



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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

Annual Report 2021-22



The image shows a close-up of a rock wall with distinct horizontal layers. The rock is a deep reddish-brown color. The wall is reflected in a calm body of water in the foreground, creating a clear mirror image. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the textures and colors of the rock.

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: Matagarup Bridge, Perth. Credit: Tourism Western Australia.
This page: Rock wall reflections in Karijini NP, Western Australia.

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Statement of Compliance

For year ended 30 June 2022

HON ROGER COOK MLA

**DEPUTY PREMIER; MINISTER FOR STATE DEVELOPMENT,
JOBS AND TRADE; TOURISM; COMMERCE; SCIENCE**

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 2022.

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.



Rebecca Brown

Director General

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

14 October 2022

Overview

Message from the Director General



Without doubt, 2021-22 was a unique year for all Western Australians.

Over the year, the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (JTSI) has played a vital role in supporting the Western Australian Government and industry through recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, towards reconnecting with the world.

I am extremely proud of the hard work, resilience and flexibility shown by the staff at JTSI to support the Western Australian economy, industries and the community through such an important transition.

JTSI is pleased to continue to lead the implementation of Diversify WA, the State's economic development framework. Our recovery initiatives through the pandemic contributed to a greater progression of diversification opportunities in the State.

JTSI is the lead agency for delivery of the WA Government's \$195 million Reconnect

WA package, ensuring businesses and industries had the competitive edge for Western Australia to welcome back workers, travellers, students and investors from overseas and interstate. In addition, the WA Government also launched a \$77 million Safe Transition Industry Support Package, which included 9 support programs delivered by JTSI for the international education, tourism, aviation and events industries.

To achieve a successful reconnection for the State, we led the creation of a global campaign 'Western Australia – It's Like No Other' which promotes Western Australia nationally and internationally to increase trade opportunities, attract investment, students and visitors and position the State as a destination of choice.

This global campaign has played a significant role in the vital work of overseas missions, incoming delegations and supporting international showcase

events to promote all that Western Australia has to offer. We supported 20 events, including Expo 2020 in Dubai and the 2022 World Hydrogen Summit in Rotterdam to promote Western Australia as a preferred trade partner and top destination for investment.

The announcement of the \$100 million Investment Attraction Fund was an important milestone for JTSI, as lead agency for investment attraction and state development in Western Australia. An additional \$80 million was announced in the 2022-23 budget. Drawing on the objectives in the WA Government's Diversify WA framework, the program provides an additional mechanism for JTSI to support new and emerging industries, job creation and a diversified economy.

We continued to support the WA Government's commitment to transform the Western Trade Coast to increase Western Australia's economic resilience and growth. On behalf of the WA

Government, JTSI established the WA Jobs Taskforce, which aims to identify and realise employment and business opportunities, throughout Western Australia, including in manufacturing, new and existing industries and in regional communities to help diversify Western Australia's economy.

During the pandemic and throughout our reconnection, JTSI continued to support a broad range of industries that form the Western Australian economy.

We continue to support the growth of the Western Australian space sector, with the WA Government announcing \$4 million for the establishment of a space team within JTSI, focused on attracting investment, supporting industry and delivering space initiatives.

We also received \$2.5 million from the WA Government to establish a health and medical life sciences team that will develop Western Australia as one of Australia's premier life sciences hubs.

In a first for Western Australia, a department-led feasibility study looked at producing wind turbines locally. The Wind Farm Supply Opportunities in Western Australia (pre-feasibility study) explores opportunities for wind farms, market trends and local industry participation opportunities, including component manufacturing and the potential to generate investment.

We are managing a range of Native Forest Transition Programs, funded through the WA Government's \$80 million Transition Plan, with a new office and team set up in Bunbury providing support to workers and businesses, driving further diversification of local economies and assisting in identifying and securing sustainable job opportunities.

We also continued to support the delivery of the Local Capability Fund, with \$2 million funding announced by the WA Government to help small-to-medium sized businesses improve their capability and

competitiveness to supply goods, services and works to the government, major projects and other important markets.

It is incredibly important that we continue to deliver on the many projects across JTSI that will support a strong, diverse and sustainable economy that delivers local jobs and advances Western Australia as a global destination.

As a department we have also achieved a very important milestone for our future in delivering the JTSI Strategic Plan 2021 – 2025. The plan sets the direction for the coming years and provides a path for the ways we will work with our partners and stakeholders to advance the State and support a prosperous future for all Western Australians. We also received endorsement from Reconciliation WA for our inaugural Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan, which is strongly influenced by our vision to create a stronger and more diverse Western Australian economy for all, by facilitating, influencing

and supporting the advancement of our local industries, businesses and people.

I thank my executive team and all of our staff for their dedication to the work that they do every day and to the commitment they display in advancing the interests of all Western Australians.



Rebecca Brown

Director General
Department of Jobs, Tourism,
Science and Innovation
14 October 2022

Our leadership



Rebecca Brown
Director General

In this role Rebecca is both Director General of JTSI and Chief Executive Officer of Tourism WA.

Rebecca oversees the agency to enable diversification of the State's economy, supporting shifts in global supply chains, increasing digital and automation production, rising environmental, social and governance awareness and changing geopolitical and trade dynamics.



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 the science and technology capability of the State, ensuring WA has 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 Invest and Trade Western Australia, the State's 'front door' for investors and exporters and is responsible for providing strategic policy advice on State economic development issues.



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



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 2021-22

01.

Released the revised Diversify WA Framework incorporating additional external facing priority sectors. The revision recognises the shift in global supply chains, increasing digital and automation production, rising environmental, social and governance awareness and changing geopolitical and trade dynamics.

02.

Released Diversify WA – Supply Chain Development Plan 2021-22 to guide the WA Government's efforts to diversify the State's priority export industries through the development of new global and domestic supply chains.



Abrolhos Island. Credit: Abrolhos Octopus

03.

Commenced delivery of Reconnect WA, a coordinated package of initiatives by the WA Government to leverage the State's strong economic performance and management of COVID-19 to promote Western Australia as a welcoming place to visit, work, study and do business.

04.

Coordinated 6 outbound Ministerial missions across a wide range of markets to promote investment and trade opportunities and showcase Western Australia's industry capabilities to overseas government and industry stakeholders.

05.

Hosted over 20 international inbound investor and buyer visitor programs.

06.

Delivered Round 4 of the Access Asia Business Grants program, providing \$365,000 in funding to 16 local businesses to support them to grow their export capability across rapidly expanding Asian markets.

07.

Launched the landmark \$180 million Investment Attraction Fund to support industry-led investment attraction initiatives to diversify the economy, create new, highly skilled jobs, and attract further investment in new and emerging industries.

08.

Supported WA's first space satellite launch to space on the SpaceX resupply mission to the International Space Station.

Our highlights of 2021-22

09.

Supported the Western Australian node of the International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research (ICRAR). Previously unsighted, ICRAR researchers discovered a radiation emitting object which, for a minute in every 20, is one of the brightest radio sources in the sky.

10.

Supported the launch of Western Australia's first Health and Medical Life Sciences Industry Strategy to stimulate and strengthen the industry over the next 4 years, and position the sector as a world-leading, sustainable and value-adding industry.

11.

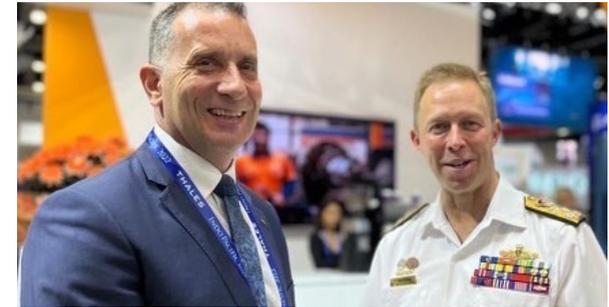
Delivery of \$10 million worth of feasibility studies to support and advocate the development of a Large Vessel Dry Berth at the Australian Marine Complex.

12.

Showcased Western Australia's cutting-edge innovation, new technologies and leadership in developing mission-critical communications solutions, remote and autonomous systems, minor vessel construction, satellite imagery, navigation systems and underwater ship husbandry at the INDO PACIFIC 2022 International Maritime Exposition in Sydney.

13.

Supported the WA Government's commitment of \$80 million for the Native Forestry Transition Plan focused on supporting workers, businesses and communities of the South West to deliver the best outcome for the communities transitioning away from native forestry.



Minister for Defence Industry; Veterans Issues, Paul Papalia with the former Chief of Navy Michael Noonan.

14.

Established the WA Jobs Taskforce, which aims to identify and realise employment and business opportunities throughout Western Australia including in manufacturing, new and existing industries and in regional communities to help diversify Western Australia's economy.

15.

Through the Local Capability Fund, 62 Western Australian businesses shared a total of \$2.1 million to increase their capability, capacity and competitiveness to supply to major WA Government projects.

Our highlights of 2021-22

16.

Supported the Western Australian Industry Participation Strategy. In 2021-22, 11,220 jobs were supported, including 3,105 in the regions. Local sourcing of 93.67% was achieved. It is estimated the strategy supported over 989 apprenticeships and traineeships, including 296 in the regions.

17.

Facilitated State Agreement project approvals across the resources sector resulting in a capital expenditure by the private sector of approximately \$1.3 billion and about 1,000 additional construction and operational positions.



Kwinana Strategic Industrial Area.

18.

The 13 Strategic Industrial Areas (SIAs) across Western Australia play a key role in economic development. JTSI coordinated agencies to support the activation of SIAs and facilitated working with prospective proponents to promote the benefit of investment.

19.

Administered 5 Statutes and 64 State Agreements on behalf of the WA Government and continued to negotiate new agreements, variations, terminations and repeals of State Agreement Acts.

20.

Facilitated land allocation for Woodside's hydrogen and ammonia production facility, H2Perth, that will be home to one of the world's largest clean energy production facilities within the Kwinana and Rockingham Strategic Industrial Areas.

21.

Provision of case management services for the Mardie Salt and Potash Project, to be built 80 kilometres south of Karratha, will be Australia's largest solar salt project and will rank third in scale globally.

Our highlights of 2021-22

22.

Progressed procurement of a feasibility study as part of the Wind Turbine Manufacturing Initiative to identify suitable land, development of supply chains and support mechanisms to build long term sustainable competitiveness, capacity and capability for the industry in Western Australia.

23.

Commenced a collaborative full feasibility study as part of the Iron Ore Railcar Wagons Manufacturing and Maintenance election commitment, additionally informing the final scope of the \$15 million Local Manufacturing Investment Fund.



Nine Mile Beach, Esperance.
Credit: Tourism Western Australia

24.

Established a dedicated Streamline WA Case Management team to facilitate complex projects that require multi-agency interactions and approvals and encourage investment, making it easier to do business and create more jobs in Western Australia.

25.

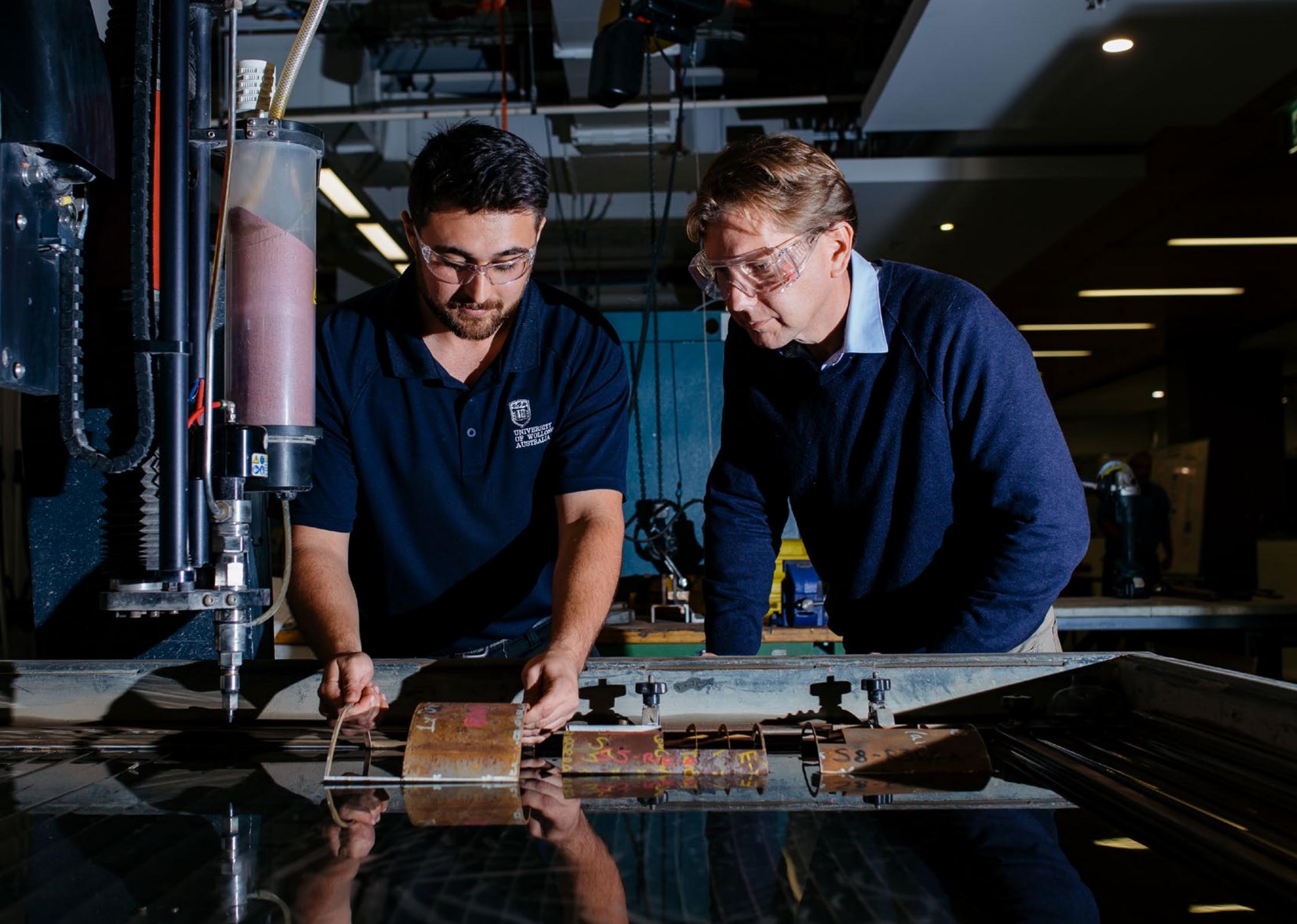
Awarded nearly \$1.2 million for 8 defence-relevant projects through the Collaborative Research Grant scheme and supported 15 WA students through the Research Higher Degree Student Grants with a total of \$172,500 in financial support.

26.

Awarded \$1.3 million in grants through the Anzac Day Trust to the Western Australia veteran community. Grants ranged in value between \$1,400 to \$427,876, and provided funding to ex-service organisations to support the welfare of ex-service personnel and their families.

27.

Supported innovation and entrepreneurship in Western Australia through the provision of 29 grants worth \$1 million, recognised 6 innovators through the WA Innovator of the Year Awards and 7 winners of the Premier's Science Awards.



Agency performance

Report on operations

On behalf of the Western Australian Government our agency is responsible for delivering initiatives to promote Western Australia, diversify the economy, support local industry and grow jobs.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, we played a key role in supporting the response of government, particularly as the State's borders reopened. We continue to promote Western Australia nationally and internationally to increase trade opportunities, attract investment and visitors and position the State as a destination of choice.

Our global network of international offices are grouped into 5 regional hubs: ASEAN, China, India-Gulf, North East Asia and the United Kingdom/Europe, position Western Australia to foster new investment and trade opportunities in a diverse range of markets and industries.

As a key economic development agency, we support the WA Government's

economic development framework, Diversify WA, which focuses on 8 external facing priority sectors including 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.

A sustainable and diversified economy

Our key focus is to leverage our competitive strengths to support Western Australian industries' long-term success. This includes advancing and capitalising on industry innovation and capability to deliver a sustainable future, support existing industry to grow and diversify, while nurturing emerging industries and fostering Western Australia's supply chain participation.

International investment and trade facilitation

In 2021-22, we delivered a range of investment attraction, facilitation and exporter services through the Invest and Trade WA Perth Hub including:

- » Servicing of 320 investment enquiries and 730 trade (export and buyer) enquiries across the year.
- » Hosting over 20 international inbound investor and buyer visitor programs representing energy (hydrogen, renewables, and battery manufacturing), mining and mets, primary industries, technology and innovation, space, and health and medical life sciences; and from a variety of markets including Korea, Vietnam, Sweden, Japan, Singapore, the Netherlands, Germany, Canada, India, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Saudi Arabia.



The Pinnacles, Nambung National Park.
Credit: Luke Austin Photography.

- » Sponsoring 10 representatives from WA's technology growth sector to attend an investment and trade mission to London Tech Week in June 2022.
- » Supporting WA startups to join a Team Australia virtual delegation in February 2022 as part of the Innovation Leaders' Summit in Japan.
- » Facilitating a webinar for over 100 Japanese investors on infrastructure opportunities in Western Australia.

Investment and Attraction Fund

In March 2022, we supported the WA Government's launch of the landmark \$100 million Investment Attraction Fund (the Fund), which was boosted with a further \$80 million in May 2022. The Fund is intended to support industry-led investment attraction initiatives to diversify the economy, create new, highly skilled jobs, and attract further investment in new and emerging industries. The Fund facilitates a targeted approach

to the WA Government's economic diversification agenda, acting as a key enabler for the Diversify WA framework.

With a strong focus on robust governance, we established a Governance Board that features a diverse mix of senior industry and WA Government representatives to provide valuable oversight, and ensure the Fund prioritises opportunities to maximise return on investment for the State. Outcomes from the 2022 launch are anticipated to be realised over a number years, with positive interest across all sectors.

Growing the Western Australian space industry

The space industry has been identified as a priority sector for diversifying our economy under the Diversify WA: Supply Chain Development Plan. JTSI continues to lead WA Government activities that support the growth of the Western Australian space sector and investment attraction.

Working with the Australian Space Agency, JTSI has facilitated partnerships and engagement with the global space ecosystem to diversify the economy and drive economic growth in the State and nationally.

In August 2021, the WA Government announced \$4 million funding over 4 years to support the growth of the Western Australian space industry through establishment of a JTSI space team focused on attracting investment, supporting industry and delivering space initiatives.

In August 2021, with the support of JTSI and \$500,000 WA Government funding (2022-21 WA State Budget), Western Australia's first space satellite was launched into space on the SpaceX resupply mission to the International Space Station. Built by a team of students and engineers at Curtin University's Space Science and Technology Centre, Binar-1 is the first satellite designed and built in Western Australia. Binar-1 is

currently orbiting 400 kilometres above Earth providing valuable information on spacecraft operation and performance.

The WA Government also announced a \$6.5 million funding injection (over 4 years - 2022-2026 WA State Budget) to boost the Western Australian space industry. The extra funding will support 2 key space initiatives; Australian Remote Operations for Space and Earth (AROSE), the Perth headquartered, industry-led consortium transferring technology from the resources industry into the international space sector, and Curtin University's Binar Space Program.

Health and Medical Life Sciences Industry Strategy

Western Australia has a world class research base, entrepreneurial talent and commercialisation track record in the health and medical life sciences. This industry has been identified as a key diversification priority for the WA Government under the Diversify WA economic development framework.

Worldwide demand for this sector has been accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic and Western Australia is well placed to capitalise on this demand by transitioning health and medical life sciences research into device and product development and commercialisation.

We supported the WA Government's launch of Western Australia's first-ever Health and Medical Life Sciences Industry Strategy in October 2021 highlighting the industry's growth potential, building on Western Australia's existing comparative advantages to seize the opportunity this industry represents.

In April 2022, the WA Government announced \$8.65 million in funding to implement the strategy over the next 4 years supporting activity to strengthen the innovation ecosystem for the sector, facilitating commercialisation, developing skills, attracting talent, encouraging investment and supporting advanced manufacturing.

Supporting Western Australia's defence industries

Western Australia's world class defence organisations and their capabilities were showcased at the INDO PACIFIC 2022 in Sydney, the region's premier international maritime defence exposition.



2022 INDO PACIFIC International Maritime Exposition lead by Minister for Defence Industry, Paul Papalia.

We provided support to 23 Western Australian defence related organisations to showcase their unique capabilities at the event demonstrating WA's cutting-edge innovation and new technologies to national and international attendees.

We support the growth of innovative technology with defence applications. The Defence Science Centre hosted over 60 local business leaders, engineers and academics at ANZAC House to learn more about local support available to researchers and businesses looking to advance technologies applicable to the defence sector.

We supported Australian Industry and Defence Network (AIDN) WA's 2021 Defence Industry Gala where more than 450 members of the Western Australian defence sector and representatives of Defence gathered to celebrate the strength and unity of the WA defence industry and the organisations and individuals working to ensure Western Australia's strengths and capabilities

continue to support the sovereign capabilities in Australia. The event's awards were presented by the Minister for Defence Industry and Veterans Issues, the Hon. Paul Papalia MLA.

Support for the international education sector

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on international education, with ongoing border closures impacting student mobility and onshore enrolments. However, with the support of the WA Government, the State's international education sector has been able to emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic in a position of strength, remaining a valuable pillar of the WA economy and community.

With the full opening of the State's border in March 2022, we are once again welcoming students back to WA. To support these students, we have implemented a number of programs through the \$195 million Reconnect WA package and the

\$77 million Safe Transition Industry Support Package established by the WA Government. This has included the:

- » \$8 million International Student Quarantine Support Program, which offered a one-off payment of \$2,000 to support international students returning to Western Australia.
- » \$2 million University Services for Students Support Program, which provided universities with \$500 per international student required to quarantine, in order to provide support services during their time quarantining in Western Australia.
- » \$7.5 million Accommodation Subsidy, which provided a one-off payment of \$1,500 to assist up to 5,000 eligible international students with accommodation costs for Semester 1, 2022.
- » \$3 million ELICOS Bursary, which offered a one-off payment of \$1,500 to assist eligible international students with their course fees.

- » \$6 million International Education Industry Support Payment for international education providers impacted by the delayed reopening date for WA. Grants of \$50,000 and \$100,000 were made available to eligible small-to-medium sized providers.

Climate industry action

As the State's economic development agency, we play a key role in implementing the Western Australian Climate Policy and in supporting industry's transition to net zero emissions by 2050. To support this work, JTSI established a Climate Industry Action team to facilitate the development and implementation of decarbonisation pathways for industry, aligned with the WA Government's emissions reduction commitments.

The department is working to ensure that industry decarbonisation supports the diversification of the State's economy, helps attract new investment, boosts Western Australia's

competitiveness and strengthens the State's environmental, social and governance credentials. The department's overarching objectives include:

- » Enabling Western Australian industry to remain competitive in a global market.
- » Unlocking new opportunities within industries or particular sectors.
- » Providing support for industry to make the transition to meet new market demands.
- » Continuing to market Western Australia as an attractive location for investment and the relocation of industries.
- » Positioning Western Australia to respond more efficiently and effectively to future changes in domestic and global market trends.
- » Establishing critical infrastructure to diversify the economy and de-risk existing industries, and appropriate regulatory frameworks to de-constrain growth.

A priority for the department is to support the development of Sectoral Emissions Reductions Strategies (SERS), which the WA Government has committed to complete by the end of 2023 to support industry to transition to net zero emissions. The department is leading the development of the heavy industry component of the SERS, which comprises:

- » mining and mineral processing (iron ore, alumina, gold)
- » petroleum operations (oil and gas production and exploration)
- » manufacturing (cement, ammonia, fertiliser).

Supporting heavy industries will be key to achieving significant emission reductions in Western Australia, while also ensuring the State's economy benefits from the transition to net zero by 2050.

Strategic Industrial Areas

The Industrial Lands Panel consisting of the Minister for State Development, Jobs and Trade, and the Minister for

Lands make land allocation decisions in Strategic Industrial Areas (SIAs) aligned to WA Government priorities and the State's economic development and diversification objectives. Working closely with DevelopmentWA, the State's land development agency, JTSI progressed a range of land allocation requests across the State's SIAs supporting proponents in a range of industries including green and blue hydrogen, iron and steel processing and battery material interests. Woodside's proposed \$1 billion H2Perth hydrogen and ammonia production facility which was allocated land in the Kwinana and Rockingham SIA will continue to support the State's economic development and local jobs.

SIAs are also an integral part of the hydrogen hubs program being progressed by JTSI for the WA Government. JTSI prepared applications to the Australian Government Clean Hydrogen Industrial Hubs Program to promote hydrogen hubs in the Pilbara region centred

around the Burrup, Maitland and Boodarie SIAs and in the Mid-West region centred around the Oakajee SIA. The Australian Government ultimately supported the Pilbara Hydrogen Hub in addition to an industry led Hydrogen Hub located within the Kwinana SIA.

JTSI led the inclusion of Pilbara energy infrastructure to the Australian Government's Infrastructure Priority List which would progress the business case for improved energy infrastructure between the Pilbara SIAs.

Future Battery and Critical Minerals Industries Strategy

We continue to lead the implementation of Western Australia's Future Battery and Critical Minerals Industries Strategy to grow the State's participation in global battery and critical mineral supply chains, attract new investment and establish strategic partnerships with key international partners, and in June 2022 we launched our investment attraction prospectus.

The WA Government has committed \$13.2 million to facilitate investment in cathode active material (CAM) and precursor (P-CAM) manufacturing in Western Australia. We continue to engage with P-CAM companies to promote the WA Government's vision to attract value-adding activities to the State.

To support development of the downstream battery industry we launched a study to investigate opportunities in Western Australia, including manufacturing of battery cells, battery packs and equipment, and the establishment of reuse and recycling facilities.

We provided support to a number of battery and critical minerals projects which included:

- » Project facilitation assistance to Pure Battery Technologies for the \$400 million Kalgoorlie precursor cathode active material (P-CAM) hub project.
- » Supporting Curtin University's successful application to the Trailblazer Universities program, which aims to



de-risk uptake of new technologies that support commercialisation of critical minerals projects.

- » Supporting research by the Future Battery Industries Cooperative Research Centre (FBICRC), including the FBICRC's precursor cathode active material pilot plant at Curtin University.

Minister for Mines and Petroleum; Energy, Bill Johnston, representatives of JTSI, representative from Alcoa of Australia, Eugenio Azevedo and FYI Managing Director, Roland Hill during the joint development HPA pilot plant tour with Manager of Metallurgy Alex Borger from IMO Pty Ltd.



German delegation visit – May 2022. (L-R) Dr Stefan Kauffman, Innovation Commissioner for Green Hydrogen; H.E. Dr. Thomas Fitschen, German Ambassador to Australia; Bettina Stark-Watzinger, German Federal Minister of Education and Research; Dr. Volker Rieke, Directorate-General, Provision for the Future - Federal Ministry of Education and Research; Phil Gorey, Deputy Director General, Resources and Project Facilitation, JTSI; H.E. Philip Green, Australian Ambassador to Germany; Minister for Hydrogen Industry, Alannah MacTiernan; Minister for Hydrogen Industry, Daniela Mattheys, Office of the Hon Alannah MacTiernan; Anthony Sutton, Executive Director, Renewable Hydrogen Unit, JTSI.

Western Australian Renewable Hydrogen Strategy

We continue to lead the implementation of the WA Government's Renewable Hydrogen Strategy which outlines the vision for Western Australia to become a significant producer, user and export of renewable hydrogen.

To date, the WA Government has committed a total of \$160 million to the development of the industry in Western Australia, which will help position the State to capitalise on opportunities to decarbonise the economy and increase the resilience of the State's exports.

JTSI's Renewable Hydrogen Unit facilitated Round 2 of the Renewable Hydrogen Fund, to support the WA Renewable Hydrogen Strategy, was successfully completed with \$3 million of funds allocated that included:

- » \$900,000 towards 3 industry-led feasibility studies
- » \$1.97 million towards ATCO Australia's capital works project

to blend hydrogen into a natural gas distribution network.

The following studies overseen by the department were completed with public knowledge sharing reports published on the department website:

- » City of Cockburn - Green Hydrogen Feasibility
- » Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline – Hydrogen blending for Transmission

In October 2021, the WA Government announced \$10 million funding for the Hydrogen Fuelled Transport (HFT) Program through the State's Climate Action Fund, to accelerate the uptake of green hydrogen fuel in the transport sector.

- » Undertaking extensive industry and stakeholder consultation, the department designed and implemented the 2-Stage HFT Funding Program.
- » 20 eligible applicants with over \$600 million in total project value were evaluated during the EOI

(Expression of Interest) stage. Of the eligible applicants 5 proponents were shortlisted, and 4 made their final submissions by 30 June 2022.

- » An outcome of the Program, with a funding announcement to the successful applicant is expected in Q3 2022.

To accommodate the numerous renewable hydrogen projects seeking to establish in Western Australia, JTSI has been working on developing suitable land tenure models for large scale hydrogen production proponents across the State.

With both the Pilbara and Mid-West attracting global attention for their renewable hydrogen potential, energy companies across the world are setting their sights on Western Australia.

In April 2022, JTSI led government applications for the Australian Government's \$464 million Clean Hydrogen Industrial Hubs program. The Australian Government agreed to co-fund \$70 million each for the WA Government



Pilbara Development Commission render of Pilbara Hydrogen RT Institute.
Credit: Pilbara Development Commission

led Pilbara Hydrogen Hub and the privately led Kwinana Hydrogen Hub.

The WA Government has also committed \$47.5 million to the activation of the Oakajee Strategic Industrial Area (SIA), in the Mid-West region. As a key part to the activation of Oakajee, JTSI continues to work closely with DevelopmentWA and Main Roads Western Australia to deliver the 2021 election commitment to develop an Oakajee access road and junction with the North West Coastal Highway.

The investment in hydrogen hubs will provide assistance to build key infrastructure to unlock SIAs and could lead to billions of dollars of private sector investment into Western Australia.

JTSI is also exploring ways to reduce supply chain risks, with the shortage of electrolyzers being highlighted as potentially creating future gaps in the green hydrogen supply chain, and severely limiting the future supply of green hydrogen.

Renewable energy, hydrogen and ammonia projects across WA

The department is facilitating the development of a number of large-scale renewable energy and renewable hydrogen projects across Western Australia.

Large-scale renewable power, hydrogen and ammonia projects support the development of downstream industries; contribute to local employment opportunities during the projects' design; construction; commissioning and operation phases and support local equipment and manufacturing industries.

Renewable hydrogen can be utilised both within the domestic and export markets and will contribute to Western Australia economy, providing opportunities for industrial growth and diversification across the State, as well as contribute to the State's decarbonisation efforts, particularly around diesel displacement.

Western Australian Gas and Downstream Opportunities Study

In July 2021 we supported the WA Government's release of the Western Australian Gas and Downstream Opportunities which investigates opportunities and barriers for establishing new downstream gas processing industries in WA.

The study was identified as a priority initiative of the LNG Jobs Taskforce. The study produced 19 findings and 7 recommendations for consideration by the WA Government across gas availability, project-ready industrial areas, government assistance and project facilitation capacity.

In August 2021, the WA Government released a response to the study agreeing to implement changes to meet the recommendations. The WA Government is now implementing these recommendations, through application of the WA Domestic Gas Policy, infrastructure support and project facilitation activities. These recommendations focus on

ensuring gas availability, developing project-ready land and common-user infrastructure, and increasing project facilitation support to foster new downstream gas consuming industries.

Wind Turbine Manufacturing Initiative

The WA Government has allocated \$8 million over the next 4 years towards the Wind Turbine Manufacturing Initiative which will support and facilitate wind farm sector opportunities in Western Australia.

The funding will help with the acquisition of suitable industrial land and the development of supply chain opportunities, support mechanisms and financial facilitation to build a long-term sustainable industry in WA.

In 2021-22, JTSI also started the process to engage an independent consultant to undertake a more extensive full-feasibility study to progress the findings of the Wind Farm Supply Opportunities

in Western Australia (pre-feasibility study) into the manufacture, maintenance and operation of wind farm componentry and services in Western Australia.

Infrastructure Australia Priority Listing for Pilbara energy transmission and storage

The department progressed consideration of upgrades to the North West Interconnected System for listing on Infrastructure Australia's Infrastructure Priority List (IPL).

The IPL recognises the limitations to the Pilbara energy transmission and storage system in light of the emerging need to decarbonise operations. It also identifies emerging industries, such as clean hydrogen and ammonia, that offer new export opportunities to diversify WA's economy (for example, through the production of green steel and low emission minerals processing).

More connected generation and storage will create an economically efficient, lower

cost grid, and the opportunity for renewable generation to be used by multiple industrial users – helping to decarbonise industrial and mining operations.

This proposal is strongly aligned with key priorities including the WA Renewable Hydrogen Strategy, WA Climate Action Policy and DiversifyWA.

Woodside H2Perth

In October 2021, we successfully facilitated land allocation for Woodside's hydrogen and ammonia production facility, referred to as H2Perth. The facility will be home to one of the world's largest clean energy production facilities and will be built on around 130 hectares of industrial land within the Kwinana and Rockingham Strategic Industrial Areas (SIAs).

H2Perth will be built on around 130 hectares of industrial land commercially leased from the WA Government in DevelopmentWA's Kwinana and Rockingham SIAs, subject to all necessary approvals.

The first phase of the facility will include more than \$1 billion in capital expenditure and will create more than 2,000 jobs during construction and over 200 ongoing local jobs once the facility is operational.

The department is providing case management support to Woodside's H2Perth under the Lead Agency Framework.



Conceptual Design Woodside H2Perth.
Source: Woodside, Woodside H2Perth
Media Release, 25 October 2021

Global Advanced Industries Hub

In 2021, the WA Government made an election commitment to transform the Western Trade Coast (WTC) into a Global Advanced Industries Hub (GAIH).

The GAIH is a major industrial complex located along the south-metropolitan coast comprising of 4 industrial precincts: Kwinana Industrial Area, Rockingham Industry Zone, Australian Marine Complex and Latitude 32.



Minister for State Development, Jobs and Trade, Roger Cook with the Global Advanced Industries Hub team.

This commitment offers the opportunity to preserve, enhance and promote the economic contribution of the GAIH, and leverage it to support the State's economic diversification agenda. This is achieved by attracting new and emerging investment opportunities, boosting the diversity and value of exports, strengthening supply chains, and most importantly, creating local jobs.

The new GAIH division within the department will deliver this commitment through an economic framework for the GAIH, focusing on industry development and attraction, land and infrastructure, as well as skills and workforce development.

The project has established a governance framework that connects government, industry and the community and supports collaboration to deliver the commitment. The Invest and Trade WA website will provide a source of project information to key stakeholders. The project will run for a period of 2 years, with the economic framework delivered in 2024.

Westport

Westport is the WA Government's long-term program to investigate, plan and build a future port in Kwinana with integrated road and rail transport networks. The department provides ongoing support to the Westport Program as its partner.

Westport is currently in Stage 3, which will provide advice to the WA Government about when and how a new Kwinana port and logistics network should be developed, as well as making investments and decisions to enable this development project.

As part of the Westport Program, the department is leading the assessment into the wider economic impacts of a future port in Kwinana, which will provide information of the port's impacts across Western Australia's economy to support the strategic rationale and narrative in the Westport Business Case.

Australian Marine Complex fast tracked projects

As part of the WA Recovery Plan, the WA Government allocated \$90 million of funding to deliver infrastructure upgrades identified in the 2020 Australian Marine Complex (AMC) Strategic Infrastructure and Land Use Plan (SILUP).

The projects include the upgrade to a vessel transfer path, critical to launching Royal Australian Naval vessels built at the AMC, an extension to an existing wharf and design of an additional finger wharf and 2 intersection upgrades.

Vessel Transfer Path – delivered by Georgiou Group, practical completion was achieved in April 2022.

- » Wharf Extension and Finger Wharf Design – Western Australian company, Ertech – estimated practical completion by end of 2023.
- » Intersection Upgrades – the contract to complete the Quill Way/Cockburn Road North and Quill Way/Cockburn

Road South was awarded in March 2022. Completion is expected by the end of September 2022.

Australian Marine Complex Large Vessel Dry Berth Initiative

Through the delivery of \$10 million worth of feasibility studies funded by Defence and by working collaboratively with the Australian Government within the Joint Department of Defence and WA Government Henderson Task Force, we have supported and advocated for the commitment to developing a Large Vessel Dry Berth (LVDB).

In March 2022 the Australian Government committed \$4.3 billion to the development of a LVDB, or Graving Dock, at the Australian Marine Complex (AMC) in Henderson.

The Australian Government's commitment was informed, in part, by deliverables from the Integrated Infrastructure Program of technical studies being managed

by JTSI and delivered by Western Australian company, Aurecon.

The LVDB will allow Western Australia to construct large vessels, including the forthcoming RAN Joint Support Ships with a potential value of \$7 billion.

Major projects

The development of major projects often encounters a complex array of government approvals. We work with proponents and provide case management services to assist in scoping out potential impacts and developing strategies to assist proponents to achieve timely, effective approvals.

Below are examples of major projects that we have supported through the provision of case management services, leading to the achievement of significant project milestones throughout the past year.



Mardie Salt and Potash Project. L-R: Kelly Nunn; Deputy Mayor Karratha, Julius Hunter; Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC) Traditional Owner, Premier Mark McGowan; Leanne Whiting; Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation, Brian O'Donnell; Chair of BCI Board, and Alwyn Vorster; BCI Managing Director. Credit: BCI Minerals

Mardie Salt and Potash Project

Mardie Minerals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of BCI Minerals Limited, is developing its Mardie Salt and Potash Project 80km south of Karratha. It will produce over 5 million tonnes per annum of high purity sodium chloride (salt) and be the first salt operation in Australia producing sulphate of potash fertiliser as a by-product.

The project will have a construction workforce of 500 and an operational workforce of 200. The department has provided lead agency level facilitation service since April 2019.

Kalgoorlie Rare Earths Processing Facility

Lynas Rare Earths is developing its Kalgoorlie Rare Earths Processing Facility in Kalgoorlie.

The facility will process rare earth concentrate from Lynas' Mt Weld mine, one of the world's highest-grade rare earth deposits and located north of Kalgoorlie.

The rare earth carbonate produced from the facility will be exported into the global supply chain.

The project is expected to create 290 construction jobs and 128 jobs when operational, and has received lead agency level case management services from the department since December 2019.

The project aligns with the State's Future Battery and Critical Minerals Industries Strategy and will support the State's position in the critical minerals supply chain.

Northern Goldfields Interconnect Pipeline

APA Group's Northern Goldfields Interconnect (NGI) pipeline project will connect 2 existing pipelines, the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline, approximately 50 kilometres east of Geraldton at Ambania, and the Goldfields Gas Pipeline, approximately 40 kilometres south of Leinster.

The 580 kilometre long buried pipeline is a significant piece of infrastructure that will provide existing assets in the Goldfields region with access to natural gas and support future growth in the region. It will also support future growth in the region, as well as create up to 500 construction jobs.

We have facilitated cross-government coordination to support the approvals process for the NGI pipeline project in 2021-22.

West Musgrave Project

OZ Minerals, a South-Australian based mining company, is developing a copper-nickel project known as the West Musgrave Project in the Musgrave Province of Western Australia, near the tristate border with the Northern Territory and South Australia.

The project looks to utilise off-grid renewable energy and an innovative processing solution to economically and sustainably produce 32,000 TPA



Minister for Mines and Petroleum; Energy, Bill Johnston, and Amanda Lacaze – CEO and Managing Director at Lynas standing inside a kiln component of the Kalgoorlie Rare Earths Processing Facility. Credit: Lynas Rare Earths

of copper and 26,000 TPA of nickel during its mine life of 26 years.

The project aligns with Western Australia's Future Battery Industry Strategy, and will create around 1,000 regional jobs during construction and 450 jobs during operations.

Square Kilometre Array (SKA)

The SKA is a global, multi-generational \$2.9 billion scientific project to build the world's largest radio telescope, located in Western Australia and South Africa. The project is supported by 8 member countries including Australia, and will enable astronomers to explore the distant cosmos and redefine our understanding of space.

Western Australia will host the SKA1-Low telescope at Boolardy Station, 315km northeast of Geraldton in the Murchison region. Through a phased development, it will include up to 132,000 low-frequency antennae that will enable unprecedented astronomical observations, at the forefront of science. JTSI is a member

of the Australian SKA Coordination Committee that oversees the project and feeds into the SKA Organisation.

Scopes of work were advertised and local Mid-West and Western Australian companies were encouraged to register their capabilities to work on the project. Workshops have been held to engage with local businesses including Wajarri Yamatji business owners.

Covalent Lithium Project

The Covalent Lithium Project under development by Covalent Lithium Pty Ltd comprises a mine and concentrator at the Earl Grey deposit in Mt Holland, 120km south-southeast of Southern Cross, and a lithium hydroxide refinery in the Kwinana Strategic Industrial Area.

The execution of the project will generate an estimated \$800 million in royalties to the WA Government over a 50-year period and supply premium, battery-grade lithium hydroxide for the electric vehicle market.

It explicitly aligns with the WA Government's Future Battery and Critical Mineral Industries Strategy, which prioritises the development of downstream lithium processing.

The project will integrate Western Australian mining and lithium hydroxide refining with a growing global market for electric battery materials, increasing Western Australia's participation in new global and domestic supply chains.

The department has continued to provide project facilitation assistance to Covalent in progressing mining and environmental approvals, and budgetary support for common-user infrastructure.

Yangibana Rare Earths Project

Hastings Technology Metals Ltd is developing the Yangibana Rare Earths Project in the Gascoyne region, which will produce 15,000 tonnes per annum of Mixed Rare Earths Carbonate (MREC) over a 14-year mine life.

The demand for this MREC is primarily driven by the demand for Neodymium

and Praseodymium rare earths to produce magnets for use in electric vehicles, wind turbines and robotics.

The net public benefit of the Yangibana Rare Earths Project is estimated at \$1.25 billion, including \$78 million in State royalties.

The project aligns with the WA Government's Future Battery and Critical Minerals Industries Strategy to develop a world-leading, sustainable and value-adding battery and critical minerals sector.

We have worked closely with multiple State agencies and Hastings to ensure land access for the project.

Aventuur Surf Park

Western Australian based company Aventuur is developing a multi-million-dollar, state-of-the-art surf park, to be built in Jandakot in Perth's south.

Aventuur was announced by the WA Government as the preferred proponent to deliver the project in September

2021, which will be the largest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

Aventuur is now progressing plans to deliver the project, which will create an estimated 260 jobs during construction and 65 ongoing positions.

The high quality and environmentally responsible project is proposed to include accommodation, restaurants, a health and wellness centre, leisure amenities and conference and function facilities.

Subject to planning and environmental approvals this tourism attraction is anticipated to be open for summer 2025.

Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility

As lead agency for Western Australia's participation in the Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility (NAIF), we continued to support access to \$7 billion of Australian Government funding to finance critical infrastructure projects in Northern Australia and other remote areas.

We continue to work closely with NAIF to assist its consideration of finance for a diverse range of future projects in the Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne and Goldfields regions, which have the potential to generate regional employment, business investment and Indigenous community development.

In 2021-22, this included projects such as:

- » BCI Minerals Limited Mardie Salt and Potash (up to \$490 million).
- » Kimberley Mineral Sands Thunderbird Mineral (up to \$160 million).
- » Hastings Yangibana Rare Earths (up to \$140 million).

Leveraging and expanding critical infrastructure

In 2021-22, industry activity and demand has continued to drive interest in access to critical infrastructure. To support proponents and project development we have continued important work to unlock stranded assets in varying regions of the State. For example, we

are working with the Pilbara Ports Authority on leveraging existing infrastructure at the Port of Ashburton, and proposed developments at the Port of Dampier (Dampier Cargo Wharf extension) and Port Hedland (Lumsden Point). We are also working across key areas of government to support the development and potential export pathways of active and future projects in the Mid-West and Yilgarn regions.

Iron ore railcar wagons manufacturing and maintenance

In delivery of this election commitment,

we are working with the major iron ore proponents, local suppliers, industry associations and trade unions to identify potential for increased local involvement in the manufacture and servicing of iron ore railcar wagons.

The Full Feasibility Study being conducted by an independent consultant is due for completion in August 2022. It is anticipated that a diverse range of opportunities will potentially be pursued including spare and replacement parts, small batch wagon production and provision of major servicing.

We will continue to be involved in the implementation phase of the project with consideration of assistance to Western Australian suppliers in formulating detailed business cases and in acquiring capital equipment upgrades through the \$15 million Local Manufacturing Investment Fund election commitment. This initiative has a high priority in relation to the government's objective of achieving a revival of Western Australia's manufacturing activity.

Modern Manufacturing Initiative

In 2021-22, 14 Western Australian manufacturers from a range of industries including health, mining, critical battery mineral processing, food and beverage, defence and recycling, received approximately \$223.5 million in funding as part of the Modern Manufacturing Initiative (MMI). MMI is an Australian Government grants program which co-funds projects across 3 streams to scale up and create jobs in the manufacturing sector. It also provides



Iron Ore railcar wagons.

an opportunity for small-to-medium sized manufacturing enterprises to commercialise new products and processes.

Expansion of Western Australia's hyperbaric testing capabilities

In May 2022, the WA Government announced funding to support the expansion of WA's hyperbaric testing capabilities. This project aims to expand the capabilities of a local, common user hyperbaric chamber test facility at the Australian Marine Complex for the testing and maintenance of subsea control modules in WA. Once completed this facility will be the only one of its kind in Australia.

In addition to the WA Government, industry representatives Matrix Composites and Engineering and Baker Hughes have provided financial support to the project, led by Subsea Innovation Cluster Australia.

The facility will expand local capability for repairs and maintenance, assist

in reducing costs and scheduling timeframes, and develop local skills and future jobs to service both Australia and the regions sector's needs.

This expansion is the first step in developing a regional deep water testing facility based in Western Australia.

Superyacht Industry Working Group and Strategy

In 2021-22, we established a Superyacht Industry Working Group to provide guidance on developing a Superyacht Industry Development Strategy for Western Australia, as well as review any findings and recommendations made by the strategy.

The working group, which met for the first time in May, comprises members from government, industry associations, the private sector and trade unions. The strategy, delivered in partnership with Superyachts Australia, will identify growth opportunities to facilitate, build resilience and foster Western Australia's superyacht industry and its supply chains.

In addition, it will explore the State's strengths as a superyacht equipment manufacturing and servicing hub, including retrofitting and maintenance, as well as a potential tourism destination. The strategy will aim to stimulate growth of the industry, attract investment, encourage economic diversification, and create sustainable jobs whilst maximising the use of existing tangible and intangible transport infrastructure, across the State.

Streamline WA – Lead Agency Framework

Streamline WA is a whole-of-government initiative to make it easier to do business in Western Australia by improving regulation and regulatory practice. As part of Streamline WA, the revised Lead Agency Framework was released in July 2020, to improve the way government agencies facilitate complex projects that require multi-agency interactions and approvals.

During the year under the Lead Agency Framework the department has facilitated a diverse range of projects such as Lynas



Conceptual design Woodside H2Perth.
Source: Woodside, Woodside H2Perth

Kalgoorlie Rare Earth Processing Facility,
Covalent Lithium's Hydroxide Refinery,
Woodside H2Perth, Perdaman Urea,
Perth Surf Park and Tawarri Hot Springs.

A dedicated Streamline WA Case Management team was established during the year to facilitate complex projects that require multi-agency interactions and approvals and encourage investment, making it easier to do business and create more jobs in Western Australia.

Jobs for today and tomorrow

Our focus is to preserve and grow quality local jobs, now and into the future. We want to develop and maintain key foundations to the Western Australian economy, and capitalise on our strengths in technology. This includes facilitating a range of complex projects across Western Australia, the majority of which, are in the resources and oil and gas sectors, but increasingly include infrastructure and renewable energy projects. We want to generate and maximise opportunities for the next generation of jobs, and support socially inclusive economic growth.

Collie Futures

The WA Government has committed to supporting the town of Collie in transitioning away from coal-fired power generation by creating new opportunities for the Collie community.

Working collaboratively with the South West Development Commission and the Department of the Premier and

Cabinet, we are helping Collie transition its economy towards new industry sectors, including renewable energy.

JTSI focuses on attracting private sector investment and land and infrastructure planning to facilitate the supply of project-ready industrial land.

In 2021-22, through the Collie Futures Industry Development Fund, we delivered co-funding towards the following projects:

- » Collie Roundhouse heritage conservation and site remediation.
- » Renergi waste to energy pyrolysis project.
- » Cannaponics medicinal cannabis plant.
- » Collie Ridge Motel expansion.
- » Magnium magnesium refinery feasibility study.
- » Sunshot big battery and hydrogen industrial hub feasibility study

New projects with approved funding from the Collie Futures Industry

Development Fund and which are soon to commence are:

- » International Graphite processing plant.
- » Premier Hotel renovation.
- » Preston Valley tourism and function facility.

Key to the attraction of new industry is the availability of suitable industrial land. Planning work to support the development of the Shotts and Coolangatta industrial areas in Collie is underway and will continue in coming years.

Highlights include:

- » Collie Investment Prospectus, released October 2021.
- » Coolangatta Industrial Land Capability Assessment, completed February 2022.
- » Completion of pre-feasibility study for Magnium Australia Pty Ltd, in May 2022.
- » Construction started on Cannaponics medicinal cannabis facility.

- » Final design completed and site works started on the Re Energi waste to energy pyrolysis plant.

Native Forestry Transition

The WA Government has made an \$80 million commitment to a Native Forestry Transition Plan (NFTP) focused on supporting workers, businesses and communities of the South West to transition out of native forestry. The native forestry region is a significant asset to the State's economy and JTSI is the lead agency delivering the programs to support workers, businesses and community alike. The NFTP includes 3 pillars:

- » Workforce Transition Programs aimed at providing financial support to native forestry workers and help them secure new employment in the region.
- » Business Transition Programs aimed at providing financial support to businesses to transition away from native forest logging.



Greenbushes Hall - Information session for Parkside Workers

- » The Industry and Community Development Programs consist of contestable grant programs that will help build strong, diverse regional economies and support the creation of local jobs.

JTSI has coordinated cross government support and continues to work collaboratively with workers, businesses and the community to deliver the best outcome for the regional communities transitioning away from native forestry.

Scarborough to Pluto Train 2 project and WA Domestic Gas Policy

JTSI worked with Woodside to negotiate and execute agreements to secure new domestic gas supply and local job opportunities from the Scarborough to Pluto Train 2 LNG development. The agreements, including the Scarborough Domestic Gas Commitment Agreement, Scarborough Project Development Deed and Pluto Train 2 Deed implement the WA Domestic Gas Policy and support the WA Government's local content, industry participation and regional development agenda for major project developers.

The Scarborough to Pluto Train 2 project is an integrated \$16 billion LNG project that involves development of the offshore Scarborough gas resource through an expansion of the Pluto gas processing facility near Karratha. The Pluto Train 2 project involves the construction of a 5 million tonne per annum LNG train (Pluto Train 2) and 225 terajoules per day domestic gas

facility to enable Scarborough gas to be processed into LNG and domestic gas. The project is expected to provide 800 jobs on average during its 4 year construction phase, with a peak of around 3,200 jobs. Once operational, the project will support around 600 jobs, including 230 jobs in the Karratha region and commitments to Indigenous training and employment.

Implementation of the WA Domestic Gas Policy, including execution of future Domestic Gas Commitment Agreements, will continue to secure Western Australia's long-term energy needs and support economic and industrial development.

Centre of Decommissioning Australia

The WA Government is providing a total of \$5 million in funding over 4 years to the Centre of Decommissioning Australia (CODA) to support the development of a decommissioning industry in Western Australia.

Decommissioning is the process of removing, or otherwise satisfactorily dealing with oil and gas infrastructure in a safe and environmentally responsible manner, at the end of its asset life.

Decommissioning has been recognised as a priority initiative under the WA Government's DiversifyWA framework, the LNG Jobs Taskforce's work program and aligns with a number of WA Government priorities including economic diversification, job creation, skills and workforce development, and regional growth.

Headquartered in Western Australia, CODA seeks to capitalise on the immediate opportunity to grow this capability and capacity in local small-to-medium sized enterprises and establish Western Australia as a regional leader in this field.

CODA is a participant of the LNG Jobs Taskforce, which facilitates close collaboration between government, industry and unions. The Taskforce will help to identify what is needed to support

the development of a decommissioning industry and ensure maximum benefits are achieved across the State.

Opening of Gudai-Darri Mine

Rio Tinto officially opened its Gudai-Darri mine in June, which is located 110 km from Newman in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia. JTSI facilitated the State Approvals for both the rail and mine project over a number of years.

In January 2019, approval was granted to Rio Tinto under the *Iron Ore (Mount Bruce) Agreement 1972* and the *Iron Ore (Hamersley Range) Agreement 1963* to develop and construct the Gudai-Darri Mine, with an initial capacity of 43 million tonnes per annum and a 166 km railway connecting the mine to Rio Tinto's existing Pilbara rail network.

Development of the mine supported more than 3,000 jobs during the construction and design phase with the operation requiring around 600 permanent roles.



Gudai-Darri project in the East Pilbara region. Credit: Rio Tinto

Gudai-Darri features some of the most advanced cutting-edge technology, including a robotic ore sampling laboratory which provides visibility of the ore grades out of the mine within minutes.

There are autonomous trucks, trains and drills, which are standard across many of Rio Tinto's Pilbara mines, and a digital replica of the processing plant which allows teams to quickly test different situations digitally before implementing.

A total of \$3.2 billion in goods and services were sourced within Western Australia during the construction phase of the Gudai-Darri Project with contracts valued at \$1.5 billion awarded directly to WA-registered businesses.

Rio Tinto is building a 34-megawatt solar farm consisting of 83,000 solar panels that will power about one-third of Gudai-Darri's electricity needs. The solar farm was approved under the *Iron Ore (Hamersley Range) Agreement 1963*.

BHP Port Debottlenecking project

BHP Iron Ore's port capacity expansion includes approval to install infrastructure which will increase the material handling capacity at the Nelson Point port operation at Port Hedland. The department facilitates the relevant State Agreement approvals associated in developing the project. The associated environmental approval enables BHP's increased export of up to 330 million tonnes per annum. These works facilitate increased iron ore sales and the associated royalty contributions to the State, environmental benefits including dust control at Port Hedland, as well as employment and capital expenditure in the region.

State Agreements

The department facilitates a range of large and complex projects across the State on behalf of the WA Government. State Agreements are a major part of this economic development and operate across a range of sectors.

The department administers 5 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.

A list of the Acts and Agreement Acts, by commodity, as at the end of the 2021-22 reporting year is supplied in Appendix 1.

During the year, the department facilitated project approvals across the resources sector resulting in a capital expenditure by the private sector of approximately \$1.3 billion and about 1,000 additional construction and operational positions. The department facilitated the approval process for a range of projects across the spectrum of State Agreements listed in Appendix 1.

Western Australian Industry Participation Strategy 2020

JTSI's key focus is to create more jobs for Western Australians through a range of initiatives which promote industry

development and growth. This includes supporting local industry to participate in major projects across Western Australia and in particular WA Government contracts. In 2021-22, the Western Australian Industry Participation Strategy (WAIPS) continued to play a critical role in stimulating the economy and supporting thousands of local jobs. The WAIPS is implemented by the department, and provides local businesses, in particular small-to-medium sized enterprises, with full, fair and reasonable opportunity to access WA Government supply contracts.

As part of the WAIPS, there are currently 3 Strategic Projects each with a supply value of more than \$25 million, which are regarded as being of significant economic importance to the State. In 2021-22, the first Strategic Project announcement was the METRONET Railcar Program. Alstom is the head contractor currently delivering the project to the Public Transport Authority, including the target set to achieve 50% local content for the project. The second Strategic Project and an election commitment, is the

procurement of more than 1,000 stand-alone power systems in regional WA.

During 2021-22, we worked with the energy government trading entities and suppliers to determine the extent of opportunities for increased local participation. The new \$1.8 billion women and babies Hospital has been designated as the third Strategic Project. The site at the Queen Elizabeth II Medical Centre has recently been announced and the project is expected to create 1,400 jobs during construction.

As a result of the strategy, in 2021-22, 11,220 jobs were supported in Western Australia, including 3,105 in the regions. Local sourcing of 93.67% was also achieved. In addition, it's estimated that the strategy supported more than 989 apprenticeships and traineeships in Western Australia, including 296 in the regions.

Western Australian Buy Local Policy 2022

In 2021-22, we released the new and improved Western Australian Buy Local Policy 2022, which aims to create more regional jobs and ensure regional businesses benefit from the WA Government's annual \$30 billion spend on goods, services and works. The updated policy focuses on creating more job opportunities for people with disability in regional Western Australia and aligns with the WA Government's Procurement Act 2020 and Western Australian Procurement Rules. In addition, adjustments have been made to the Regional Price Preferences and Value for Money approach to enhance the ability of agencies to take these factors into account in terms of contract outcomes. The WA Buy Local Policy complements the WA Government's successful implementation of the Western Australian Jobs Act 2017 and the Western Australian Industry Participation Strategy in creating local jobs and boosting the economy across the State.

Local Capability Fund

The Local Capability Fund (LCF) is a grant program assisting small-to-medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in Western Australia to increase their capability, capacity and competitiveness as suppliers of products, services and works to the WA Government, major projects and other important markets. We launched 3 rounds of the LCF during 2021-22 - Supplying Key Major Projects, Aboriginal Business and National and International Standards Compliance - which resulted in \$2.1 million in funding being provided to 62 Western Australian SMEs. Since the LCF was first launched in 2011 (as the Industry Facilitation and Support Program), \$19.4 million of grant funding had been committed to 523 Western Australian SMEs, including 248 in the regions. This investment has resulted in approximately 1,786 new employment opportunities plus 227 new apprenticeships and \$827 million in new contracts awarded.

Regional Business Engagement Forums

As part of the WA Government's commitment to job creation and regional development, we delivered 11 Regional Business Engagement Forums in 2021-22. The forums provide small-to-medium sized businesses across Western Australia with information on upcoming local contract and tender opportunities in their region. They also include presentations from WA Government agencies about policies to support businesses. According to our survey, on



Exmouth Regional Business Engagement Forum

average 88% of respondents found the presentations and information helpful, and more than 85% indicated they would attend a similar event in the future.

WA Jobs Taskforce

In 2021-22, we supported the establishment of the WA Government's Jobs Taskforce to identify and realise employment and business opportunities in both new and existing industries to help diversify WA's economy. Chaired by the Deputy Premier, the Taskforce comprises 15 members from across government and industry.

The group is tasked with recommending specific courses of action to the government, via the Taskforce Chair and agency representatives, to meet the objectives of the Plan. Specifically, the Taskforce will give initial priority to the links between industry development, employment creation and a suitably skilled local workforce. Major priorities of the Taskforce include identifying local job creation opportunities, including

in manufacturing, in both new and existing industries, and working with local industries and businesses to identify job creation opportunities in regional WA, as well as supporting initiatives to address skills shortages in these areas. In addition, the group will work towards identifying training requirements to increase the supply of a local skilled workforce.

Defence Science Centre

Through the Defence Science Centre (DSC), we awarded a record of 15 Research Higher Degree Student Grants totalling \$172,500, to Western Australian students working on defence-related research.

In demonstration of the growing awareness of the DSC and Western Australia's growing capabilities, a record number of applications also received to the Collaborative Research Grant scheme. A total of \$1.1 million will support 8 projects seeking to address everything from underwater diver communications, through to eliminating the need for adaptive optics in satellite optical communications.

DSC adjusted the Defence and Research Teaming events to accommodate for COVID. In mid-2021, a hybrid event was held with members of the Defence Science and Technology Group virtually attending from Adelaide due to border closures. A fully virtual event was also held in early 2022 due to COVID-19. To date, just over \$100,000 in seed funding has been awarded across 5 teams to develop their innovative concepts,



Michele Clement, Director of the Defence Science Centre, observes war-gaming software developed through DSC Collaborative Research Grant scheme.

which had led to successful uptake within the DSC Collaborative Research Grant as well as the USA's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Supporting our veterans

We supported the delivery of \$1.3 million to the veteran community in Western Australia through the Anzac Day Trust. 12 grants were delivered to volunteer organisations ranging in value from



An early industry engagement between Defence and local manufacturing firm Adarsh Engineering, facilitated through the Defence Science Centre.

\$1,400 awarded to the Ex-Prisoners of War Association, up to \$427,876 which was awarded to a veteran employment program assisting members to transition from service life and re-establish their family's financial security.

In collaboration with the Department of Training and Workforce Development, we launched the Defence Industry Veterans Employment Scheme (DIVES) Scholarship Program, encouraging veterans to take up a career in the defence industry. DIVES provides scholarships of up to \$5,000 to eligible veterans to assist with costs relating to vocational education and training and university studies relevant to defence industry careers.

Edith Cowan University City Campus

We are the responsible agency for the State's \$149 million contribution towards the establishment of the Perth Edith Cowan University (ECU) City Campus. The funding agreement that was negotiated with ECU includes a commitment for construction contracting

to be undertaken utilising the WAIPS approach, in terms of Participation Plans and outcome reporting to support local jobs. Additionally, as a consequence of the State's provision of a grant for this project, reporting across matters outlined in the WAIPS Grant Report template will be provided following the completion of the project.

Call Centres and Back Office Processing Scheme

With a growing trend of call centre and back office processing returning to Australia from overseas, our Call Centre and Back Office Processing Scheme continued to help local, national and international operators to set up or expand operations in Western Australia. Supported by \$14.9 million from 2020-24 as part of the WA Recovery Plan, the scheme aims to create 1,000 local jobs and grow the State's call centre and back office processing sector. In 2021-22, the scheme created more than 350 full-time equivalent jobs for Western Australians.



A world class innovation ecosystem

We are responsible for delivering a world class innovation ecosystem for Western Australia by facilitating high quality precincts that drive innovation and growth. Our focus is to look at things from fresh perspectives, and move quickly and decisively to capitalise on opportunities; and adapt to future needs. This includes working as a team to share and leverage

The new state-of-the-art Edith Cowan University (ECU) City Campus is set to attract 9,200 students and staff by 2025. CREDIT: Edith Cowan University

our knowledge, resources, information and expertise so we can support evidence-based decision making and generating a flourishing startup and scale up community that empowers research, innovation and science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) capabilities.

New Industries Fund

We continued to manage the New Industries Fund (NIF), with extra funding of \$16.7 million provided to extend this project to June 2025 (a total of \$33.4 million over 8 years). The overall objective of the NIF is to support and accelerate new and emerging businesses in Western Australia through innovation, to diversify the economy and create new jobs and industries.

JTSI has led implementation of the NIF by supporting the early-stage innovation ecosystem in WA; mainly startups, scalable small-to-medium sized enterprises, entrepreneurs and innovators through the management and promotion of long-standing programs such as the Innovation Booster Grant, WA Innovator of the Year program, the X-TEND WA grant program, 3 Innovation Hubs and various sponsorships.

Innovation Hubs

Since 2017, the NIF has funded 3 innovation hubs, and in 2021-22 they

each were renewed for a further 4 years. Each hub connects, encourages and supports emerging industries grow; holding events and conferences, assisting with grant writing and capital raising, and raising profiles and advocating.

These hubs include:

- » WA AustCyber Innovation Hub (WAACIH) – at ECU, Joondalup.
- » WA Data Sciences Innovation Hub (WADSIH) – at Curtin University.
- » WA Life Sciences Innovation Hub (WALSIH) – at Harry Perkins/UWA.

A fourth hub focusing on innovation in Creative Technologies will open in Bunbury in early 2022-23.

Innovation Booster Grants

Since 2011, 233 grants have been provided worth a combined \$4.3 million, to early-stage innovators and startups to advance their innovation. In 2021, there were 21 recipients including a diagnostic scanner to predict fractures in thoroughbred

horses, a rapid COVID-19 screening device and voice-controlled disability module.

WA Innovator of the Year

After a break in 2020, Innovator of the Year returned in 2021 with a strong number of applicants. Overall winner, Vision Pharma received \$70,000 in prize money, for its treatment for inherited retinal disease and blindness.

Other winners included: Navier Medical for advanced coronary artery assessment; Veintech for its Veinwave product; VitalTrace for its novel device for monitoring babies during childbirth; Sapien Cyber for its building management systems cyber product; and Roofus Tools for an all-in-one roofing tool.

X-TEND WA Grants

Up to \$100,000 in matching grants was awarded for programs that educate entrepreneurs and/or investors. Eight programs were supported, including those that develop

Indigenous entrepreneurship, female founders and the blue economy.

LETs Pitch WA

Launched in March 2022, the 'LETs Pitch WA' program is an initiative developed in partnership with JTSI, through the LNG Jobs Taskforce, and the National Energy Resources Australia (NERA). The program is designed to accelerate the growth of local low emissions technology businesses. Contenders pitched their low emission technology to a judging panel comprising of 'blue-chip' investors, venture capitals and industry experts. Technology centred on energy efficiency, hydrogen and hydrogen based fuels, low emissions electricity, electrification and fuel switching, non-energy emissions, and Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS). In June 2022, 9 Tech Solutions Holdings, KC8 Capture Technologies, and Oceania Marine Energy were announced as the inaugural LETs Pitch winners. They will join the WA delegation, including JTSI representatives,

participating in the Offshore Northern Seas 2022 Conference in Norway where they will have the opportunity to connect with industry leaders and major innovation centres. JTSI is proud to showcase WA as a leading source of low emissions technology and support the growth of these local businesses.

GeneratER Program

Focussing on local innovation and supply chain development, the GeneratER program is a partnership initiative between JTSI, through the LNG Jobs Taskforce, and NERA. The program provides innovative WA small-to-medium sized enterprises (SMEs) with the opportunity to pilot their solutions to real challenges identified by industry. Using an open innovation challenge process, the program fast-tracks the adoption of products and technologies to grow the local supply-chain, by connecting SMEs with operators.



WA Innovator of the Year overall winner, Vision Pharma, developed a treatment for inherited retinal disease and blindness.

Science research capability

In 2021-22 we administered \$17 million in WA Government grants focussed on building the science research capability in Western Australia.

Research excellence

\$7 million – investment in excellence ensured the International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research could develop leading PhD and post-doctoral researchers and build local research

capability to attract investment in the Square Kilometre Array. We also supported the Premier's Science Awards Early to Mid-Career Fellows Dr Mengbin (Ben) Ye and Dr Ruey Leng Loo who continued their research into artificial intelligence and human phenomics. Funding continued for the Busselton Health Study, Science and Agribusiness Connect initiative and the Science on the Swan Conference.

Research collaboration

\$3 million - we supported research collaboration amongst researchers, government, industry and community. This enabled research collaboration and coordination through the Western Australian Biodiversity Science Institute, Western Australian Marine Science Institution, Future Battery Industries Cooperative Research Centre, Heavy Industry Low Carbon Transition Cooperative Research Centre, SmartSat Cooperative Research Centre, Cyber Security Cooperative Research Centre and the Food Agility Cooperative Research Centre.

Research infrastructure

\$7 million – we co-invested in national research infrastructure equipment in Western Australia. This included equipment in nodes of Bio platforms Australia, Microscopy Australia, the National Imaging Facility, the Integrated Marine Observing System, Australian National Fabrication Facility and the Terrestrial Ecosystems Research Network. We continued to fund skilled people at the Pawsey Supercomputing Centre to maximise utilisation of the centre's supercomputing and visualisation services by a range of researchers.

Future Energy Exports Cooperative Research Centre (FEnEx CRC)

Through the LNG Jobs Taskforce, we continue to support the FEnEx CRC, which brings together government, industry and research institutes to address the challenges faced by the sector, such as decarbonisation, while supporting Western Australia to become a leading global hydrogen exporter.

In conjunction with the FEnEx CRC, we are investigating the development of the Kwinana Energy Transformation Hub, formerly, referred to as the 'Futures Facility' which aims to be a world-first micro-scale LNG and hydrogen production facility, used for training, research and testing of new technologies, and the only cryogenic gas and energy testing facility in the Southern Hemisphere.

Growing STEM capabilities

We continued to implement the cross-sectoral State STEM skills strategy, Future jobs, future skills, to build a globally competitive and innovative workforce with the skills to drive Western Australia's technological future and support a diversified economy. This included delivery of the following initiatives funded under the strategy:

- » Supporting 7 recipients of the Digital and Technology Skills grants to complete their projects

to build participation of under-represented groups in STEM and digital technologies.

- » Completion by 136 public schools of the STEM Enterprise Schools program, in partnership with the Department of Education, with 88% of Pioneer Schools and 84% of Partner Schools indicating increased teacher confidence and capability in STEM.

In September 2021 we brought together around 70 industry and education representatives for the STEM Skills Industry Forum.

The forum enabled representative to share their ideas for maximising the impact of industry's involvement in STEM skills development throughout the pipeline from schools, VET and universities, and into the workforce.

To celebrate whole-of-school approaches to STEM, we continued to deliver the Governor's School STEM Award program in partnership with Scitech. We awarded

prizes to 4 schools, including one regional school, at the 2021 ceremony at Government House, also attended by the Hon Roger Cook MLA Deputy Premier; Minister for Science. We entered into a 4 year \$1.6 million funding agreement with the Perth Observatory Volunteer Group to expand its STEM engagement activities and deliver the 2021 State election commitment. We also continued annual funding to Scitech and sponsored events such as FameLab; the WA IT and Telecommunications Alliance's Game Changer Awards; the Science Teachers' Association of WA's Transformers 2021; and a WA hub for the National Youth Science Forum.

Premier's Science Awards

We delivered the 2021 Premier's Science Awards, which celebrated its 20th year of recognising STEM research and engagement excellence throughout the State in 2021. The awards ceremony, held at the magnificent WA Museum Boola Bardip, was attended by 220 guests. There



The Hon Kim Beazley AC, Governor of Western Australia, announced the winners and runners-up of the 2021 Governor's School STEM Awards during a ceremony at Government House on Monday 15 November 2021.

were 7 winners across 5 categories, with Professor Eric May announced as the 2021 Scientist of the Year. In addition, Professor Richard Hobbs was inducted into the Western Australian Science Hall of Fame during the ceremony. The 2022 Premier's Science Awards program was launched

in March 2022, featuring a new category, the HBF Mid-Career Scientist of the Year, with winners to be announced in August 2022. The awards are a keystone in the WA Government's efforts to raise the profile of STEM in Western Australia. Over the years, awards alumni have become important ambassadors for the State, helping to inspire future generations to take up courses and careers in STEM.



Minister for Science, Roger Cook with 2021 Scientist of the Year Professor Eric May at the Premier's Science Awards.

ICT Consultative Forums

In 2021-22, we hosted 4 ICT Consultative Forums, to provide industry and government with a platform to discuss a range of issues and opportunities, including local job growth, business competitiveness, productivity and efficiency through greater adoption of ICT and digital transformation. Members of the forum include representatives from



Minister for Science, Roger Cook with Western Australian Science Hall of Fame 2021 inductee Richard Hobbs.

the government as well as the Australian Information Industry Association, Australian Computer Society, CORE Innovation Hub, WA AustCyber Innovation Hub, and WA Data Science Hub. The forums are also attended by the Minister for Innovation and ICT and/or the Minister's representatives.

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

Our unique way of life, rich culture, unique biodiversity and distinct natural assets makes Western Australia an incredible destination to live, work, study and invest. The department continues to promote Western Australia's unique assets, capabilities and Aboriginal heritage creating strengthened global connections. We continue to focus on enabling Aboriginal empowerment and opportunity and supporting a thriving inclusive place to live, work, study and visit.

Our inaugural Reconciliation Action Plan

In a very exciting milestone, our inaugural Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) received conditional approval from Reconciliation Australia.

The RAP is strongly influenced by our vision to create a stronger and more diverse Western Australian economy for all, by facilitating, influencing and supporting the advancement of our local industries, businesses and people.

Respect and sincere reconciliation are the foundations on which we developed our Reconciliation Action Plan.

This was a huge team effort from the RAP Working Group, and means we are on track to be able to officially launch our RAP in July 2022.

Reconnect WA

In December 2021, we commenced delivery of the WA Government's Reconnect WA, a \$195 million package of programs and initiatives

to welcome people back to WA and encourage them to make the most of what our state has to offer.

As part of this program we have:

- » Launched the global campaign 'Western Australia – It's Like No Other' promoting Western Australia as open and welcoming to attract students, visitors, highly skilled workers and investors.
- » Delivered an Aviation Recovery Fund to stimulate economic recovery and growth by incentivising international and interstate routes to recover and develop new flights to Perth and Western Australia.
- » Supported the international education sector through the delivery of an international education campaign, free travel agent service, enhanced welcome desk, student support schemes, quarantine payments, and establishment of additional education business development manager



Members of the RAP Group at the RAP launch event with artist Kevin Wilson of Nani Creative.

positions in key international markets.

- » Positioned Western Australia to seize investment and trade opportunities by strengthening its presence in targeted international markets through Invest and Trade Western Australia.
- » Increased awareness and desire for a Western Australian holiday through the delivery of incentive schemes, event activation, destination

marketing, tourism international trade missions, global partnerships and working holiday maker initiatives.

Ministerial missions

In 2021-22, as part of Reconnect WA, we coordinated 6 ministerial missions to Singapore, Indonesia, the Netherlands,



Minister for Innovation and ICT; Medical Research, Stephen Dawson travelled to the USA with Director General Rebecca Brown, Deputy Director General Linda Dawson and Chief Scientist Peter Klinken AC, for the Health and Medical Life Sciences mission and the Biotechnology Innovation Organisation International Convention (BIO 2022).

United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Ireland and Qatar. These activities reconnected Western Australia with its global partners, creating economic pathways for trade and investment to flow between the regions.

The first of these missions was the Deputy Premier's visit to Singapore in April 2022 to reconnect with tourism, government and business stakeholders. Among many outcomes, the visit resulted in the signing of a partnership agreement between Tourism Western Australia and Singapore Airlines.

Other ministerial missions included:

- » Hon Roger Cook MLA Deputy Premier; Minister for State Development, Jobs and Trade visited Indonesia to reconnect with the East Java Provincial Government and identify economic priorities to support the WA-East Java sister-state relationship.
- » Hon Alannah MacTiernan MLC Minister for Hydrogen Industry visited the

Netherlands to attend the World Hydrogen Summit and to promote investment in the hydrogen sector.

- » Hon Stephen Dawson MLC Minister for Innovation and ICT visited the United States to attend BIO2022 and promote the State's biotechnology sector.
- » Hon Roger Cook MLA Deputy Premier; Minister for State Development, Jobs and Trade visited the United Kingdom, Germany and France to support the re-launch of the Perth to London direct flight, support industry participation at London Tech Week, promote opportunities in the State's energy and health and medical life sciences sectors, and promote tourism and skilled worker attraction activities.
- » Hon Mark McGowan MLA Premier and Treasurer of Western Australia visited Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Qatar to promote Perth to Rome direct flights, tourism, investment and skilled worker attraction.

The department also coordinated economic and industry briefings for visiting Ambassadors and government delegations from key trading and investment partners such as Canada, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and countries in the European Union.

Reconnecting with Western Australia's strategic partners

Our global network of Investment and Trade Offices worked in partnership with the Invest and Trade WA Perth Hub to strengthen Western Australia's strategic partnerships in Asia, aligned to the State's Asian Engagement Strategy. Activities delivered included:

- » Hosting the Western Australia-Zhejiang 8th Exchange Committee Virtual Meeting in September 2021
- » Signing of the Western Australia-Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province, Vietnam Plan of Action in December 2021
- » Hosting the Australia China Natural

Gas Technology Partnership Fund's LNG Virtual Seminar in February 2022

- » Hosting the Western Australia-Zhejiang 35th Anniversary Virtual Celebration in May 2022
- » Hosting the Western Australia East Java Working Group meeting in April 2022 to discuss the renewal of the sister-state agreement.

Through sector-specific activities, the Invest and Trade WA Perth Hub also collaborated with the Western Australian Investment and Trade Offices in ASEAN and China to host seminars on vocational education and training, renewable energy, and health and medical life sciences to audiences in Australia and overseas. These activities promoted the State's competitive strengths to its global partners and connected Western Australian industry with strategic partners in Asia.



Western Australia and Zhejiang Province celebrated 35 years of its sister-state relationship on 31 May 2022. Premier Mark McGowan and Zhejiang Governor Wang Hao co-hosted the virtual opening ceremony that included cultural performances, memoranda of understanding signings, speeches and gift exchanges. The Premier is pictured here with Director General Rebecca Brown.

Asian engagement

In 2021-22, we continued to implement a range of initiatives under our Asian Engagement Strategy 2019-2030 - Our Future with Asia to strengthen the State's long-term economic engagement with key Asian markets.

This included:

- » Hosting the third of the Asia Business Capability Workshops for Western Australian small-to-medium sized enterprises. In partnership with Asialink Business, we delivered workshops covering Japan, South Korea and Malaysia which supported 26 SMEs, from industries including defence, agribusiness and manufacturing to build effective relationships with partners and investors in these markets.
- » Convening 3 high-level Asian Business Council Forums, providing a platform for strategic discussions between the WA Government and the Council on opportunities to strengthen investment and trade with key Asian markets.

- » Delivering round 4 of the Access Asia Business Grants program which provided \$365,000 to 16 SMEs for projects aligned with the priority sectors in the WA Government's economic development framework, Diversify WA. Since its launch in 2019, the Access Asia Business Grants program has assisted 68 Western Australian export-ready SMEs and business associations.

International Investment and Trade Office Network

Our network of global investment and trade offices including the Perth based hub partnered with industry to attract investment, promote trade, generate and share market insights and facilitate business connections.

Through Reconnect WA, we boosted resourcing in international offices by appointing additional specialist investment and trade staff in our Dubai, Jakarta, Tokyo, Seoul, Shanghai and London offices.

Following the appointment of the Investment and Trade Commissioners

for ASEAN, China and North East Asia in February 2021, the department appointed Ms Nashid Chowdhury as Investment and Trade Commissioner for India-Gulf in March 2022, which completed the Commissioner recruitment process.

Due to ongoing COVID-19 related travel restrictions, the Investment and Trade Commissioners were based in Perth while undertaking an extensive induction and onboarding program. This provided them with a strong grounding in the current priorities of Western Australian industry and allowed them to foster effective relationships with state-wide industry and government stakeholders.

In August 2021, the Governor of Western Australia appointed John Langoulant AO as the new Agent General for Western Australia in the United Kingdom/Europe. Mr Langoulant was appointed for a 3-year term and commenced on 18 October 2021.

Krista Dunstan, Investment and Trade Commissioner for ASEAN, and

Nicole Fasana, Investment and Trade Commissioner for North East Asia, were deployed into market in late October 2021, while Mr Langoulant was deployed to the United Kingdom in early November 2021. Ms Chowdhury was deployed to India in June 2022.

Invest and Trade WA projects and events

Increased COVID-19 related travel restrictions across many of the State's key international markets saw investment and trade activities continue to be delivered through online and hybrid formats. With the re-opening of our State's border on 3 March 2022, our international offices participated in a wide range of face-to-face engagements across key markets. This included:

- » Hosting the Western Australia 'It's Like No Other' showcase event at Dubai Expo 2020 in March 2022. This event provided a platform to re-establish Western Australia on the world stage as a leading destination

for investment, trade, international education and tourism, as well as attracting skilled workers.

- » The Agent General undertaking extensive engagement with government and industry stakeholders in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and Czech Republic to progress investment and trade opportunities in a range of industry sectors, including space, primary industries, hydrogen, critical minerals and the creative industries.
- » Partnering with the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development on 'Plating Up WA' in May 2022, which showcased top quality produce from Western Australia to the Singapore market.
- » Co-hosting the 'Western Australia-Zhejiang 8th Exchange Committee Virtual Meeting' with the Zhejiang Department of Foreign Affairs in September 2021 and renewing the Sister State agreement



Agent General for Western Australia in the United Kingdom and Europe, John Langoulant AO; Investment and Trade Commissioner for North East Asia, Nicole Fasana; Minister for State Development, Jobs and Trade, Roger Cook; and Investment and Trade Commissioner for ASEAN, Krista Dunstan.

between Western Australia and Zhejiang Province in May 2022.

- » Participating in a wide range of virtual and face-to face investment

and trade events in Japan and South Korea, including FOODEX JAPAN 2022 in March 2022, BIO KOREA 2022 in May 2022 and Seoul Food & Hotel in June 2022.

- » We delivered a series of 'Market Connect' events including India Connect in October 2021, Japan Connect in March 2022 and Malaysia Connect in April 2022. These events were attended



Minister for State Development, Jobs and Trade, Roger Cook at Japan Connect 2022

by both industry and government representatives, and strengthened Western Australia's relations with key international markets to create a platform to discuss investment and trade priorities, complementary capabilities and areas of opportunity.

- » We sponsored third-party events, held in both Western Australia and overseas such as the 2022 World Hydrogen Summit, Taste WA Premium Food & Beverage Mission 2022 and the 2022 Australia-British Chamber of Commerce Space Business Lunch. These events promoted our diverse industries to an international audience, strengthening connections and promoting WA as a preferred trade partner and top destination for investment.
- » Regional familiarisations ('famils') programs to the Peel, South West, Great Southern and Kimberley regions were run to connect with regional exporters. The program

showcased investment-ready projects in regional Western Australia ready for global connections.

Investment and trade policy

We continued to advocate for Western Australia's interests on investment and trade policy issues with the Australian Government and other states. This included:

- » Working with WA Government agencies to develop policy positions and providing input into negotiations on the Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement, the Australia-United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement and the Australia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement.
- » Making submissions to the general reviews of the Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement and the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement, advocating for Western Australia's interests.

- » Organising an event to celebrate the signing of the Australia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement, which included hosting the Indian Minister of Commerce and Industry and his delegation.
- » Coordinating the State's ongoing response to *Australia's Foreign Relations (State and Territory Arrangements) Act 2020*, including successfully notifying 21 arrangements between WA Government agencies and foreign governments.
- » Analysing 217 Foreign Investment Review Board applications, ensuring every proposal was reviewed according to an allocated risk rating.

Chief Scientist of Western Australia

Professor Peter Klinken AC is passionate about promoting Western Australia as Australia's 'Destination State', working closely with staff from the department and across the broader community to



Danjoo Koorliny Walking Together Co-Director Dr Noel Nannup and the Chief Scientist of Western Australia Professor Peter Klinken AC presented keynotes on day one of the 2021 Danjoo Koorliny Social Impact Summit on the theme 'The Science of Spirituality'.

diversify Western Australia's economy through science and innovation. In 2021-2022, Professor Klinken was as an active member of the WA Jobs Taskforce.

Passionate about reconciliation, Professor Klinken is closely involved with the Danjoo

Koorliny Social Change movement and continues to champion the development of Biodiscovery legislation for Western Australia, to provide Aboriginal people self-determination regarding their traditional knowledge associated with WA's unique and diverse flora and fauna.

Professor Klinken works closely with Western Australian industry and academia to unlock new opportunities for economic growth and diversification, and actively promotes Western Australia as a place to study, work and do business to interstate and overseas audiences.

Native title, heritage and environmental approvals

The department delivers expert technical advice and assistance on native title, Indigenous, historical and maritime heritage, land access and environmental policy matters.

We also contributed to the drafting of other important WA Government initiatives including:

- » the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021* to implement a new and modern Aboriginal heritage regime.

- » the Supporting Continuous Improvement in ESG Outcomes for Western Australia document.
- » the potential cumulative impacts of proposed activities and developments on the environmental, social and cultural values of Exmouth Gulf.

Developing Biodiscovery Legislation for Western Australia

Western Australia is home to some of the world's most diverse native plant and animal life, with 8 of Australia's 15 biodiversity hotspots located across the State. We are developing legislation that will set out processes for regulating the use of Western Australia's genetic resources consistent with the United Nations' Nagoya Protocol.

These genetic resources present opportunities for the discovery of new biotechnologies by researchers, which could lead to the development of new medicines, cosmetics, and other applications.

The Bill will aim to preserve the rights of Aboriginal people to self-determination, in regards to the sharing of their traditional knowledge about a Western Australian genetic resource that is then used in a biodiscovery activity with a commercial purpose. The State will also share in the benefits and researchers will be able to hold out their research as consistent with the Nagoya Protocol which may assist in forming international research partnerships.

Work on development of the Biodiscovery Bill was deferred during the COVID-19 pandemic, as work priorities in JTSI shifted to supporting Western Australia's pandemic response and recovery. Work on the Bill has recommenced during 2022, with consultation planned with WA Government agencies, Australian Government, Aboriginal groups and academia to ensure the regulatory framework is balanced and effective.

Actual results versus budget targets

	2021-22 Original Target \$'000	2021-22 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Total cost of services (approved expense limit) (see Statement of Comprehensive Income)	330,857	248,903	(81,954)
Net cost of services (see Statement of Comprehensive Income)	318,182	239,086	(79,096)
Total equity (see Statement of Financial Position)	28,986	82,319	53,333
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held (see Statement of Cash Flows)	(17,861)	39,948	57,809
Approved salary expense level	44,668	42,028	(2,640)

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 2022-23).

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 higher than anticipated end of year cash balance. The department was unable to expend all of its allocated funding on planned activities.

Net increase/(decrease) in cash held

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

Approved salary expense level

The small variation in salary expenditure was driven by temporary vacancies throughout the year across the agency.

Key performance indicators

Key Efficiency Indicators

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

	2021-22 Target	2021-22 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	1.5%	6.9%
KPI 3 Share of Western Australia's merchandise exports in key markets for diversification	11.0%	11.2%
KPI 4 Western Australia's share of Australia's international student enrolments	n/a	5.6%

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.

	2021-22 Target	2021-22 Actual
KPI 5 Ratio of Total Cost of Services to gross state product	1:1,527	1:2,386

Disclosures and legal compliance



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 2022

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 (Department) which comprise:

- The Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2022, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended.
- Administered schedules comprising the Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2022 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 2022 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.

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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

A contingent liability has been disclosed in Note 7.2.2 of the financial statements, recognising that a claim of \$28 billion was made against the State in respect of a legal dispute between the parties to a State Agreement, and the Western Australian Government. This claim is still current. 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 to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 legislative provisions (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 legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2022.

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 Engagements 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 reasonable assurance about whether, in all material respects, the controls are suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives and were implemented as designed.

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 2022. 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 2022.

The Director General 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 control 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 Instruction 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 control 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 ASQC 1 *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, and Other Assurance Engagements*, the Office of the Auditor General maintains a comprehensive system of quality control 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 2022, 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 and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and key performance indicators or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

This 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 2022 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
Deputy Auditor General for Western Australia
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
20 September 2022

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Certification of Financial Statements

For the reporting period ended 30 June 2022

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 2022 and the financial position as at 30 June 2022.

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



Rebecca Brown
Director General
19 September 2022



Renato Sansalone
Chief Financial Officer
19 September 2022

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	2.1 (a)	47,229	43,888
Supplies and services	2.2	30,384	17,080
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4.1, 4.2, 4.3	1,760	1,782
Accommodation expenses	2.4	4,921	4,552
Grants and subsidies	2.3	157,810	266,935
Finance costs	6.2	60	43
Other expenses	2.4	6,739	167
Total cost of services		248,903	334,447
Income			
Commonwealth grants	3.2	6,176	3,936
Other income	3.3	3,641	907
Total income		9,817	4,843
NET COST OF SERVICES		239,086	329,604
Income from State Government			
Service appropriation	3.1	260,189	346,456
Income from other public sector entities	3.1	600	1,780
Resources received	3.1	1,633	2,198
Royalties for Regions Fund	3.1	5,818	3,723
Total income from State Government		268,240	354,157
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		29,154	24,553
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	4.1	38	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		29,192	24,553

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 2022

ASSETS	Notes	2022	2021
Current Assets		\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6.3	71,987	29,160
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6.3	5,715	8,920
Receivables	5.1	6,837	15,342
Amounts receivable for services	5.2	345	345
Other current assets	5.3	1,408	841
Total Current Assets		86,292	54,608
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6.3	1,078	752
Receivables	5.1	3,595	6,499
Amounts receivable for services	5.2	7,720	5,625
Property, plant and equipment	4.1	812	635
Intangible assets	4.2	-	109
Right-of-use assets	4.3	4,364	3,493
Other non-current assets	5.3	51	93
Total Non-Current Assets		17,620	17,206
TOTAL ASSETS		103,912	71,814
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	5.4	6,170	6,106
Contract liabilities	5.5	268	151
Lease liabilities	6.1	1,826	1,265
Employee related provisions	2.1 (b)	8,833	8,562
Total Current Liabilities		17,097	16,084
Non-Current Liabilities			
Payables	5.4	104	104
Lease liabilities	6.1	2,471	2,202
Employee related provisions	2.1 (b)	1,921	1,742
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,496	4,048
TOTAL LIABILITIES		21,593	20,132
NET ASSETS		82,319	51,682
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		47,458	46,013
Reserves		38	-
Accumulated surplus		34,823	5,669
TOTAL EQUITY		82,319	51,682

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Notes	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus / (deficit) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2020	44,617	-	(18,884)	25,733
Surplus / (deficit)	-		24,553	24,553
Other comprehensive income	-		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	24,553	24,553
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Capital appropriations	3,485		-	3,485
Distributions to owners ^(a)	(2,089)		-	(2,089)
Total	1,396	-	-	1,396
Balance at 30 June 2021	46,013	-	5,669	51,682
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 ^(a)	(201)	-	-	(201)
Total	1,445	-	-	1,445
Balance at 30 June 2022	47,458	38	34,823	82,319

^(a) Capital contributions transferred to Tourism WA

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 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000		Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT				Receipts			
Service appropriations		257,749	344,013	Commonwealth grants		6,157	3,936
Capital appropriations		1,646	3,485	GST receipts on sales		316	1,173
Capital appropriations distributed to owner		(201)	(2,089)	GST receipts from taxation authority		13,294	3,857
Funds from other public sector entities		600	1,780	Other receipts		3,423	1,201
Holding account drawdown		345	110	Net cash used in operating activities		(224,154)	(332,177)
Royalties for Regions Fund		5,818	3,723				
Net cash provided by State Government		265,957	351,022	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
				Payments			
				Purchase of non-current assets		(185)	(43)
				Receipts			
				Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		56	78
				Net cash used in investing activities		(129)	35
				CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
				Payments			
				Principal elements of lease payments		(1,726)	(1,720)
				Net cash used in financing activities		(1,726)	(1,720)
				Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		39,948	17,160
				Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		38,832	21,672
				Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6.3	78,780	38,832

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 2022

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Income		
Service appropriation	24,768	23,489
Income from external project proponents ^(a)	-	10,014
Interest income received on loans	156	129
Other income (unwinding of discount on loan receivable)	602	755
Total administered income	25,526	34,387
Expenses		
Grants and subsidies - Onslow Social and Critical Infrastructure ^(a)	813	11,701
Grants and subsidies - State Programs ^(b)	19,706	20,786
Grant to Tourism WA	2,800	2,800
Transfer payments ^(c)	1,838	1,205
Loan discounting expense ^(d)	666	-
Total administered expenses	25,823	36,492

^(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) 2021-22 includes Burrup Seawater Pipeline Subsidy \$11.128 million (2020-21: \$10.857 million) paid to Water Corporation of Western Australia, Pilbara Port Authority Bulk Liquids Berth Subsidy \$6.848 million (2020-21: \$9.110 million) and funding to the Anzac Day Trust of \$1.73 million (2020-21: \$0.799 million).

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

^(d) The existing loan was for a five-year period, commencing 1 January 2017, and full repayment was due on 31 December 2021. During the year however, the loan was extended for a further five years, resulting in the loan discounting expense.

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 2022

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,253	1,977
Receivables	-	894
Loan receivables ^(a)	1,260	7,499
Total administered current assets	5,513	10,370
Non-current assets		
Loan receivables ^(a)	10,512	6,018
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	10,512	6,018
Total administered assets	16,025	16,388
Current liabilities		
Payables	-	67
Total administered current liabilities	-	67
Total administered liabilities	-	67

^(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 \$1.634 million (2020-21: \$1.543 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 2022

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 19 September 2022.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with:

1. *The Financial Management Act 2006* (FMA);
2. Treasurer's Instructions (TIs);
3. Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) - Simplified Disclosures; and
4. 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:

- a. 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

- b. 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.

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

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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 AASs 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 some cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents. 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 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 2022

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits	42,561	38,535
Termination benefits	508	1,815
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	4,160	3,538
Employee benefits expenses	47,229	43,888
Add: AASB 16 non-monetary benefits (not included in employee benefits expense)	429	394
Less: Employee contributions	(52)	(59)
Total employee benefits provided	47,606	44,223

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: 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 2022

2.1 (a) Employee benefits expenses (continued)

Superannuation: 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: contributions made to the department by employees towards employee benefits that have been provided by the department.

2.1 (b) Employee related provisions

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
<u>Employee benefits provisions</u>		
Annual leave	4,856	4,024
Long service leave	3,721	4,155
Deferred salary scheme	8	68
Purchased leave	4	13
	<u>8,589</u>	<u>8,260</u>
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Annual leave - overseas staff	222	280
Employment on-costs	22	22
	<u>244</u>	<u>302</u>
Total current employee related provisions	<u>8,833</u>	<u>8,562</u>
Non-current		
<u>Employee benefits provisions</u>		
Long service leave	1,916	1,737
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Employment on-costs	5	5
Total non-current employee related provisions	<u>1,921</u>	<u>1,742</u>
Total employee related provisions	<u>10,754</u>	<u>10,304</u>

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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'.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Employment on-costs provision		
Carrying amount at start of period	27	38
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	-	(11)
Carrying amount at end of period	27	27

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Professional services	18,953	4,323
General administration expenses	2,704	4,097
Computer expenses	1,932	1,219
Legal fees	3,674	5,675
Advertising and promotion	1,269	1,057
Travel	578	155
Rental and hire costs	567	66
Insurance	257	158
Communications expenses	186	126
Research	129	98
Vehicles	73	72
Printing and stationery	62	34
Total supplies and services	30,384	17,080

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 2022

2.2 Grants and subsidies

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Recurrent</u>		
Grant funding to Tourism WA	66,609	71,891
Science grants and sponsorships	28,831	26,802
Industry Development grants	10,365	11,247
Safe Transition Industry Support Package - International Education grants	2,554	-
Collie Futures Fund grants	2,368	2,129
International Education grants	2,340	2,895
New Industries Fund grants	2,285	4,007
International Trade - grants, contributions and scholarships	1,876	905
Onslow Community Development Fund grants	1,500	195
Defence Science Centre grants	1,017	1,163
Future Energy Exports Cooperative Research Centre	1,000	1,000
Oakajee Strategic Industrial Area access road	965	-
Renewable Hydrogen grants	913	2,004
Defence West grants	108	493
COVID-19 University Research grants	-	4,900
Other grants and sponsorships	3,179	3,004
<u>Capital</u>		
COVID-19 Response infrastructure project grants	31,900	34,300
Perth City Deal - Edith Cowan University	-	100,000
Total grants and subsidies	157,810	266,935
<u>Paid to:</u>		
Tourism WA	66,609	71,891
Commonwealth, private entities and universities	49,711	156,981
Other Western Australian public sector entities (excluding Tourism WA)	35,239	37,641
Individuals	4,122	80
Local government	2,129	342
Total grants and subsidies	157,810	266,935

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2.3 Grants and subsidies (continued)

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 and recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid. 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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation expenses		
Rentals	3,675	3,473
Repairs and maintenance	982	842
Utilities	130	144
Cleaning	134	93
Total accommodation expenses	4,921	4,552
Other expenses		
Payments to Consolidated Account - return of Royalties for Regions funds	4,315	-
Forgiveness of loan	2,000	-
Refund of prior period income	320	-
Loan discount expense	72	-
Employment on-costs	32	98
Write-down of interest in WA Marine Science Institute joint venture	-	69
Total other expenses	6,739	167
Total other expenditure	11,660	4,719

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

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

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2.4 Other expenditure (continued)

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Appropriation received during the period:		
Service appropriation	260,189	346,456
Total service appropriation	260,189	346,456
Income received from other public sector entities during the period:		
WA Health and Medical Life Sciences	600	-
International Education	-	980
Industry Development	-	800
Total income received from other public sector entities	600	1,780

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

3.1 Income from State Government (continued)

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Resources received free of charge from other public sector entities during the period:		
State Solicitors Office	1,373	2,183
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	227	1
Department of Finance	30	12
Other	3	2
Total resources received from other public sector entities	1,633	2,198
Royalties for Regions Fund:		
Regional Community Services Account	5,818	3,723
Total Royalties for Regions Fund	5,818	3,723
Total income from State Government	268,240	354,157

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 2022

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

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Budget	Supplementary Funding	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance against revised budget
Delivery of Services					
Item 41 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	248,494	4,834	253,328	253,328	-
Section 25 Transfer of service appropriation	-	-	-	-	-
Amount Authorised by Other Statutes					
- <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	1,520	-	1,520	1,520	-
Other appropriations	18,924	-	18,924	5,341	(13,583)
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	268,938	4,834	273,772	260,189	(13,583)
Capital					
Item 119 Capital appropriation	1,646	-	1,646	1,646	-
Administered Transactions					
Item 42 Administered grants, subsidies and other transfer payments	24,768	-	24,768	24,768	-
Grand total	295,352	4,834	300,186	286,603	(13,583)

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

3.2 Commonwealth grants

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Recurrent</i>		
Defence West - Australian Marine Complex studies	4,698	3,636
COVID-19 WA Universities Research	1,468	-
Defence Science Centre	-	270
Other	10	30
Total Commonwealth grants	6,176	3,936

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

Defence West Commonwealth grants received were from the Department of Defence. The grant received for universities research was part of National Partnership Payment agreement for co-contribution towards COVID-19 response programs.

3.3 Other income

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Onslow Community Development Fund - Chevron contributions	1,500	199
Loan discount unwinding	588	106
Defence Science Centre - University contributions	370	170
Burrup-Maitland Industrial Estates Agreement - undertakings and bond obligations	344	-
Contributions to Premier's Science Awards	181	60
Contributions to Innovator of the Year awards	107	-
Gorgon CO2 gas injection project - Chevron contribution	100	100
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	56	43
Executive Vehicle Scheme contributions	46	58
Gain on foreign exchange	22	32
Miscellaneous income	327	139
Total other income	3,641	907

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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
Intangibles	4.2
Right-of-use assets	4.3

4.1 Property, plant and equipment

Year ended 30 June 2022	Land \$ 000	Buildings and leasehold improvements \$ 000	Furniture, fittings and equipment \$ 000	Computer equipment \$ 000	Vehicles \$ 000	Total \$ 000
1 July 2021						
Gross carrying amount	195	554	49	312	256	1,366
Accumulated depreciation	-	(153)	(49)	(312)	(217)	(731)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	195	401	-	-	39	635
Additions	-	158	-	61	-	219
Disposals - gross carrying amount	-	-	-	(93)	(135)	(228)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	93	135	228
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	10	28	-	-	-	38
Depreciation	-	(40)	-	(8)	(32)	(80)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	205	547	-	53	7	812
Comprising:						
Gross carrying amount	205	727	49	280	121	1,382
Accumulated depreciation	-	(180)	(49)	(227)	(114)	(570)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	205	547	-	53	7	812

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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 2021 by Landgate. The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2022 and recognised at 30 June 2022. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$205,000 (2021: \$195,000) and buildings: \$345,000 (2021: \$325,000). Leasehold improvements relate to overseas office accommodation and are not included in the valuation. As at 30 June 2022, 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 2022

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
Furniture, fittings and equipment	5 to 10 years
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.

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 2022

4.2 Intangible assets

Year ended 30 June 2022**1 July 2021**

	Computer software \$'000	Total \$'000
Gross carrying amount	178	178
Accumulated amortisation	(69)	(69)
Carrying amount at start of period	109	109
Additions	-	-
Disposals - gross carrying amount	(178)	-
Disposals - accumulated amortisation	69	-
Carrying amount at end of period	-	-
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amount	-	-
Accumulated amortisation	-	-
Carrying amount at end of period	-	-

Initial recognition

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. For assets acquired at significantly less than fair value, the cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition

Acquisitions of intangible assets and internally generated intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more that comply with the recognition criteria as per AASB 138 Intangible Assets (as noted above) are capitalised

Costs incurred below these thresholds are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following are demonstrated:

- a. the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- b. an intention to complete the intangible asset, and use or sell it;
- c. the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- d. the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefit;
- e. the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- f. the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Costs incurred in the research phase of a project are immediately expensed.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

4.2 Intangible assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement of intangible assets, requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software

Software that is an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as property, plant and equipment. Software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as an intangible asset. Software controlled by the department has a finite useful life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Following a decision by the IFRS Interpretations Committee in March 2021, Software as a Service (SaaS) arrangements are no longer capitalised if the department has no control over the software. As a result of this change, the department derecognised assets, with a gross cost of \$177,966 and a carrying amount of \$109,527, during the year.

Useful lives

Amortisation of finite life intangible assets is calculated on a straight line basis at rates that allocate the asset's value over its estimated useful life. All intangible assets controlled by the department have a finite useful life and zero residual value. Estimated useful lives are reviewed annually.

The estimated useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Asset class	Useful life
Computer software ^(a)	3 to 5 years

^(a) Software that is not integral to the operation of any related hardware.

Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when an indication of impairment is identified. As at 30 June 2022 there were no intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in note 4.1.

4.3 Right-of-use assets

	Accommodation \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Other equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2022				
Carrying amount at start of period	3,375	118	-	3,493
Additions	2,520	348	139	3,007
Disposals	(414)	(42)	-	(456)
Depreciation	(1,556)	(106)	(18)	(1,680)
Net carrying amount at end of period	3,925	318	121	4,364

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

4.3 Right-of-use assets (continued)

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 leases not 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 2022

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Current</u>		
Receivables	1,009	616
Accrued revenue	1,008	275
GST receivable	822	10,374
	<u>2,839</u>	<u>11,265</u>
Loans and advances:		
Loans receivable	4,500	4,700
Less: Loan discounting	(502)	(623)
Net Loans Receivable - Current	<u>3,998</u>	<u>4,077</u>
Total current	<u>6,837</u>	<u>15,342</u>
<u>Non Current</u>		
Loans and advances:		
Loans receivable	3,986	7,286
Less: Loan discounting	(391)	(787)
Total non-current	<u>3,595</u>	<u>6,499</u>
Nominal total loans receivable (current and non-current) before discounting ^(a)	<u>8,486</u>	<u>11,986</u>
Total receivables at the end of period	<u>10,432</u>	<u>21,841</u>

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

5.1 Receivables (continued)

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.

^(a) Loans receivable at the end of the period represents one non-interest bearing loan with outstanding principal of \$8.486 million. The loan was renegotiated during the year to allow for scheduled loan repayments to be converted to grants upon the achievement of milestones by the loan recipient. \$1.5 million of the loan principal was converted to grants during the year. Another loan of \$2 million was forgiven during year and fully expensed (refer also to Notes 2.4 'Other expenditure' and 8.9^(c) 'Forgiveness of debts').

5.2 Amounts receivable for services (holding account)

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current	345	345
Non-current	7,720	5,625
Total amounts receivable for services at the end of period	8,065	5,970

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments	905	658
Refundable rental bonds	503	183
Total current	1,408	841

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

5.3 Other assets (continued)

Non-current

Prepayments

51

93

Total non-current**51****93****Total other assets at the end of period****1,459****934**

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.

Refundable rental bonds mostly relate to security bonds paid for overseas accommodation.

5.4 Payables

2022**2021****\$'000****\$'000**Current

Trade payables

1,338

1,788

Other payables

466

354

Accrued expenses

3,477

2,819

Accrued salaries

889

1,145

Total current**6,170****6,106**Non Current

Bonds held and repayable

104

104

Total non-current**104****104****Total Payables at the end of period****6,274****6,210**

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 is generally within 30 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 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 2022

5.5 Contract liabilities

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of changes in contract liabilities		
Opening balance	151	-
Additions	268	151
Revenue recognised in the reporting period	(151)	-
Balance at end of period	268	151

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 2022

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	1,826	1,265
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,471	2,171
Later than five years	-	31
Total lease liabilities at the end of period	4,297	3,467
Current	1,826	1,265
Non-current	2,471	2,202
Total lease liabilities at the end of period	4,297	3,467

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 2022

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 4.3.

Lease expenses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Lease interest expense	60	43
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	69	65
Short-term leases	195	281
Low-value leases	4	2
Total lease expenses	328	391

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Finance costs		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	60	43
Total finance costs expensed	60	43

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 2022

6.3 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	71,987	29,160
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6,793	9,672
Balance at end of period	78,780	38,832
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
<u>Current</u>		
Royalties for Regions ^(a)	4,004	6,852
Special Purpose Accounts ^(b)	1,558	1,915
Other	153	153
Total current	5,715	8,920
<u>Non-current</u>		
Accrued salaries suspense account ^(c)	1,078	752
Total non-current	1,078	752
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	78,780	9,672

^(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, from the department's appropriations for salary expense, into a Treasury suspense account to meet the additional cash outflow for employee salary payments in reporting periods (every 11 years) with 27 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

The department had no capital expenditure commitments at the end of the reporting period.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	78,780	38,832
Financial assets at amortised cost ^(a)	18,178	17,620
Total financial assets	96,958	56,452
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	10,571	9,677
Total financial liabilities	10,571	9,677

^(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 2022

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 following contingent liabilities are excluded from the liabilities included in the financial statements:

Litigation in progress

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.

Other actions commenced by Mineralogy and International Minerals in the Federal Court of Australia and in the Supreme Court of Queensland were adjourned pending the High Court outcome. The action in the Federal Court of Australia was subsequently discontinued by Mineralogy and International Minerals on 13 December 2021. The Queensland Court of Appeal has reserved its decision following an appeal hearing in mid-April 2022.

On 31 January 2022, International Minerals commenced new proceedings against the State of Western Australia (and other respondents) in the Federal Court of Australia seeking relief including declarations that the State engaged in misleading and deceptive, and unconscionable, conduct in breach of the Australian Consumer Law in relation to the enactment of the abovementioned legislation in 2020. International Minerals filed a Notice of Discontinuance on 25 March 2022. However, following a hearing in May 2022, on 12 August 2022 the Court struck out the Notice of Discontinuance. Consequently, these proceedings remain on foot.

On 2 September 2022, Zeph Investments Pte Ltd commenced new proceedings against the State and the Commonwealth of Australia in the Federal Court of Australia seeking an injunction to prevent the Commonwealth and the State from taking any steps to impose an indemnity or other liability on Zeph, Mineralogy, International Minerals or Clive Palmer as a consequence of Zeph commencing investor-State arbitration against Australia under the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area agreement. The Notice of Arbitration has not yet been served on the Commonwealth.

As part of these Federal Court proceedings, Zeph is also challenging the constitutional validity of certain sections of the legislation enacted in 2020. The grounds of challenge overlap with those raised by Mr Palmer and the entities in the High Court proceedings heard in June 2021, which found in favour of the Western Australian Government.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

7.2.2 Contingent liabilities (continued)

Industry and Technology Development Act

As the responsible Minister under the Industry and Technology Development Act of 1998 (ITD Act), the Minister for State Development (or any predecessors) is a signatory to one Investment Security Guarantee (ISG). 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 maximum potential contingent liability for the ISG at 30 June 2022 was \$15.868 million (2021: \$15.868 million).

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 2022

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 2022.

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 2022

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 (\$)	2022	2021
500,001 - 510,000	1	-
400,001 - 410,000	-	1
290,001 - 300,000	1	1
280,001 - 290,000	-	1
270,001 - 280,000	2	-
230,001 - 240,000	2	1
220,001 - 230,000	-	2
210,001 - 220,000	2	3
200,001 - 210,000	1	3
190,001 - 200,000	1	5
180,001 - 190,000	2	-
160,001 - 170,000	1	-
150,001 - 160,000	2	-
140,001 - 150,000	1	1
120,001 - 130,000	1	-
110,001 - 120,000	2	-
100,001 - 110,000	1	-
80,001 - 90,000	1	-
70,001 - 80,000	1	1
60,001 - 70,000	1	1
40,001 - 50,000	2	2
30,001 - 40,000	2	1
20,001 - 30,000	1	-
10,001 - 20,000	2	-
0 - 10,000	1	-
	\$'000	\$'000
Total compensation of senior officers	4,531	4,302

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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 (ie. 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 2021-22 totalled \$81,398,421 (2020-21: \$85,359,490), comprising:

- \$66,609,000 cash funding provided by way of grants that are included in Note 2.3 'Grants and subsidies' (2020-21: \$71,891,000); and
- \$14,789,421 in resources and services (personnel and corporate support) whereby the department retains the funding provided by Government (2020-21: \$13,468,490).

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

8.6 Affiliated bodies (continued)

Scitech Discovery Centre

The department has a financial assistance agreement with Scitech Discovery Centre (Scitech), which commenced on 1 July 2018 and expires on 30 June 2023, to support Scitech's operational activities to increase awareness, interest, capability and participation by all Western Australians in STEM.

Scitech's Business Plan(s) details the strategic areas, outcomes, objectives and KPIs that make up the planned activities under the agreement. The department approves the annual KPIs prior to implementation. Scitech is also required to submit quarterly and annual reports to the department. Scitech is not subject to operational control by the department but received more than 50% of its total funding from the department in 2021-22.

Payments inclusive of GST made to Scitech in 2021-22 totalled \$9.46 million.

Perth Education City (Inc) trading as StudyPerth

In 2021-22, the department had a one-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 2021-22, payments and payables, inclusive of GST made to StudyPerth under the agreement, totalled \$2,657,458. Additional payments of \$1,070,548 were made for other activities.

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.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of period	522	522
Receipts	-	-
Payments	-	-
Balance at end of period	522	522

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

8.7 Special purpose accounts (continued)

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.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of period	501	644
Receipts	-	-
Payments	(23)	(143)
Balance at end of period	478	501

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.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of period	568	609
Receipts	870	890
Payments	(1,204)	(931)
Balance at end of period	234	568

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

8.7 Special purpose accounts (continued)

Onslow Macedon Social Infrastructure Fund

The special purpose account quarantines funds received and paid in respect to social infrastructure under the Macedon State Development Agreement (Domestic Gas) in the township of Onslow. This is a controlled fund and figures are incorporated within the department's general financial statements.

There shall be credited to the account such moneys as are received from the Macedon Joint Venturers - BHP Billiton Petroleum (Australia) Pty Ltd and Apache PVG Pty Ltd for the purposes of developing social infrastructure in and around the township of Onslow as per the agreement entered into between the State of Western Australia and the Macedon Joint Venturers.

Moneys standing to the credit of the account may be applied for the purpose of the fund as agreed by the Onslow Macedon Social Infrastructure Working Group and subject to the terms of the Macedon State Development Agreement.

The projects to which this fund relates have now been completed and no further receipts or payments are expected.

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.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Ashburton North Social Infrastructure Fund (Onslow Community Development Fund) - controlled funds</u>		
Balance at start of period	324	320
Receipts	1,500	199
Payments	(1,500)	(195)
Balance at end of period (controlled funds)	324	324

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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).

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of period	-	2,429
Receipts	813	9,201
Payments	(813)	(11,630)
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:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Auditing the accounts, financial statements controls, and key performance indicators	135	116
Auditing Royalties for Regions Annual Report financials	-	10
	135	126

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
The accountable authority	-	-
Ministers	-	-
Executive Council	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-

(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Losses of public money and other property through theft or default	-	-
Amounts recovered	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-

(c) Forgiveness of debts

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Forgiveness (or waiver) of debts by the department	2,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,000	-

(c) Gifts of public property

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Gifts of public property provided by the department	15	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15	-

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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 2022, and between the actual results for 2022 and 2021, are shown. Narratives are provided for key major variances that are greater than 10% from their comparative and where the variation is more than 1% of the dollar aggregate of:

- Estimated Total Cost of Services for the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows (\$330,857,000); and
- Total estimated Assets for the Statement of Financial Position (\$47,615,000).

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 2021 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES						
Expenses						
Employee benefits expenses		51,884	47,229	43,888	(4,655)	3,341
Supplies and services	1, a	44,188	30,384	17,080	(13,804)	13,304
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		1,696	1,760	1,782	64	(22)
Accommodation expenses		4,600	4,921	4,552	321	369
Grants and subsidies	2, b	226,532	157,810	266,935	(68,722)	(109,125)
Finance costs		174	60	43	(114)	17
Other expenses	3, c	1,783	6,739	167	4,956	6,572
Total cost of services		330,857	248,903	334,447	(81,954)	(85,544)

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

9.1.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income variances (continued)	Variance Note	Estimate 2021 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
Income						
Commonwealth grants		7,861	6,176	3,936	(1,685)	2,240
Other income		4,814	3,641	907	(1,173)	2,734
Total income		12,675	9,817	4,843	(2,858)	4,974
NET COST OF SERVICES		318,182	239,086	329,604	(79,096)	(90,518)
Income from State Government						
Service appropriation	d	268,938	260,189	346,456	(8,749)	(86,267)
Income from other public sector entities		966	600	1,780	(366)	(1,180)
Resources received		2,585	1,633	2,198	(952)	(565)
Royalties for Regions Fund	4	21,552	5,818	3,723	(15,734)	2,095
Total income from State Government		294,041	268,240	354,157	(25,801)	(85,917)
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		(24,141)	29,154	24,553	53,295	4,601
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Other comprehensive income		-	38	-	38	38
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		(24,141)	29,192	24,553	53,333	4,639

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

9.1.2 Statement of Financial Position variances	Variance Note	Estimate 2022	Actual 2022	Actual 2021	Variance between actual and estimate	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		17,444	71,987	29,160	54,543	42,827
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		2,775	5,715	8,920	2,940	(3,205)
Receivables		8,991	6,837	15,342	(2,154)	(8,505)
Amounts receivable for services		345	345	345	-	-
Other current assets	5, e	841	1,408	841	567	567
Total Current Assets		30,396	86,292	54,608	55,896	31,684
Non-Current Assets						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		752	1,078	752	326	326
Receivables		4,860	3,595	6,499	(1,265)	(2,904)
Amounts receivable for services		7,720	7,720	5,625	-	2,095
Property, plant and equipment		672	812	635	140	177
Intangible assets		109	-	109	(109)	(109)
Right-of-use assets	6, f	3,013	4,364	3,493	1,351	871
Other non-current assets		93	51	93	(42)	(42)
Total Non-Current Assets		17,219	17,620	17,206	401	414
TOTAL ASSETS		47,615	103,912	71,814	56,297	32,098
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Payables		5,140	6,170	6,106	1,030	64
Contract liabilities		151	268	151	117	117
Lease liabilities	6, f	717	1,826	1,265	1,109	561
Employee related provisions		8,562	8,833	8,562	271	271
Total Current Liabilities		14,570	17,097	16,084	2,527	1,013

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

9.1.2 Statement of Financial Position variances (continued)	Variance Note	Estimate 2022	Actual 2022	Actual 2021	Variance between actual and estimate	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-Current Liabilities						
Payables		104	104	104	-	-
Lease Liabilities		2,213	2,471	2,202	258	269
Employee related provisions		1,742	1,921	1,742	179	179
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,059	4,496	4,048	437	448
TOTAL LIABILITIES		18,629	21,593	20,132	2,964	1,461
NET ASSETS		28,986	82,319	51,682	53,333	30,637
EQUITY						
Contributed equity		47,458	47,458	46,013	-	1,445
Reserves		-	38	-	38	38
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		(18,472)	34,823	5,669	53,295	29,154
TOTAL EQUITY		28,986	82,319	51,682	53,333	30,637

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

9.1.3 Statement of Cash Flows variances	Variance Note	Estimate 2022	Actual 2022	Actual 2021	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
Service appropriations	d	266,498	257,749	344,013	(8,749)	(86,264)
Capital appropriations		1,646	1,646	3,485	-	(1,839)
Capital appropriations distributed to owner		(201)	(201)	(2,089)	-	1,888
Funds from other public sector entities		-	600	1,780	600	(1,180)
Holding account drawdowns		345	345	110	-	235
Royalties for Regions Fund	4	21,552	5,818	3,723	(15,734)	2,095
Net cash provided by State Government		289,840	265,957	351,022	(23,883)	(85,065)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Employee benefits	g	(51,884)	(47,064)	(42,564)	4,820	(4,500)
Supplies and services	1, a	(41,603)	(27,860)	(16,449)	13,743	(11,411)
Accommodation		(4,600)	(4,996)	(3,534)	(396)	(1,462)
Grants and subsidies	2, b	(226,532)	(158,589)	(264,507)	67,943	105,918
GST payments on purchases	h	(5,000)	(3,838)	(14,572)	1,162	10,734
Finance costs		(174)	(60)	(43)	114	(17)
Other payments	3, c	(1,783)	(4,937)	(675)	(3,154)	(4,262)
Receipts						
Commonwealth grants		4,225	6,157	3,936	1,932	2,221
GST receipts on sales		300	316	1,173	16	(857)
GST receipts from taxation authority	h	14,700	13,294	3,857	(1,406)	9,437
Other receipts		4,457	3,423	1,201	(1,034)	2,222
Net cash used in operating activities		(307,894)	(224,154)	(332,177)	83,740	108,023

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

9.1.3 Statement of Cash Flows variances (continued)	Variance Note	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Purchase of non-current assets		(345)	(185)	(43)	160	(142)
Receipts						
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		-	56	78	56	(22)
Net cash used in investing activities		(345)	(129)	35	216	(164)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts						
Loan repayments received		1,983	-	-	(1,983)	-
Payments						
Principal elements of lease payments		(1,445)	(1,726)	(1,720)	(281)	(6)
Net cash used in financing activities		538	(1,726)	(1,720)	(2,264)	(6)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(17,861)	39,948	17,160	57,809	22,788
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		38,832	38,832	21,672	-	17,160
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		20,971	78,780	38,832	57,809	39,948

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Major estimate and actual (2021) variance narratives

1 Supplies and services

The variation in spending against budget is largely attributed to:

- 2021 election commitments and Renewable Hydrogen activities for which budget has been, or will be, deferred;
- the deferral of a Royalties for Regions program budget to 2022-23 and the repurposing of another program towards Reconnect WA activities;
- delays in delivery of Commonwealth-funded studies for the Australian Marine Complex for which spending will be deferred to 2022-23; and
- the deferral of a system implementation project to 2022-23.

2 Grants and subsidies

The lower than estimated spending is largely from:

- COVID-19 Response programs and an election commitment for which budget has been, or will be, deferred to align with expected deliverables and milestone payments;
- the recashflow of budget for the Investment Attraction Fund to 2022-23 to align with timing of expected grant expenditure;
- a lower level of grant funding to Tourism WA due to the deferral of budgets for events and aviation recovery to future years;
- the deferral of spending on Royalties for Regions programs to 2022-23 and 2023-24; and
- lower expenditure for the year against the Onslow Community Development Fund (funded by Chevron Australia),

3 Other expenses

The estimate was exceeded, and expenditure greater than the prior year, due to:

- a repayment to Government of Royalties for Regions funds that were replaced with service appropriations; and
- the forgiveness of a loan receivable during the year.

4 Royalties for Regions Fund

Funding was less than original estimates largely due to the deferral of associated activities to 2022-23, and forward years, for three major programs.

5 Other current assets

Other current assets consists of prepayments and refundable rental bonds. Prepayments at the end of 2021-22 are higher than anticipated, and greater than the prior year, due to a number of overseas accommodation and vehicle leases that were due and payable in advance. In addition, a number of additional refundable rental bonds were paid and/or recognised during the year as security for new overseas accommodation and vehicle leases.

6 Right-of-use assets / lease liabilities

During the year there were a number of right-of-use asset additions, and an associated increase in lease liabilities, in relation to overseas office accommodation, housing and vehicles that were not included in original estimates.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Major actual (2022) and comparative (2021) variance narratives**a Supplies and services**

Greater expenditure, compared to prior year, can largely be attributed to higher levels of spending on Commonwealth-funded Australian Marine Complex studies, International Education and new and expanded programs.

b Grants and subsidies

Prior year expenditure was significantly greater, mainly due to a \$100 million grant payment to Edith Cowan University in 2020-21 for the relocation of campuses under the Perth City Deal.

c Other expenses

Refer to Note 3 above.

d Service appropriation

Service appropriation is less than the prior year due to funding received in 2020-21 for the \$100 million grant payment to Edith Cowan University (see note b above) offset by an increase in funding in 2021-22 for new and expanded programs.

e Other current assets

Refer to Note 5 above.

f Right-of-use assets / lease liabilities

Refer to Note 6 above.

g Employee benefits

The increase compared to the prior year is representative of growth in the department's staffing establishment.

h GST payments on purchases / GST receipts from taxation authority

The higher level of payments in the prior year is the result of GST paid on the \$100 million grant to Edith Cowan University (see note b above). This was refunded by the Australian Taxation Office in 2021-22, resulting in a higher level of GST receipts compared to the prior year.

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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 (original budget) and actual results for 2022, and between the actual results for 2022 and 2021, are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances that are greater than 10% from their comparative and where the variation is more than 1% of the dollar aggregate of Total Administered Income of the previous year (\$34,837,000).

Administered items variances	Variance note	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
Income						
Appropriations		24,768	24,768	23,489	-	1,279
Income from external project proponents	1, a	25,164	-	10,014	(25,164)	(10,014)
Interest received on loans		219	156	129	(63)	27
Other income (unwinding of discount on loans receivable)		698	602	755	(96)	(153)
Total administered income		50,849	25,526	34,387	(25,323)	(8,861)
Expenses						
Grants and subsidies - Onslow Critical Services Infrastructure	1, a	25,164	813	11,701	(24,351)	(10,888)
Grants and subsidies - State Programs	2	21,968	19,706	20,786	(2,262)	(1,080)
Grant to Tourism WA		2,800	2,800	2,800	-	-
Transfer payments	b	1,862	1,838	1,205	(24)	633
Loan discounting expense	c	666	666	-	-	666
Total administered expenses		52,460	25,823	36,492	(26,637)	(10,669)

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

9.2 Explanatory statement for administered items (continued)

Major estimate and actual (2022) variance narratives

1 Income from external project proponents / Grants and subsidies - Onslow Critical Services Infrastructure

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.

2 Grants and subsidies - State Programs

Less funding than originally anticipated was required by the Pilbara Ports Authority in 2021-22 for the Bulk Liquids Berth Subsidy.

Major actual (2022) and comparative (2021) variance narratives

a Income from external project proponents / Grants and subsidies - Onslow Critical Services Infrastructure

See Note 1 above.

b Transfer payments

Represents loan and interest repayments received and returned to the Consolidated Account. The level of loan repayments received increased in 2021-22 in line with the relevant loan agreement.

c 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.

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 2022.



Rebecca Brown
Director General
19 September 2022

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 second year they have been reported on. These changes occurred to more closely align the department's KPIs with government goals. Where results are available and comparable, actuals for historical years have been provided.

The government goals that is supported by the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (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 2021-22 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 of our industry development role through an online quantitative perception survey. The survey was introduced in 2020-21 and conducted for a second time in 2021-22.

An independent third party conducted this survey over a two week period during May and June 2022. The survey was sent to around 800 (2020-21: 660) industry and

government department stakeholders of the department. This included representatives from industry bodies, private firms, universities, research organisations, startups 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 2021-22 is the average rating of the 134 (2020-21: 89) survey respondents. This is an increase of 1, compared to the 2020-21 result of 6.5.

KPI 1	2021-22 Target	2021-22 Actual (ii)	2020-21 Actual	2019-20 Actual (i)	2018-19 Actual (i)
Stakeholder satisfaction with the department's effectiveness in providing leadership in the development of Western Australian industry sectors	7.5	7.5	6.5	n/a	n/a

Notes:

- i. As 2020 – 21 was the first year that stakeholder satisfaction was measured, it is not possible to report actuals for 2018 – 19 and 2019 – 20.
- ii. The result for 2021 – 22 is the average rating from 134 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 2021-22 was achieved. The strong recovery of the Western Australian economy from the COVID-19 pandemic led to relatively high growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; wholesale trade; and retail trade industries, which boosted the measure for this KPI over the reporting period.

KPI 2	2021-22 Target	2021-22 Actual	2020-21 Actual (iii)	2019-20 Actual (iii)	2018-19 Actual (iii)
Growth in key industries for economic diversification	1.5%	6.9%	-1.0%	1.6%	0.5%

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 2021 – 22 represents data for the period July 2020 to June 2021).
- 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.
- 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 2021-22 was achieved. The higher share, compared to the previous year, was largely driven by an increase in exports to Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

KPI 3	2021-22 Target	2021-22 Actual	2020-21 Actual (iii)	2019-20 Actual	2018-19 Actual
Share of Western Australia’s merchandise exports in key markets for diversification	11.0%	11.2%	9.9%	9.7%	12.2%

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 2020 – 21 comparative has been adjusted to reflect revisions to the value of Western Australia’s merchandise exports in 2020 – 21 that were made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics after the key performance indicators were finalised.
- 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.

No target was set due to the large degree of uncertainty associated with the international education sector since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Western Australia achieved a 5.6% share of Australia’s international student enrolments in 2021-22, which is slightly lower than the previous two years.

KPI 4	2021-22 Target	2021-22 Actual	2020-21 Actual	2019-20 Actual	2018-19 Actual
Western Australia’s share of Australia’s international student enrolments	n/a	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%

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. Future updates to data by the Commonwealth Department of Education’s ‘International student data’ may result in revisions to the results of the current and previous reporting periods.

Key Efficiency Indicators

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

The target was achieved for 2021-22. This was driven by an increase (10%) in estimated gross state product for the year and a decrease (33%) in Total Cost of Services.

KPI 5	2021-22 Target	2021-22 Actual	2020-21 Actual (iii)	2019-20 Actual	2018-19 Actual
Ratio of Total Cost of Services to gross state product	1:1,527	1:2,386	1:1,452	1:2,863	1:3,267

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; and
4. Science and Innovation

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

- ii. The 2021-22 gross state product used in measuring this indicator represents the Department of Treasury's forecast for the year. Actual gross state product statistics are usually released annually in November for the preceding financial year by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- iii. The 2020 21 comparative has been adjusted to reflect actual gross state product data released during 2021-22. The ratio was previously reported as 1:1,478.

Ministerial directions

Zero Ministerial directives were received during this financial year.

Governance policy requirements

Occupational safety, health and injury management

The department has met its six-monthly reporting requirements for the National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Awareness and Management 2019-2023.

Measures	Results 2019-20 Prior year	Results 2019-20 Prior year	Current Reporting Year	Targets	Comments towards targets
No. of fatalities	0	0	0	0	Achieved
Lost time injury and disease incident rate	0.34%	0	0%	0 or 10% reduction	Achieved
Lost time injury and severity rate	0	0	0	0 or 10% reduction in severity	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	0	6.64%	45%	Greater than or equal to 80%	Not Achieved. Training for managers will continue during 2022-23.

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

WA Multicultural Policy Framework

Multicultural Policy Framework Plan 2021 – 2026

In March 2020, the WA Government launched the WA Multicultural Policy Framework (the framework) for the WA Public Sector. The framework was developed in response to the State's growing diversity. It translates the principles and objectives of the WA Charter on Multiculturalism (2004) into multicultural priorities.

The framework encompasses 3 policy priority areas:

1. Harmonious and inclusive communities.
2. Culturally responsive policies, programs and services.
3. Economic, social, cultural, civic and political participation.

JTSI's plan outlines the department's commitment to activities for the next 5 years and is a key strategic document to guide service responsiveness, employment opportunities and outputs for people of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) backgrounds.

Key achievements in 2021-22 against the 3 policy priority areas include:

1. Working with key partners to promote opportunities for international students to participate in community and cultural activities. This included securing \$1.4 million under the Lotterywest COVID-19 Relief Fund, to deliver a range of international student engagement and support programs. 6 programs were delivered by JTSI, StudyPerth and TAFE International WA through the Department of Training and Workforce Development.
2. Collecting equity and diversity data from approximately 95% of all employees.

3. Supporting Asia literacy and capability through the delivery of a series of Asia Business Capability workshops on Japan, South Korea, and Malaysia.

Additional achievements include:

- » Hosting JTSI-Asian Business Council Forum in October 2021, December 2021 and February 2022, providing a platform for strategic discussions between the Government and the Council on opportunities to strengthen investment and trade with key Asian markets.
- » Sponsoring the Philippines Business Council event in May 2022 to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the diplomatic relationship between Australia and the Philippines.
- » Providing support to the Indian Innovation and Technology schools robotics program with Curtin University.

Other legal requirements

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.

	Amount (\$'000)
2021-22	
a. Advertising agencies	-
b. Market research organisations	219
c. Polling organisations	-
d. Direct mail organisations	-
e. Media advertising organisations	1,241
Total	1,459
	Amount (\$'000)
b. Market research organisations	
Faster Horses	64
iSentia Pty Limited	1
Metrix Consulting Pty Ltd	88

Sapere Research Group Limited	66
Total	219
	Amount (\$'000)
e. Media advertising organisations	
Business News	12
Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	1,153
Relativity Group Pty Ltd	2
The Brand Agency Unit Trust	73
Total	1,241

Unauthorised use of credit cards

Officers of the department hold corporate credit cards where their functions warrant usage of this facility. Despite each cardholder being reminded of their obligations annually, 8 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.

2021-22	Amount (\$)
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure for the reporting period	812
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled by the due date (within 5 working days)	102
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled after the period (after 5 working days)	110
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at balance date	600

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

The department'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 5-year (2018-2023) DAIP has been implemented and includes all outcomes required under the legislation.

During 2021-22, the following activities were progressed:

Outcome 1 – People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by, the department.

Best endeavours are made for all events conducted or sponsored by the department to ensure that the events facilitate the desired access and inclusion

outcomes expressly or implicitly set out in the DAIP. Specifically, all things reasonable are done to ensure that there are sufficient facilities at the venue for persons with disability to attend and maximise their participation in and enjoyment of the event.

Outcome 2 – People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the department.

The department maintains its premises (including conference and meeting rooms) to facilitate ease of access for all people. The department always ensures that advice is sought when planning and designing any facilities or undertaking major refurbishments.

Outcome 3 – People with disability receive information from the department in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.

People can contact the department if they require information in alternative

formats. The department also continues to maintain its website to facilitate stronger alignment with current standards. All new online information and functionality implemented by the department is developed in line with best practice for people with disability wherever possible.

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

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 the department.

All existing complaint mechanisms are aimed at meeting the needs of people with disability. The department provides 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 the department.

When consultation is sought, the department gains public input directly and through survey organisations and other research bodies. The department reminds all staff and survey organisations of this outcome in the DAIP, including 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 the department.

The department's recruitment and employment policies and practices reflect the aim of having a diverse workforce and supporting personnel with disability. The department also captures accurate demographic and disability data from its employees.

Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

Encouraging and fostering a culture of ethical behaviour and the highest standards of integrity and transparency in all interactions is a strong focus within the department. We actively encourage ethical behaviour and deal promptly and fairly with instances of misconduct. Departmental policies including Code of Conduct, Fraud and Corruption Risk Management Framework and Conflict of Interest Framework are available to all employees. New employees receive a comprehensive corporate induction with an emphasis on the expectation of highly ethical behaviour, declarations of conflicts of interest and responsibility for reporting suspected unethical behaviours or actions.

A new Accountable and Ethical Decision-Making web-based training module was developed and launched during the year to all employees, including those based in our international offices. This program

provides employees with tools to inform conduct, decision-making and understanding of integrity frameworks including the Code of Conduct. In accordance with the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003, the department has duly appointed Public Interest Disclosure Officers and has published internal policies and procedures related to its obligations.

The management of employees is undertaken in accordance with the public sector standards in human resource management and approved public sector policies and procedures. In 2021-22, no breach claims against the public sector standards were received. As a result of a breach of Employment Standard in 2020-21 that was upheld by the Public Sector Commission, the department has reviewed and updated recruitment and employment processes in its International offices.

5 reports of non-compliance were lodged with respect to the Code of Ethics or the

department's Code of Conduct. 3 reports were upheld and subsequent actions taken.

Internal Audit – State Agreements

An internal audit of how State Agreements are being managed was completed in mid-2021. Although the audit concluded that the processes and controls in place covering the management of State Agreements were reasonable and operating adequately, a number of improvement recommendations were suggested and are currently being implemented by the department.

In addition, as a related action, the department has secured additional funding via the Digital Capability Fund to mitigate risks associated with the department's existing ICT systems. \$8.3 million will be spent over the forward estimates period to migrate multiple networks, grants databases and payroll functions into single systems, and this

includes work on the State Agreements Database.

The progress on implementation of the improvement recommendations is reported to the Risk and Audit Committee quarterly as part of the whole of department operational reporting on audit actions.

Record Keeping Plan

The *State Records Act 2000 (WA)* requires the department to have a Record Keeping Plan and to comment in the Annual Report on compliance with the plan. The following information is provided in accordance with the State Records Commission Standards, Standard 2: Principle 6.

The current Record Keeping Plan was approved by the State Records Commission in 2019 and is compliant with Section 28 of the *State Records Act 2000 (WA)*. The department reviews the record Keeping Plan every 5 years, with a comprehensive review scheduled for 2023.

The department uses the State Records Commission's set principles and standards for governing best practice records management of all departmental records.

Records Management Training

In order to maintain a high level of record keeping awareness and to uphold a mature record keeping level the department carries out the following training initiatives:

- » Provides focussed training to all staff on specific record keeping activities.
- » Delivers induction training to all new starters upon commencement, ensuring information on all record keeping roles and responsibilities is provided.
- » Carries out technical training on the use of the records management system.
- » Maintains online tutorials, help sheets and frequently asked questions on the intranet.

The department conducted an evaluation of the training program in 2021-22. The evaluation looked at training initiatives and material in relation to records management policies, practices and procedures.

Record keeping induction

An induction is provided to all new staff within 3 months of commencement. Additionally, new employees receive direct support from the Information Management team that generally covers the Record Keeping Plan and staff responsibilities.

Focus during 2021-22

An evaluation of record keeping practices and systems was undertaken in 2021-22 to assist in understanding the department's record keeping maturity level and to ensure record keeping practices remain appropriate and contemporary.

The review resulted in the following outcomes:

- » Development of a Knowledge Management Plan to maintain compliance through to 2025.
- » Enhancement of the retention schedule for department specific records.
- » Enhancement of information management policies and procedures.

Appendix 1

Legislation and changes to legislation

The department administers 15 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 2021-22 reporting year.

Statutes administered by the department

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*

Agreement Acts administered by the department

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*
- 49. *Poseidon Nickel Agreement Act 1971*

Oil

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

Salt

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

Uranium

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

Miscellaneous

- 58. *Cement Works (Cockburn Cement Limited) Agreement Act 1971*
- 59. *Industrial Lands (CSBP & Farmers Limited) Agreement Act 1976*

- 60. *Industrial Lands (Kwinana) Agreement Act 1964*
- 61. *Paper Mill Agreement Act 1960 [Agreement expired]*
- 62. *Pigment Factory (Australind) Agreement Act 1986 [Agreement expired]*
- 63. *Railway (Roy Hill Infrastructure Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2010*
- 64. *Railway and Port (The Pilbara Infrastructure Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2004*
- 65. *Railway (BBI Rail Aus Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2017*
- 66. *Silicon (Kemerton) Agreement Act 1987*

Agreements terminated in 2021-22

- 67. *Nil*

New Agreement Acts ratified in 2021-22

- 68. *Nil*

New Statutes in 2021-22

- 69. *Nil*

Variations in 2021-22

- 70. *Nil*

Agreement Acts amended in 2021-22

- 71. *Iron Ore Processing (Mineralogy Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2002*

Agreement Acts repealed in 2021-22

- 72. *Nil*



Walga Rock, located new Cue.
Credit: Tourism Western Australia.



Department of
**Jobs, Tourism, Science
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Government of Western Australia

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