *Iron Ore (Mount Goldsworthy) Agreement Act 1964*
37. *Iron Ore (Mount Newman) Agreement Act 1964*
38. *Iron Ore (Murchison) Agreement Authorization Act 1973*
39. *Iron Ore (Rhodes Ridge) Agreement Authorisation Act 1972*
40. *Iron Ore (Robe River) Agreement Act 1964*
41. *Iron Ore (Wittenoom) Agreement Act 1972*
42. *Iron Ore (Yandicoogina) Agreement Act 1996*
43. *Iron Ore Processing (Mineralogy Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2002*

Mineral sands

44. *Mineral Sands (Eneabba) Agreement Act 1975*
45. *Mineral Sands (Cooljarloo) Mining and Processing Agreement Act 1988* [Agreement expired]
46. *Mineral Sands (Beenup) Agreement Act 1995*

Nickel

- 47. *Nickel (Agnew) Agreement Act 1974*
- 48. *Nickel Refinery (BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd) (Termination of Agreements) Agreement Act 2008*

Oil

- 49. *Oil Refinery (Kwinana) Agreement Act 1952*
- 50. *Anglo-Persian Oil Company Limited's (Private) Act 1919*

Salt

- 51. *Dampier Solar Salt Industry Agreement Act 1967*
- 52. *Evaporites (Lake MacLeod) Agreement Act 1967*
- 53. *Leslie Solar Salt Industry Agreement Act 1966*
- 54. *Onslow Solar Salt Agreement Act 1992*
- 55. *Shark Bay Solar Salt Industry Agreement Act 1983*

Uranium

- 56. *Uranium (Yeelirrie) Agreement Act 1978*

Miscellaneous

- 57. *Cement Works (Cockburn Cement Limited) Agreement Act 1971*
- 58. *Industrial Lands (CSBP & Farmers Limited) Agreement Act 1976*
- 59. *Industrial Lands (Kwinana) Agreement Act 1964*
- 60. *Paper Mill Agreement Act 1960 [Agreement expired]*

- 61. *Pigment Factory (Australind) Agreement Act 1986 [Agreement expired]*
- 62. *Railway (Roy Hill Infrastructure Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2010*
- 63. *Railway and Port (The Pilbara Infrastructure Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2004*
- 64. *Railway (BBI Rail Aus Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2017*
- 65. *Silicon (Kemerton) Agreement Act 1987*

Agreements terminated in 2022-23

- 66. *Poseidon Nickel Agreement Act 1971*

New Agreement Acts ratified in 2022-23

- 67. *Nil*

New Statutes in 2022-23

- 68. *Major Events Act 2023*

Variations in 2022-23

- 69. *Collie Coal (Griffin Agreement Act 1979) Ratified Variation Agreement*

Agreement Acts amended in 2022-23

- 70. *Nil*

Agreement Acts repealed in 2022-23

- 71. *Nil*



The Ningaloo Reef. Credit: Tourism Western Australia.



Department of
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