

**PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA**

Public Accounts and Estimates Committee



# 2022-23 Budget Estimates general questionnaire

Department of Treasury and Finance

DTF

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# 2022–23 Budget Estimates general questionnaire

## Introduction

The Committee's inquiry into the 2022-23 Budget Estimates examines the Government's expenditure and revenue.

The Committee's Budget Estimates inquiry aims to benefit the Parliament and the community by:

- promoting the accountability, transparency and integrity of the executive and the public sector
- encouraging effective and efficient delivery of public services and assets
- enhancing the understanding of the budget estimates and the wider economic environment
- assisting members of Parliament in their deliberation on the appropriation bills.

This questionnaire seeks information about how the budget affects each department: including how budget allocations are connected to service delivery, infrastructure projects and assets, and other key economic, financial management and emerging issues.

## Timeline and format

Responses to this questionnaire are due by **5.00pm on 4 May 2022**.

It is essential that the Committee receive responses by this date to allow sufficient time to consider them before the budget estimates hearings.

The completed questionnaire and Excel worksheet in response to Question number 10 should be sent (in the format received) to: [paec@parliament.vic.gov.au](mailto:paec@parliament.vic.gov.au).

## Guidance for questionnaire

### Consistency with the budget papers

Whenever referring to an initiative (including output, asset and savings initiatives) that is also referred to in the budget papers, please use the name used in the budget papers. This ensures that the Committee can correlate the information provided by the Department with the information in the budget papers.

Whenever providing details about the Department (including amounts of funding, anticipated expenditure and revenue and savings targets) please provide figures for the Department on the same basis of consolidation as is used in the budget papers, unless otherwise specified.

### Specific guidance

Additional guidance is provided for particular questions in the questionnaire.

For any inquiries about this questionnaire, please contact the Committee secretariat:

Janithri Wickramaratne, Lead Analyst at [Janithri.Wickramaratne@parliament.vic.gov.au](mailto:Janithri.Wickramaratne@parliament.vic.gov.au)

Alanna Symons, Analyst at [Alanna.Symons@parliament.vic.gov.au](mailto:Alanna.Symons@parliament.vic.gov.au)

Charlotte Lever, Research Officer at [Charlotte.Lever@parliament.vic.gov.au](mailto:Charlotte.Lever@parliament.vic.gov.au)

## Major initiatives

### Question 1

What progress has been made in implementing the major initiatives/programs identified in the 2021-22 Budget for the Department. If progress of these programs/initiatives was impacted by COVID-19, please note whether these programs/initiatives will be removed or rolled forward to other years. Please identify a minimum of five initiatives/programs.

### Response

	Major initiatives/programs	Objectives	Output	Activities undertaken	Progress against performance measures as at 30 April 2022	Progress achieved against key Government outcomes	Note any COVID-19 impact, if any. Is this removed/rolled over? If rolled over, to which financial year?
1.	Embedding early intervention in government service delivery	Strengthen Victoria's economic performance	Economic and Policy Advice	<p>Initiatives funded under the Early Intervention Investment Framework (EIIF) set outcome measures and estimate avoided costs, with progress tracked over time as part of budget processes.</p> <p>Outcome measures under EIIF quantify the impact for individual clients, the service system, and/or the community and, where this data can be collected, are ideally</p>	N/A	The EIIF builds on Government's commitment to social investment through Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage (PADs) and supports Government's continued roll-out of social investments to address disadvantage and reduce pressure on acute services within Victoria's social system.	N/A

				<p>measured relative to individuals or groups not included in the intervention (i.e. to a counterfactual).</p> <p>Building on Government's first EIIF package of \$324 million presented in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>, the Government has expanded the EIIF with a further \$504 million of new initiatives.</p>			
2.	Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage (PAD)	Strengthen Victoria's economic performance	Economic and Policy Advice	<p>DTF designed and released to the market a request for quote (RFQ) for a new PAD focused on people exiting an adult correctional facility at risk of homelessness and those who have previously exited an adult correctional facility in the past two years that have contacted homelessness services or are homeless. DTF developed this RFQ in consultation with DJCS and DFFH.</p>	N/A	<p>This is Government's 5<sup>th</sup> PAD and alongside EIIF funded initiatives, these initiatives support Government's continued roll-out of social investments to address disadvantage and reduce pressure on acute services within Victoria's social system.</p>	N/A



				Responses to the RFQ have now closed, with a completed assessment of proposals received and beginning of a joint development phase expected within the financial year.			
3.	State Revenue Office Advanced Revenue Management Program	Optimise Victoria's fiscal resources	Revenue Management and Administrative Services to Government	<p>Additional compliance resources recruited and deployed in Melbourne and Ballarat.</p> <p>Detailed program plans and appropriate governance arrangements have been developed across multiple streams. Key activities undertaken include the implementation of a suite of master data management solutions to enhance the quality, security and analytics capability of our data, as well as a procurement to purchase an enterprise CRM/Case Management Solution.</p>	N/A	Capacity to expand SRO compliance programs now in place and resourcing progressively being deployed.	<p>Landholder activity in the marketplace has been exceptionally strong. This has resulted in a significant increase in compliance revenue now expected to exceed the initial forecast.</p> <p>The Modernisation and Re-platforming of SRO Revenue Management Systems program has experienced some delays due to the reprioritisation of IT resources during the year to support continued COVID-19 relief work, budget measures and new Government initiatives including the development of new</p>

							systems to support the new Mental Health and Wellbeing Surcharge and the Victorian Homebuyer Fund. Detailed planning has commenced to update the program schedule over the next 3 years to ensure agreed outcomes are delivered.
4.	Acquisition of Bendigo GovHub	Improve how Government manages its balance sheet, commercial activities and public sector infrastructure	Commercial and Infrastructure Advice	Construction commenced in mid-2021 and is expected to be completed in mid-2023.	N/A	The building is currently under construction and has been re-named Galkangu in recognition of the traditional owners. The project faced some early delays due to a number of historical artefacts being unearthed prior to construction and COVID-19 restrictions. It is now due to be completed mid-2023.	COVID-19 restrictions have delayed the project from a late 2022 completion to a mid-2023 completion.
5.	Centralised Accommodation Management (CAM)	Deliver strategic and efficient whole of government common services	Services to Government	SSP finalised most of the refreshed Occupancy Agreement (OA) which covers the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023.  Funding (\$1.6m) is provided for additional resources to	N/A	<u>CAM Savings</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAM AMEP savings of \$34.4m are on track for being achieved by 30 June 2023.</li> </ul>	The CAM capital funding approved in the 2020-21 and 2021-22 Budgets to assist implementing AMEP is being held in contingency (following rephasing of funds to FY2022/23 and FY2023/24) and its release is pending the

				implement the Accommodation Management Efficiency Program (AMEP), a core component of CAM that aims to generate savings in the State's managed office accommodation portfolio. Recruitment has commenced with new staff supporting the program, and further recruitment to be undertaken during Q4 2021-22.			finalisation of the Return to the Work Place/Future Way of Working post COVID-19 Strategy.
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## Strategic issues

### Question 2

In order of priority, please list the five most significant strategic issues that influenced the development of the Department's estimates for the 2022-23 financial year. Please describe how the Department will address these issues in 2022-23.

### Response

	<b>Strategic issue</b>	<b>How the Department will address the issue in 2022-23</b>	<b>Progress achieved as at 30 April 2022</b>
1.	Meet unavoidable service demand	<p>The following budget decisions have been approved in the 2022-23 Budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving governance of State Purchase Contracts</li> <li>• Embedding gender responsive budgeting in Victoria's legislation</li> <li>• Language services procurement.</li> </ul>	The funding decisions for these initiatives are newly approved in the 2022-23 Budget.
2.	Continue to support creation of jobs and restore economic growth	<p>The following initiatives were in the 2020-21 Budget and will continue in 2022-23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Big Housing Build: Expanded Social Housing Growth Fund</li> </ul>	<p>Progress achieved by each initiative:</p> <p>The Big Housing Build included \$1.38 billion for the Social Housing Growth Fund to provide grants aimed at providing up to 4200 new social housing dwellings.</p> <p>Funding agreements under the Social Housing Growth Fund Rapid Grants Round have been entered into with 22 community housing agencies to progress 89 projects worth over \$1 billion including grant funding of \$740 million that will provide over 2350 new social dwellings.</p> <p>Further tenders seeking proposals for regional social housing and Homes for Aboriginal Victorians were released on 19 October 2021 and 21 December 2021 respectively. The Regional Round closed on 24 February 2022 and the first part</p>

		<p>of the Homes for Aboriginal Victorians round closes on 5 May 2022. The tender evaluations for these rounds are expected to conclude between June-August 2022.</p> <p>The Social Housing Growth Fund has also released a grant round seeking proposals for Mental Health Supported Housing on 28 April 2022 which closes on 14 July 2022, with submission evaluations expected to be complete in September/October 2022.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Big Housing Build: Victorian Homebuyer Fund</li> </ul>	<p>The \$500 million Victorian Homebuyer Fund accelerates Victorians into home ownership. The fund contributes to the purchase price in exchange for a proportionate equity interest in the property. The fund launched in October 2021 and already has over 2 300 approved participants, including over 900 who have completed the settlement process for their new homes.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory Reform Package</li> </ul>	<p>The 2020-21 Budget provided \$74.8 million over four years for a program of regulatory reform to support Victoria's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The \$40 million Regulation Reform Incentive Fund (RRIF) is supporting implementation of priority regulatory reforms across the Victorian public sector and local government. The Fund provides a financial incentive for government agencies and regulators to identify and implement reforms that can support business. Into its second year of funding, the RRIF is supporting more than 50 regulatory reform initiatives across state government and local councils delivering up to \$200 million in ongoing benefits when fully implemented.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment Attraction Package</li> </ul>	<p>The Investment Attraction Package (International Investment Attraction Fund) has been used to secure investment projects</p>

		<p>aligned with the International Investment Strategy released in March 2020.</p> <p>Invest Victoria continues to work on a pipeline of investment projects focused on attracting the most innovative global firms to Victoria, creating local jobs and supporting new opportunities for local businesses to grow and develop.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and development Loans (R&amp;D) initiative</li> </ul>	<p>The R&amp;D Cash Flow Loans Initiative is being delivered by Invest Victoria through an approved Treasurer's Guarantee with Treasury Corporation Victoria (TCV).</p> <p>Loan applicants were assessed through a comprehensive series of assessment stage gates, including Invest Victoria's probity risk assessments and the use of procured commercial credit assessment services.</p> <p>The Initiative has deployed \$49.79 million of the \$50 million to 58 borrowers. Invest Victoria continues to monitor the loans and will undertake an evaluation of the Initiative.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Venture Debt Facility</li> </ul>	<p>Invest Victoria appointed two fund managers in Q3 2021 through a rigorous evaluation and selection process. The OneVentures VGF fund was launched in November 2021 and the Lighter Capital VGF fund was launched in December 2021. Loan deployment started in January 2022. Invest Victoria continues to work with fund managers to develop the funds deal pipeline.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Big build apprenticeships model</li> </ul>	<p>Big Build Apprenticeships (BBA) was launched in December 2020 to connect apprentices and trainees with employment and training opportunities on Big Build projects. It is a partnership between the Victorian Government, major project employers and the TAFE and training system.</p>

		<p>BBA is currently offering opportunities on some of Victoria's biggest projects, including the North East Link, the New Footscray Hospital and Warrnambool Learning and Library Hub.</p> <p>It is supporting Victorians to upskill and reskill, including apprentices and trainees who lost roles due to COVID-19, mature aged workers, women, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander candidates. Tuition fees for eligible students are covered through the Victorian Government's Free TAFE initiative for priority courses.</p> <p>The BBA model can help individuals to start a career in the following trades and occupations:  <a href="http://www.apprenticeships.vic.gov.au/types-of-jobs-you-can-do/">www.apprenticeships.vic.gov.au/types-of-jobs-you-can-do/</a></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting coronavirus (COVID-19) recovery through procurement</li> </ul>	<p>This initiative has resulted in the Social Procurement Assurance Team working on projects valued at \$20 million or more across 20 Departments and Agencies since April 2021.</p> <p>The majority of these projects are planned to go to market in the 2022-23 financial year. The team provides support and advice on how to implement the Social Procurement Framework within the context of each project to create employment and training opportunities for members of the community most disadvantaged during the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular women and young people.</p>
	<p>The following budget decisions have been approved in the 2022-23 Budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business Acceleration Fund</li> <li>Unlocking the potential of loans and guarantees to support more housing</li> <li>Supporting Victorian Manufacturing – International investment attraction</li> </ul>	<p>The funding decisions for these initiatives are newly approved in the 2022-23 Budget.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting Victorian Manufacturing – Equity investment attraction</li> <li>Victorian Government Trade and Investment Network resourcing.</li> </ul>	
3.	Support the provision of essential services to the community	<p>The following initiative was in the 2021-22 Budget and will continue in 2022-23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for the expansion of the Victorian energy upgrades program</li> </ul>	<p>The Essential Services Commission (The Commission) has engaged new staff to develop and update systems and processes for several new Victorian Energy Upgrade government initiatives in 2021-22, including cold rooms, refrigerated cabinets, business lighting, electricity emissions factors and hot water heat pumps.</p> <p>Work has commenced on developing systems and processes for other government initiatives including hot pipe lagging, further water heating changes, smart thermostats, emission factors and home energy ratings assessments. At the same time the Commission has progressed work on another initiative to introduce a code of conduct. Development of these initiatives will continue in 2021-22 and into 2022-23, along with a number of other government initiatives.</p>
		<p>The following budget decision has been approved in the 2022-23 Budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting better customer protections in essential services</li> </ul>	<p>The funding decisions for this initiative is newly approved in the 2022-23 Budget.</p>



4.	Continue to apply the Early Intervention Investment Framework to shift the weight of State expenditure growth away from acute services towards earlier interventions for improved service outcomes	<p>The following initiatives were in the 2021-22 State Budget and will continue in 2022-23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Embedding early intervention in Government service delivery;</li> <li>Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage (PAD)</li> </ul>	<p>Progress achieved by each initiative:</p> <p>Initiatives funded under the Early Intervention Investment Framework (EIIIF) set outcome measures and estimate avoided costs, with progress tracked over time as part of budget processes.</p> <p>Outcome measures under EIIIF quantify the impact for individual clients, the service system, and/or the community and, where this data can be collected, are ideally measured relative to individuals or groups not included in the intervention (i.e. to a counterfactual).</p> <p>The EIIIF builds on the Government's commitment to social investment through Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage (PADs) and supports Government's continued roll-out of social investments to address disadvantage and reduce pressure on acute services within Victoria's social system.</p> <p>This is Government's fifth PAD and (alongside EIIIF funded initiatives) these initiatives support Government's continued roll-out of social investments to address disadvantage and reduce pressure on acute services within Victoria's social system.</p> <p>DTF designed and released to the market a request for quote (RFQ) for a new PAD focussed on people exiting an adult correctional facility at risk of homelessness, and those who have previously exited an adult correctional facility in the past two years that have contacted homelessness services or are homeless. DTF developed this RFQ in consultation with the Department of Justice and Community Services and the Department of Families Fairness and Housing.</p>
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			Responses to the RFQ have now closed, with a completed assessment of proposals received and beginning of a joint development phase expected within the 2021-22 financial year.
5.	Improve DTF's capacity to support the delivery of government priorities	The following initiatives were in the 2021-22 Budget and will continue in 2022-23:	Progress achieved by each initiative:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving expenditure advice, oversight and accountability</li> </ul>	The Department is progressing fundamental reforms to the whole of government Departmental Funding Model to provide enhanced financial oversight.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boosting efficiency in infrastructure procurement – resourcing the Construction Supplier and Residential Cladding Rectification Registers</li> </ul>	<p>The initiative had four components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changing the funding model from full cost recovery to mix of appropriation and partial cost recovery: This funding model change has been implemented including new charging method, approved by the Assistant Treasurer in January 2022</li> <li>Additional resourcing for the Construction Supplier Register (CSR)</li> <li>Funding and resourcing the Residential Cladding Rectification Register (RCRR) beyond June 2021 – Completed - RCRR is funded and fully resourced</li> <li>Upgrade and modernisation of the CSR, Information and communication Technology interface – Business requirements completed and procurement underway for consultant to complete solutions architecture and functional requirements report.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and assurance of the state capital program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major Projects Performance Report (MPPR) for Q3 is in progress;</li> <li>\$2.7 billion Building Works Stimulus (BWS) report for March is in progress;</li> <li>7 Enhanced Technical Assurance (TRA) Reviews have been completed and submitted to the Government</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Revenue Office (SRO) Advanced Revenue Management Program</li> </ul>	<p>Additional SRO Compliance resources have been recruited and deployed in Melbourne and Ballarat, allowing for the expansion of the SRO's compliance programs.</p> <p>Although this continues to be marginally impacted by the redirection of resources to deliver the taxation components of the Government's COVID-19 economic stimulus package, landholder activity in the marketplace has been exceptionally strong. This has resulted in a significant increase in Compliance revenue now expected to exceed \$800 million against the initial forecast of \$560 million.</p> <p>The Modernisation of SRO Revenue Management Systems program has experienced some delays due to significant reprioritisation of IT resources during the year to support continued Covid Relief work, budgets measures and new Government initiatives including the development of new systems to support the new Mental Health and Wellbeing Surcharge and the Victorian Homebuyer Fund. Detailed planning has commenced to update the program schedule over the next 3 years to ensure agreed outcomes are delivered.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zero and low emission vehicles: government fleet</li> </ul>	<p>On track to deliver 75 zero emission vehicles by the end of 2021-22 and 325 by end of 2022-23.</p>
	<p>The following budget decision has been approved in the 2022-23 Budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centralised fleet management – accelerating transition to Zero Emissions Vehicles</li> </ul>	<p>The funding decision for this initiative is newly approved in the 2022-23 Budget.</p>

## Revenue and expenditure – variances

### Question 3

*Budget Paper No.5: Statement of Finances* provides a comprehensive operating statement that details each department's revenue and expenses on an accrual basis reflecting the cost of providing its output.

For each line item of the comprehensive operating statement if there is a variance of greater than 10 per cent (positive or negative) or greater than \$100 million (positive or negative), please explain the reason for the variance between the budget for 2021-22, the revised estimate for 2021-22 and the budget for 2022-23.

For variances that occurred due to COVID-19, please provide a detailed breakdown of the components that led to the variance.

#### *Guidance*

Where the variance is in 'Other operating expenses', please supply the relevant expense category.

Response

Line item	2021-22 Budget (\$ million)	2021-22 Revised estimate (\$ million)	Variance (\$ million)	Variance (%)	Explanation for any variances greater than ±10% (or greater than \$100 million) 2021-22 Budget vs. 2021-22 Revised estimate If variances were caused by the COVID-19 response, please provide a detailed explanation
<b>Income from transactions</b>					
Output appropriations	588	559	-29	-5%	N/A
Sales of goods and services	15	15	0	0%	N/A
Grants	18	8	-10	-55%	The 2021-22 Published Budget included Invest Victoria's grant revenue from the Department of Education and Training which was received at the end of 2020-21 and not in 2021-22 as initially anticipated.
Other income	37	37	0	0%	N/A
<b>Total income from transactions</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>Sub-total only</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>					
Employee benefits	245	250	6	2%	N/A
Depreciation and amortisation	32	32	0	0%	N/A
Interest expense	1	1	0	0%	N/A

Grants and other transfers	139	82	-57	-41%	Reduction in the revised estimates primarily reflects rephasing of Invest Victoria's grant expense for various projects into future years.
Other operating expenses	237	250	13	5%	
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>Sub-total only</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>Sub-total only</b>

Line item	2021-22 Revised estimate (\$ million)	2022-23 Budget (\$ million)	Variance (\$ million)	Variance (%)	Explanation for any variances greater than $\pm 10\%$ (or greater than \$100 million) 2021-22 Revised estimate vs. 2022-23 Budget If variances were caused by the COVID-19 response, please provide a detailed explanation
<b>Income from transactions</b>					
Output appropriations	559	564	6	1%	N/A
Sales of goods and services	15	15	0	0%	N/A
Grants	8	10	1	18%	Increase in 2022-23 primarily reflects higher grant revenue expected to be collected by the Office of Projects Victoria from other government departments.
Other income	37	37	0	0%	N/A
<b>Total income from transactions</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>Sub-total only</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>					
Employee benefits	250	245	-5	-2%	N/A
Depreciation and amortisation	32	33	2	5%	N/A

Interest expense	1	0	-1	-75%	Decrease in 2022-23 primarily reflects a reduction in interest expense to Treasury Corporation Victoria relating to Invest Victoria initiative, <i>Research and Development Tax Incentive</i> .
Grants and other transfers	82	161	79	96%	Increase in the 2022-23 Budget primarily reflects rephasing of Invest Victoria's grant expense for various projects from the previous year and expenditure from new initiatives such as <i>Maintaining Victoria's competitive position in the FDI market</i> and <i>Supporting Economic Recovery</i> .
Other operating expenses	250	187	-63	-25%	The 2021-22 revised outcome is higher mainly due to funding for the Regulatory Reform Package, Victorian Homebuyer Fund, infrastructure investments, overseeing commercial and transactional activities and funding carried over from the previous financial year.
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>Sub-total only</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-100%</b>	<b>Sub-total only</b>

#### Question 4

In 2022-23 please identify the programs and/or initiatives that were announced as part of the COVID-19 response in the order of the highest amount allocated. For these programs/initiatives, please provide the following details:

- a) name of the program/initiative
- b) objective/s of the program
- c) amount allocated at the announcement
- d) recurring expenditure or new/additional expenditure
- e) amount allocated in the budget
- f) source of funding

Name of the program/initiative	Objective	Amount at the announcement \$m	Recurring expenditure or new/additional expenditure	Amount allocated in the budget \$m	Source of funding
Victorian Homebuyer Fund	<p>Funding provided to DTF for setting up and operating the fund. The fund will contribute to the purchase price in exchange for a proportionate equity interest in the property. This reduces the size of the deposit required and will help Victorians buy suitable homes sooner.</p> <p>The fund will aid Victoria's economic recovery post COVID-19 by supporting the purchase of both established and newly built homes. Aboriginal Victorians will also have access to additional supports.</p>	100.0	Recurring	16.7	DTF departmental output appropriation 2020-21 BP3 pp.137
Investment attraction package	<p>Increased global competition for international investment opportunities, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, will require more flexible incentive measures to compete with other jurisdictions in meeting investor needs.</p> <p>Funding provided to DTF to boost Victoria's investment promotion and lead generation activities, establish a suite of targeted financial incentives and strengthen Victoria's ongoing support for investors and returning Australian expatriates.</p>	80.0	Recurring	30.0	DTF departmental output appropriation 2020-21 BP3 pp.137

Name of the program/initiative	Objective	Amount at the announcement \$m	Recurring expenditure or new/additional expenditure	Amount allocated in the budget \$m	Source of funding
Venture Growth Fund	<p>COVID-19 has had a significant impact on SMEs from both a revenue and profitability perspective due to the impact of stage 3 &amp; 4 lock-downs. The effects of COVID-19 are also reflected in decreased venture capital activity, with deals down in both value and volume.</p> <p>Funding provided to DTF to implement alternative funding initiatives for Victorian SMEs and Start-Ups.</p>	25.8	Recurring	0.1	DTF departmental output appropriation 2020-21 BP3 pp.137
Research and development cash flow loans	<p>COVID-19 has had an adverse impact on global financial markets, reducing the availability of capital in both debt and equity markets. This has particularly impacted capital availability for SMEs due to higher levels of vulnerability and lower economic resilience due to their size.</p> <p>Funding provided to DTF to provide low interest loans to Victorian small and medium-sized enterprises that are claiming the Commonwealth Government's R&amp;DTI.</p>	13.0	Recurring	0.2	DTF departmental output appropriation 2020-21 BP3 pp.137
Supporting COVID-19 recovery through procurement	<p>Funding provided to DTF to better leverage the Government's procurement spend to create jobs for members of the community most disadvantaged by COVID-19</p>	3.9	Recurring	1.0	DTF departmental output appropriation 2020-21 BP3 pp.137



## Revenue initiatives – new and changed

### Question 5

For all new revenue initiatives in the 2022-23 budget papers and for all existing revenue initiatives that have changed in the 2022-23 budget papers as compared to the previous financial year, please provide the:

- a) name of the initiative as used in budget papers
- b) objective/s of the initiative
- c) reason for the new initiative or change to the initiative
- d) expected outcome/benefit for the Victorian community of the new initiative/change to the initiative
- e) anticipated revenue in the financial year 2022-23 and over the forward estimates gained or foregone as a result of the new initiative/change to the initiative.

If the revenue initiatives were changed due to the COVID-19 response or if new revenue initiatives are part of the COVID-19 response, please provide details of either the impact of COVID-19 on the initiative or the reasoning behind the initiatives being introduced as part of the COVID-19 response.

### Response

a)	Name of the initiative as used in budget papers	Exempt wheelchair accessible commercial passenger vehicles that provide unbooked services from motor vehicle duty
b)	Objective/s of the initiative	To provide an exemption from motor vehicle duty for eligible wheelchair accessible commercial passenger vehicles.
c)	Reason for new initiative or change	To support wheelchair users by encouraging investment in wheelchair accessible transportation.
d)	Expected outcome/benefit for the Victorian community of the new initiative/change to the initiative	Increased investment in wheelchair accessible transportation.
e)	Anticipated revenue in financial year 2022-23 gained or foregone	-\$0.6 million
	Anticipated revenue in financial year 2023-24 gained or foregone	-\$0.7 million
	Anticipated revenue in financial year 2024-25 gained or foregone	-\$0.7 million
	Anticipated revenue in financial year 2025-26 gained or foregone	-\$0.7 million
	COVID-19 response	NA

a)	Name of the initiative as used in budget papers	Increase casino electronic gaming machine tax rates to match club tax rates
b)	Objective/s of the initiative	Increase tax rates on electronic gaming machines at the casino to match tax rates currently applicable to venues holding club entitlements. The top marginal tax rate will increase from 31.57 per cent to 60.67 per cent (plus the 1 per cent Community Benefit Levy).
c)	Reason for new initiative or change	To improve the equity of electronic gaming machine taxation by ensuring taxes paid by the largest gambling venue in the State are not lower than rates at smaller, not-for-profit, community-based venues. Note that commission-based play on gaming machines will continue to be taxed at 10 per cent.
d)	Expected outcome/benefit for the Victorian community of the new initiative/change to the initiative	Improved equity of electronic gambling machine taxation in Victoria.
e)	Anticipated revenue in financial year 2022-23 gained or foregone	\$0.0
	Anticipated revenue in financial year 2023-24 gained or foregone	\$27.2 million
	Anticipated revenue in financial year 2024-25 gained or foregone	\$28.5 million
	Anticipated revenue in financial year 2025-26 gained or foregone	\$29.9 million
	COVID-19 response	NA

## Expenditure – new programs and initiatives (output and asset)

### Question 6

For all new programs and initiatives (output and asset) in the 2022-23 budget papers, please provide the:

- name of the program/initiative
- objective/s of the program
- budgeted expenditure in financial year 2022-23 on the program/initiative
- details of how it will be funded (i.e. through new output appropriation, Commonwealth funding, internal reprioritisation etc.).

### Response

Name of the program/initiative	Objective/s of the program	Budgeted expenditure in financial year 2022-23 on the program/initiative (\$m)	Details of how it will be funded
<b>Output Initiative</b>			
Supporting better customer protections in essential services	Reforms to the <i>Victorian Energy Efficiency Target Act 2007</i> (the VEET Act).	3.9	DTF - Appropriation Provision of Outputs
Improving governance of State Purchase Contracts	Improving governance of state purchase contracts (SPCs) to enable the creation of new SPCs and meet extra demand pressures emerging from the expansion of the Victorian Government Purchasing Board.	1.0	DTF - Appropriation Provision of Outputs
Victorian Government Trade and Investment Network resourcing	Supporting the Invest Victoria International Investment Strategy to building a quality pipeline to secure international investments.	2.5	DTF - Appropriation Provision of Outputs
Supporting Victorian Manufacturing – Equity investment attraction	Establish the Equity Investment Attraction Fund (EIAF), which will focus on ecosystem building through attracting young, highly innovative companies.	0.5	DTF - Appropriation Provision of Outputs
Supporting Victorian Manufacturing – International investment attraction	Top-up funding for the International Investment Attraction Fund and the associated staffing costs for Invest Victoria.	20.0	DTF - Appropriation Provision of Outputs

Business Acceleration Fund	Supporting the economic recovery by making it easier for businesses to interact with the government in relation to regulatory requirements.	10.0	DTF - Appropriation Provision of Outputs
Office of Projects Victoria (OPV)	Funding for the continuation of the OPV functions.	2.5	DTF - Appropriation Provision of Outputs
Unlocking the potential of loans and guarantees to support more housing	Building the financial capacity of housing agencies to deliver more social and affordable housing.	1.3	DTF - Appropriation Provision of Outputs
Embedding gender responsive budgeting in Victoria's legislation	Embedding the Gender Responsive Budgeting in Victoria's legislation to achieve longer term progression in gender equality	1.1	Internal Reprioritisation
Language services procurement	Funding to support the establishment of a State Purchasing Contract (SPC) for language services to improve CALD communities' access to government services.	0.3	DTF - Appropriation Provision of Outputs
Centralised fleet management – accelerating transition to Zero Emissions Vehicles	Initial planning and development of a centralised fleet management model.	0.6	DTF - Appropriation - Addition to net asset base
<b>Asset</b>			
Supporting Victorian Manufacturing – Equity investment attraction	Funding for the Equity Investment Attraction Fund (EIAF), which will focus on ecosystem building through attracting young, highly innovative companies.	10.0	DTF - Appropriation - Addition to net asset base
Supporting better customer protections in essential services	IT system upgrades to facilitate the reforms to the VEET Act.	4.1	DTF - Appropriation - Addition to net asset base

\* Figures are inclusive of reprioritised funding but exclusive of funding for depreciation.

## Expenditure – lapsing programs (output initiatives including grants)

### Question 7

For all programs (output initiatives including grants) with total funding of equal to or greater than \$5 million, that were to lapse in financial year 2021-22, where funding is to be extended in the 2022-23 Budget, please provide the:

- a) name of the program
- b) objective/s of the program
- c) expenditure in the financial years 2021-22 and 2022-23 (and where relevant, future years)
- d) details of how the program will be funded (i.e. through new output appropriation, Commonwealth funding, internal reprioritisation etc.)
- e) evidence of the continued need for the program, and Government’s role in delivering it
- f) evidence of the program’s progress toward its stated objectives and expected outcomes, including an alignment between the program, its output (as outlined in *Budget Paper No.3: Service Delivery*), departmental objectives and any government priorities
- g) evidence of the program being delivered within its scope, budget, expected timeframe and in line with appropriate governance and risk management practices
- h) extent and level of efficiencies realised in the delivery of the program
- i) information about what the nature of the impact of the program ceasing would be and what strategies have been identified to minimise any negative impacts
- j) evidence that the further funding reflects the actual cost required to deliver the program.

#### Guidance

Lapsing program – The Committee uses the definition of lapsing program as set out in the Department of Treasury and Finance, *Resource Management Framework*: A lapsing program is a program to deliver services (output-related) that is funded for a specified time period only (and not ongoing in nature). Programs of a ‘one-off’ or a time-specific nature (e.g. funding provided for specific events) are considered ‘fixed-term’ and do not fall under the definition of a ‘lapsing program’.

#### Response

The Department of Treasury and Finance does not have any lapsing programs in 2021-22 which have had funding extended in the 2022-23 Budget (output initiatives).

a)	Name of the program		
b)	Objective/s of the program		
c)		2021-22	2022-23

	Expenditure in the financial years 2021-22 and 2022-23 (and where relevant, future years)		
d)	Details of how the program will be funded		
e)	Evidence of the continued need for the program and the Government's role in delivering it		
f)	Evidence of the program's progress toward its stated objectives and expected outcomes		
g)	Evidence of the program being delivered within its scope, budget, expected timeframe and in line with appropriate governance and risk management practices		
h)	Extent and level of efficiencies realised in the delivery of the program		
i)	Nature of the impact of the program ceasing and what strategies have been identified to minimise any negative impacts		
j)	Evidence that the further funding reflects the actual cost required to deliver the program		

### Question 8

For all programs (output initiatives including grants) with total funding of equal to or greater than \$5 million that are to lapse in 2021-22, please provide the:

- a) name of the program
- b) objective/s of the program
- c) expenditure in the financial year 2021-22
- d) reasons why the program was established
- e) details of who (describe the type of users for example, health care providers, families, volunteers etc.) and how many used the program, and evidence of the outcomes achieved
- f) reasons why further funding is not being sought
- g) nature of the impact of ceasing the program
- h) strategies that are being implemented to minimise any negative impacts.

### Response

The Department of Treasury and Finance does not have any programs (total funding of equal to or greater than \$5 million) that lapse in 2021-22.

a)	Name of the program	
b)	Objective/s of the program	
c)	Expenditure in the financial year 2021-22	
d)	Reasons why the program was established	
e)	Details of who and how many used the program and evidence of the outcomes achieved	
f)	Reasons why further funding is not being sought	
g)	Nature of the impact of ceasing the program	
h)	Strategies that are being implemented to minimise any negative impacts	

## COVID-19 related expenses

### Question 9

For grant programs announced as part of the COVID-19 response in 2021-22 Budget, please provide:

- a) name of the program
- b) objective/s of the program
- c) estimated expenditure in 2021-22 and forward estimates
- d) actual expenditure as at 30 April 2022
- e) source of funding
- f) number of applications received and number of total eligible applicants as at 30 April 2022
- g) number of successful applicants
- h) the status of the program
- i) outcomes achieved as at 30 April 2022
- j) performance measures associated to the grant programs
- k) any budget allocation for the program in the 2022-23 Budget

### Response

a)	Name of the program	HomeBuilder			
b)	Objective/s of the program	To support the recovery of the residential construction sector from the COVID-19 pandemic. On 4 June 2020, the Australian Government announced HomeBuilder to provide eligible owner-occupiers (Including first home buyers) with a grant of \$15 000 or \$25 000 to build a new home, substantially renovate an existing home or buy an off-the-plan home/new home.			
c)	Estimated expenditure for 2021-22 and forward estimates	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
		\$379 550 000	\$157 800 000	Nil	Nil
d)	Actual expenditure as at 30 April 2022	\$300 355 000 as at 1 April 2022			
e)	Source of funding	HomeBuilder Grants have been funded via Appropriation - Payments on Behalf of the State. The Commonwealth Government reimburse the Victorian Government for payments to successful applicants in arrears.			



		<b>Number of applications received as at 30 April 2022</b>	<b>Number of total eligible applicants as at 30 April 2022</b>
f)	Number of applications received and number of total eligible applicants	As at midnight, 14 April 2021, the HomeBuilder scheme closed to new applications. A total of 39 735 applications have been received for review.	As at 1 April 2021, 28 552 grants have been approved as eligible and therefore received payment of the grant.  A further 8 417 applicants have been identified as eligible pending the submission of one or more supporting documents such as evidence of commencement of construction, which is required before the application can be fully assessed and considered eligible for payment.
g)	Number of successful applicants	As at 01 April 2022, 28 552 grants have been approved.	
h)	Status of the program	Under the National Partnership Agreement (NPA), HomeBuilder is available to eligible contracts entered into between 4 June 2020 and 31 March 2021, and applications must be lodged by no later than 14 April 2021. Accordingly, the status of the program is that it is closed to new applications, but customers who submitted an application before the closing date are able to continue to provide their supporting documents as they progress their construction activities and the relevant documents become available (until 30 April 2023).	
i)	Outcomes achieved as at 30 April 2022	HomeBuilder has assisted eligible owner-occupiers, including first home buyers, to build a new home, substantially renovate an existing home or buy an off-the-plan home or new home. As at 1 April 2022, Victoria had paid 28 552 HomeBuilder Grants, totalling \$672 930 000.	
j)	Performance measures	Under the HomeBuilder program grants totalling \$673m have been paid to support the recovery of the residential construction sector.	
k)	Any budget allocation in the 2022-23 Budget	It is estimated that the expenditure for HomeBuilder in 2022-23 will be approximately \$157 800 000 and it is expected that these payments will be funded via Payments on Behalf of the State, with any payments made to be reimbursed by the Commonwealth Government.	

## Capital assets

### Question 10a

*Budget Paper No.5: Statement of Finances* provides cash flow statements for departments.

*Budget Paper No.4: State Capital Program* provides the capital projects undertaken by departments.

For the 'Payments for non-financial assets' line item in the 2022-23 cash flow statement, please provide a breakdown of these costs and indicate which capital project they relate to.

Please differentiate the capital projects that were announced as part of Building Works Package and/or any other COVID-19 related response.

If any other line items in the cash flow statement comprises expenditure on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), please list the PPP it relates to and the cost.

#### *Guidance*

Capital projects extracted from the cash flow statements are expected to correspond to capital projects listed in *Budget Paper No.4: State Capital Program* as 'New projects', 'Existing projects', or 'Completed projects'.

### Question 10b

Please provide the following details for those capital projects identified as part of the post-COVID-19 economic repair/recovery.

- i) Name of the projects
- ii) Total estimated investment
- iii) Project commencement date
- iii) Estimated expenditure 2022-23
- iv) Source of funding
- v) Expenditure incurred as at 30 April 2022
- vi) Number of jobs estimated to create - 2022-23 and 2023-24

### Response

Please see Excel Worksheet for response

## Public Private Partnerships – expenditure

### Question 11

*Budget Paper No.5: Statement of Finances* provides a comprehensive operating statement that details each department's revenue and expenses on an accrual basis reflecting the cost of providing its output.

- a) In the 2022-23 comprehensive operating statement please identify all expenditure on Public Private Partnerships (PPP) by line item and provide a breakdown of these costs and indicate to which project they relate.

#### *Guidance*

If the line item 'Other operating expenses' in the comprehensive operating statement comprises expenditure on PPPs, please also list the PPP it relates to and the cost.

- b) Please also provide the estimated/forecast expenditure for all PPPs across forward estimates.

### Response

a)

Line item	2020-21 Actual (\$ million)	2021-22 Budget (\$ million)	2022-23 Budget (\$ million)
Nil return			
<b>Total</b>			

b)

PPPs	2020-21 Actual (\$ million)	2021-22 Budget (\$ million)	2022-23 Budget (\$ million)	2023-24 Estimated/Forecast (\$ million)	2024-25 Estimated/Forecast (\$ million)
Nil return					
<b>Total</b>					

## Alliance contracting – DoT only

**This question does not apply to DTF**

### Question 12

- a) For all the major transport projects, please provide the following details:
- i) Total estimated investment at the announcement and the budget year
  - ii) Revised total estimated investment
  - iii) Delivery model – please specify if the major projects are delivered through either PPP, alliance contracting or any other financing arrangement
  - iv) Estimated completion date at the announcement
  - v) Revised estimated completion date.

Project name	Total estimated investment at the announcement	Budget year	Revised total estimated investment 2022-23 Budget	Delivery model (PPP, Alliance contracting or other)	Estimated completion date at the announcement	Revised estimated completion date	Explanation for variances in cost and timeliness of the project

- b) What is the owner's cost (i.e. cost to the Government) of delivering the projects via contract alliance as opposed to PPP projects? Owner's costs under traditional contracts may include, direct costs, contingency for risks, profit margin and contribution to corporate overheads, and internal contract administration expenses.<sup>1</sup>

Please provide the following details:

<sup>1</sup> PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia, *Collaborative Contracting*, March 2018, p. 9.

- i) project name
- ii) project value
- iii) project delivery model
- iv) expense category
- v) expenses incurred

Please replicate the below table according to DoT's major projects.

Project name E.g. Suburban Rail Loop	Project value	Project delivery model (PPP, Alliance contracting, etc.)	Expense category	Expenses incurred by the Vic Government (\$ million)
<b>Total cost</b>				

## Carryover funding for payments for non-financial assets

### Question 13

For the line item 'payments for non financial assets' for 2022-23 in the departmental cash flow statement in *Budget Paper No.5: Statement of Finances* budget paper, please identify the amount that is expected to be funded using funds carried over from 2021-22.

### Response

<b>Payments for non-financial assets</b>	<b>\$ amount expected to be funded</b>
Bendigo GovHub	120 800 000
Accommodation Management Efficiency Program (Melbourne)	2 400 000
Centralised Accommodation Management (Melbourne)	9 180 000
Greener Government Buildings (Melbourne)	5 900 000
State Revenue Office Advanced Revenue Management Program (Melbourne)	1 200 000
State Revenue Office Compliance Program	1 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>140 480 000</b>

The above projects funding has been rephased from 2021-22 to 2022-23.

## Treasurer's advances

### Question 14

For the 2021-22 Budget, please identify all output(s) and portfolio(s) (and relate them to departmental programs) for which the department received additional funding through the Treasurer's Advances.

Please identify if the programs were announced as part of the COVID-19 response, bushfire response or if other please state 'other'.

### Response

Treasurer's Advances are approved in-principle and will not be finalised until the end of the 2021-22 financial year. Any Treasurer Advances drawn down for 2021-22 will be reported in the Annual Financial Report.

## Savings initiatives from past budgets

### Question 15

For each of the savings initiatives detailed in the 2019-20 Budget, 2020-21 Budget, 2021-22 Budget and 2022-23 Budget, please detail (on the same basis of consolidation as the budget papers):

- how the Department will meet the various savings targets in 2022-23
- the nature of the impact that these actions will have on the delivery of services and assets/infrastructure during 2022-23
- the Department's savings target for 2022-23, with an explanation for any variances between the current target and what was originally published in the budget papers when the initiative was released. If the change in Government affected the implementation of these measures, please provide a more detailed explanation.

### Response

Initiative	Actions the Department will take in 2022-23	Impact of these actions on service delivery in 2022-23	Savings target for 2022-23 (\$ million)	Explanation for variances to the original target
Savings and efficiencies and expenditure reduction measures in 2019-20 Budget	The Department will take the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduce purchase of supplies and services by finding further efficiency measures such as better use of technology and systems</li> <li>building in-house capability.</li> </ul>	Nil	\$2.10	N/A
Savings and efficiencies and expenditure reduction measures in 2020-21 Budget	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Savings and efficiencies and expenditure reduction measures in 2021-22 Budget	Savings will be achieved through a number of initiatives including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>review and consolidation of some corporate and other</li> </ul>	Nil	\$16.18	N/A



	<p>functions across the DTF portfolio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review of internal processes, functions and scope of work.</li> </ul> <p>The Department is implementing several long-term strategies such as investing in information technology as enablers to automate repetitive and time-consuming tasks, utilising working space and consider hybrid flexible work arrangements and streamlining the delivery of corporate services. The Department is exploring potential for streamlining corporate services across the portfolio and other agencies.</p>			
Savings and efficiencies and expenditure reduction measures in 2022-23 Budget	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Note:** There were no savings or efficiencies announced in the *2020-21 Budget* and *2022-23 Budget*, so these years are marked as N/A.

## Use of funds saved from other programs or initiatives

### Question 16

In relation to any programs or initiatives that have been reprioritised, curtailed or reduced for 2022-23 (including lapsing programs), please identify:

- the amount expected to be spent under the program or initiative during 2022-23 at the time of the 2021-22 Budget
- the amount currently to be spent under the program or initiative during 2022-23
- the use to which the funds realised by this reduction will be put. Please include the name(s) of any program or initiative that will be funded or partially funded.

### Response

Program/initiative that has been reprioritised, curtailed or reduced	The amount expected to be spent under the program or initiative during 2022-23		The use to which the funds will be put
	At the time of the 2021-22 Budget	At the time of the 2022-23 Budget	
The Department does not have any programs/initiatives that have been reprioritised, curtailed or reduced.	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Performance measures – new

### Question 17

For all new performance measures in the 2022-23 Budget Paper No.3: Service Delivery, please provide:

- a) a description/purpose of the measure
- b) the assumptions and methodology underpinning the measure (including how the supporting data is calculated or derived, source and frequency of data collection, as well as any other business rules and assumptions)
- c) how the target was set
- d) the shortcomings of the measure
- e) how the measure will enable the Committee to assess the impact of the service

### Response

	Performance measure	Home purchases settled through the Victorian Homebuyer Fund
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	To measure the uptake of the Victorian Homebuyer Fund scheme – i.e., the number of households supported into home ownership through the scheme.
b)	Assumptions and methodology underpinning the measure	This is a new measure in the 2022-23 Budget for the scheme funded in the 2020-21 Budget. The proposed measure reflects the estimated average shared equity contribution based on scheme parameters, and how many applicants can participate based on the funding envelope year-on-year. DTF will continue to regularly monitor scheme uptake and provide frequent reports to the Treasurer.
c)	How target was set	The Victorian Homebuyer Fund is expected to support earlier entry into home ownership for over 3 000 Victorians over five years (i.e., approximately 600 households per annum), based on the estimated average shared equity expenditure per participant.
d)	Shortcomings of the measure	The number of households to be supported through the measure is an estimate based on, among other things, assumptions of average purchase prices and size of the shared equity expenditure per participant.
e)	How the measure will enable the Committee to assess the impact of the service	The number of shared equity places meets or exceeds the target.

	Performance measure	Social Housing dwellings committed by the Social Housing Growth Fund Grants Program
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	Number of dwellings committed by the Social Housing Growth Fund (SHGF) Grants Program.
b)	Assumptions and methodology underpinning the measure	<p>PAEC requested that 'The Department of Treasury and Finance develop new performance measures and targets that provide insight into the Big Housing Build's impact on economic recovery and achievement of housing outcomes.' A new measure for the 2022-23 Budget is provided in response to this request. The measure relates to DTF's responsibilities (in conjunction with Homes Victoria) to deliver the SHGF grant program.</p> <p>The Big Housing Build (BHB) is a stimulus program which is intended to stimulate the construction sector and build social housing for the most disadvantaged Victorians. The SHGF is one of the BHB delivery channels with a commitment to deliver 4 200 dwellings through contributing grants to the community housing sector to deliver new social housing dwellings.</p> <p>The proposed indicator measures the number of grant commitments, being the output of the program. The number of new dwelling commitments also provides an indication of the program's stimulus impact.</p> <p>Grant commitments are determined from funding deeds signed by the Director of Housing from the SHGF Grants Program that commit grant funding to community housing organisations to deliver the number of social housing dwellings within the financial year.</p>
c)	How target was set	In 2022-23, there will be an evaluation of two funding rounds aimed at committing funding for mental health supported housing and Homes for Aboriginal Victorians targets. The targets are derived from the intended outcome for each of these funding rounds as represented in the relevant RFP documents and other material. Approximately 2 350 dwellings were committed in 2020-21 and a further 900 are expected to be committed by 2021-22.
d)	Shortcomings of the measure	The BHB includes other government commitments as to the location and intended occupants of the social housing commitments. These include a requirement for 25 per cent of the BHB to be used to fund dwellings in regional areas, for 10 per cent of these dwellings to house aboriginal Victorians and that 2 000 dwellings house people suffering from mental illness. These targets apply across several delivery streams which includes the SHGF grants program.
e)	How the measure will enable the Committee to assess the impact of the service	The measure focuses on the primary BHB output and outcome for the SHGF grant program being to deliver 4 200 social housing dwellings through providing grants to the community housing sector.

	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Benefit to business as a ratio of red tape savings delivered from Easier for Business Fund investment</b>
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	The Easier for Business Fund received funding of \$10 million in the 2022-23 Budget to support business growth by making it easier and quicker to interact with government and to reduce the administrative burden. It will fund initiatives that will deliver a benefit in the next 12 months.
b)	Assumptions and methodology underpinning the measure	Red tape savings for business to be measured using DTF's Regulatory Change Measurement guidelines (RCM).
c)	How target was set	The target was established on the basis that the fund will deliver ongoing benefits in time and cost savings for businesses at a 2:1 ratio of the funded amount across the initiatives.
d)	Shortcomings of the measure	Red tape savings to businesses are estimates only.
e)	How the measure will enable the Committee to assess the impact of the service	Estimated ongoing benefits once initiatives are fully delivered is in excess of 2:1.

	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Stakeholder satisfaction survey result</b>
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	Measure of overall satisfaction with the Essential Services Commission (the Commission).
b)	Assumptions and methodology underpinning the measure	Stakeholder survey to reflect performance against industry standard. Based on an existing internal measure with past performance against the 65 per cent target, which is an accepted industry benchmark.
c)	How target was set	65 per cent is an accepted industry benchmark
d)	Shortcomings of the measure	This is a quantitative metric only
e)	How the measure will enable the Committee to assess the impact of the service	Stakeholder satisfaction is sought from a broad range of stakeholders on a wide range of Commission services.

	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Percentage of agencies reporting full compliance with VGPB Supply Policies</b>
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	Self-assessment of agency compliance with VGPB Supply Policies.
b)	Assumptions and methodology underpinning the measure	The percentage of agencies that declare full compliance with the Supply Policies as of 30 June 2022, then annual compliance thereafter. Communications and support for expansion agencies to transition and achieve compliance with Supply Policies is the primary program objective.
c)	How target was set	Percentage of agencies reporting full compliance through the annual Standing Directions attestation.
d)	Shortcomings of the measure	The VGPB mandate applies to an additional 125 agencies from 2022. Some agencies are more progressed than others in implementing the policy requirements. While DTF is providing support and can influence outcomes through several channels including workshops, helplines, check-in meetings etc., DTF does not have direct control over the outcome of full compliance by agencies.
e)	How the measure will enable the Committee to assess the impact of the service	All applicable agencies achieve full compliance with the Supply Policies.

	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Number of Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) acquired via VicFleet</b>
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	The total volume of ZEV delivered to the VicFleet clients.
b)	Assumptions and methodology underpinning the measure	This is a new measure to reflect funding for ZEVs in the 2021-22 Budget. Based on the count of applicable vehicles.
c)	How target was set	The target was set when the program was funded (325 ZEVs in 2022-23).
d)	Shortcomings of the measure	This measure is limited by the total target of 400 vehicles for this program of works (75 in 21-22 and 325 in 22-23).
e)	How the measure will enable the Committee to assess the impact of the service	Vehicles acquired achieves the stated volume target.

	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Number of State procurement high value engagements supported</b>
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	The number of \$20m+ activities that the team provides input into.
b)	Assumptions and methodology underpinning the measure	New measure to reflect approved budget funding. Based on the count of applicable engagements.
c)	How target was set	As a new functional support initiative without baseline measurables, targeted engagement and communications is the initial priority deliverable.
d)	Shortcomings of the measure	The measure is an early indicator of the reach that the Social Procurement Assurance team is establishing. It is limited as we are not yet at a stage to collate meaningful social impact information that result from the engagement activities.
e)	How the measure will enable the Committee to assess the impact of the service	Number of engagements achieves the stated volume target.

	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Achievement of scheduled milestones in budget funded projects of Master Data Management Toolsets, Identity and Access Management system and Microservices implementation</b>
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	The percentage of schedule milestones delivered against targets.
b)	Assumptions and methodology underpinning the measure	The progress against approved Program/Project Plans.
c)	How target was set	The target is based on agreed outcomes of the Advanced Revenue Management Program.
d)	Shortcomings of the measure	None identified

e)	How the measure will enable the Committee to assess the impact of the service	Scheduled milestones achieved are greater than the stated target.
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## Performance measures – modifications

### Question 18

For all existing performance measures with an associated target that has been modified in the 2022-23 *Budget Paper No.3: Service Delivery*, please provide:

- a) a description/purpose of the measure
- b) the previous target
- c) the new target and how it was set
- d) the justification for changing the target
- e) an explanation of why the target was not met in 2020-21, if applicable and the 2021-22 expected outcome
- f) the methodology behind estimating the expected outcome in the 2022-23 Budget.

### Response

	Performance measure	Performance reviews and compliance audits of regulated businesses
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	Number of regulated businesses that are subject to compliance audits and performance reviews.
b)	The previous target	142
c)	The new target and how it was set	150: the higher 2022-23 target is due to new funding for the expansion of the Victorian Energy Upgrades Program.
d)	The justification for changing the target	The new funding provides the program the ability to increase the number of reviews and audits of regulated businesses.
e)	An explanation of why the target was not met in 2020-21, if applicable and the 2021-22 expected outcome	N/A 2021-22 expected outcome: 101
f)	The methodology behind estimating the expected outcome in the 2022-23 Budget	Number of audits and reviews completed and approved by the Commission.

	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Registration, project-based activity, product and accreditation decisions/approvals in relation to the Victorian Energy Upgrades program</b>
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	Registration and accreditation of participants, power stations and small generation units.
b)	The previous target	5 250
c)	The new target and how it was set	6 000: the higher 2022-23 target is due to new funding for the expansion of the Victorian Energy Upgrades Program.
d)	The justification for changing the target	New funding provides capability to increase yearly registrations and accreditations.
e)	An explanation of why the target was not met in 2020-21, if applicable and the 2021-22 expected outcome	The 2020-21 expected outcome was lower than the 2020-21 target due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions causing a significant reduction in residential activity, resulting in fewer submissions for approval. 2021-22 expected outcome: 7 672
f)	The methodology behind estimating the expected outcome in the 2022-23 Budget	Number of registrations and accreditations approved by the Commission.

	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Number of cost redesign reviews undertaken</b>
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	Using an experienced external consultancy, OPV will enhance the Project Assurance Review (PAR) process to undertake deep-dive analysis with respect to design and delivery methodologies. An experienced external consultancy will support OPV to identify optimised designs and more productive delivery methods that translate into tangible savings and efficiencies.
b)	The previous target	9
c)	The new target and how it was set	3: the target reflects the number of projects proposed to be reviewed for the year.

d)	The justification for changing the target	The target can change from year to year to reflect the number of projects subject to cost redesign reviews.
e)	An explanation of why the target was not met in 2020-21, if applicable and the 2021-22 expected outcome	N/A 2021-22 expected outcome: 9
f)	The methodology behind estimating the expected outcome in the 2022-23 Budget	The number of projects subject to redesign work and evaluation of the impact on outturn costs.

	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Innovation expenditure generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance</b>
a)	Description/purpose of the measure	The level of innovation expenditure expected to be created from foreign direct investment (FDI) attraction and facilitation activities of Government, for projects secured and confirmed to be proceeding in the current financial year. Innovation expenditure comprises expenditure relating to the development or introduction of new or significantly improved goods, services, processes or methods. The definition aligns to that adopted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and originates from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Oslo Manual; an international standard for measuring innovation. The measure for innovation expenditure has been developed using a model which estimates innovation expenditure based on key project characteristics, such as the significance of R&D to operations and the proportion of technical roles within a project (at full realisation of the project).
b)	The previous target	60
c)	The new target and how it was set	135: target is based on an assessment of past performance trends and a qualitative assessment of projects claiming innovation expenditure. Adjustments for the impacts of COVID-19 on the investment environment have been considered for 2022-23.
d)	The justification for changing the target	The higher 2022-23 target is due to new funding for investment attraction activities.

e)	An explanation of why the target was not met in 2020-21, if applicable and the 2021-22 expected outcome	N/A 2021-22 expected outcome: 150
f)	The methodology behind estimating the expected outcome in the 2022-23 Budget	Data on investments claimed and outcomes on Global Engagement Management System (GEMS), and detailed project information entered into the Strategic Economic Impact Model (SEIM).

## Employees

### Question 19

Please provide the Department's (actual/expected/forecast) Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff numbers for the financial years ending 30 June 2021, 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2023:

- broken down into employee classification codes
- broken down into categories of on-going, fixed term or casual
- according to their gender identification
- employees identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or having a disability.

*Guidance – In responding to this question please provide details about the Department on the same basis of consolidation as is used in the comprehensive operating statement audited by the Victorian Auditor-General's Office in the Department's Annual Report.*

### Response

a)

Classification	As at 30-06-2021		As at 30-06-2022		As at 30-06-2023	
	(Actual FTE Number)	(% of total staff)	(Expected FTE Number)	(% of total staff)	(Forecast FTE Number)	(% of total staff)
Secretary	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
EO-1	6	0%	7	0%	7	0%
EO-2	33	2%	31	2%	31	2%
EO-3	72	5%	72	4%	72	4%
VPS Grade 7.3	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%
VPS Grade 7.2	3	0%	1	0%	1	0%
VPS Grade 7.1	5	0%	8	0%	8	0%
VPS Grade 6.2	157	11%	183	11%	181	11%
VPS Grade 6.1	134	9%	164	10%	164	10%
VPS Grade 5.2	195	13%	240	14%	244	14%
VPS Grade 5.1	163	11%	195	11%	194	11%
VPS Grade 4	278	19%	323	19%	318	19%
VPS Grade 3	266	18%	334	19%	318	19%

VPS Grade 2	112	8%	138	8%	141	8%
VPS Grade 1	10	1%	2	0%	2	0%
Government Teaching Service	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Health services	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Police	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Allied health professionals	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Child protection	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Disability development and support	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
*Youth Justice Workers	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
*Custodial officers	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other (Please specify)	22	2%	22	1%	22	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1724</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1707<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Please provide a breakdown for Youth Justice and Custodial officers by level (for example, YW1, YW2, YW3, YW4, YW5 and YW6).

Footnote:

(a) The Department's classification breakdown of this FTE forecast is indicative only and subject to change.

b)

Category	As at 30-06-2021		As at 30-06-2022		As at 30-06-2023	
	(Actual FTE Number)	(% of total staff)	(Expected FTE Number)	(% of total staff)	(Forecast FTE Number)	(% of total staff)
Ongoing	1328	91%	1545	90%	1535	90%
Fixed-term	132	9%	179	10%	172	10%
Casual	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1724</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>100%</b>

c)

Identification	As at 30-06-2021		As at 30-06-2022		As at 30-06-2023	
	(Actual FTE Number)	(% of total staff)	(Expected FTE Number)	(% of total staff)	(Forecast FTE Number)	(% of total staff)
Men	734	50%	848	49%	829	49%
Women	726	50%	873	51%	875	51%
Self described	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Total	1460	100%	1724	100%	1707	100%

d)

Identification	As at 30-06-2021		As at 30-06-2022		As at 30-06-2023	
	(Actual FTE Number)	(% of total staff)	(Expected FTE Number)	(% of total staff)	(Forecast FTE Number)	(% of total staff)
People who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	6	0%	6	0%	9	1%
People who identify as having a disability	5	0%	6	0%	12	1%
Total	11	1%	12	1%	21	1%

## Contractors, consultants, labour hire arrangements and professional services

### Question 20

- a) What are the main gaps in the Department's capability and capacity identified in the 2021-22 financial year, and expected in the 2022-23 and 2023-24 financial years?
- b) For the 2020-21 financial year, please detail:
  - i. the (actual/expected/forecast) Full Time Equivalent (FTE) numbers of contractors, consultants and labour hire arrangements
  - ii. the corresponding expense(s)
  - iii. the relevant occupation category for the contractors, consultants or labour hire arrangements (for example human resources, executive management, technology).
- c) For the 2020-21 financial year, please detail:
  - i. the number of jobs that were advertised on the Jobs Skills Exchange (JSE) platform
  - ii. the number of jobs that were successfully filled through the JSE
  - iii. the number of jobs that were advertised on the JSE but not able to be filled through the JSE
  - iv. the number of jobs that were advertised on the JSE but not able to be filled through the JSE that were awarded to contractors/consultants/labour hire arrangements
  - v. the alternative methods used by the Department to fill jobs that were advertised on the JSE but not able to be filled through the JSE (for example advertisements on the careers.vic.gov.au/any external jobs boards)
  - vi. the number of jobs that were advertised on the JSE that were not filled and why (for example they were abandoned)
  - vii. the estimated savings realised by the JSE.
- d) Where the 2020-21 financial year actual for contractors, consultants and labour hire arrangements, differs by greater than 5 per cent (positive or negative) compared to the estimate/forecast provided in response to the Committee's previous Budget Estimates questionnaires, please explain the reason for this variance.
- e) For the 2021-22 and 2022-23 financial years, please detail:
  - i. the estimated/forecast Full Time Equivalent (FTE) numbers of labour hire and professional services arrangements
  - ii. the corresponding estimated/forecast expense(s)
  - iii. the relevant occupation category for the labour hire and professional services arrangements (for example human resources, executive management, technology).



*Guidance – for definitions of labour hire and professional services arrangements please refer to the Victorian Government, *Administrative Guidelines on Engaging Labour Hire in the Victorian Public Service*, 2019; and the Victorian Government, *Administrative Guidelines on Engaging Professional Services in the Victorian Public Sector*, 2019.*

*Guidance – In responding to this question please provide details about the Department on the same basis of consolidation as is used in the comprehensive operating statement audited by the Victorian Auditor-General's Office in the Department's Annual Report.*

## Response

- a) What are the main gaps in the Department's capability and capacity identified in the 2021-22 financial year, and expected in the 2022-23 and 2023-24 financial years?

### Response

Financial year	Main gaps in capability and capacity
2021-22	For 2021-22, DTF's identified capability and capacity gaps included information technology, technical engineering, and project management. SRO's identified capability and capacity gap was mainly within information technology.
2022-23	For 2022-23, it is anticipated that DTF and SRO's capability and capacity gaps will be within information technology.
2023-24	Anticipated as above

- b)

	Contractors	Consultants	Labour Hire Arrangements
<b>FTE Number</b>	Not available *	Not available **	Not available ***
<b>Corresponding expense</b>	\$26.1 million	\$24.4 million	\$15.4 million
<b>Occupation category</b>	IT services, legal services, and government accommodation property management services.	Commercial and transaction advice.	Includes a range of categories including IT, telecommunications, HR, accounting, administrative support, Project and Change Managers.

\* Mainly relating to outsourced services from Cenitex, payroll service provider Edupay, property /facilities management services and ad hoc legal services. Any estimate of FTE would produce a subjective result.

\*\* Consultancies are engaged for the delivery of specialist expertise and advice to inform decision making, generally for a fixed price and not tied to FTE equivalents. Any estimate of FTE would produce a subjective result.

\*\*\* Labour Hire Arrangements are paid via supplier invoices; therefore, FTE data is not captured in this process.

c) For the 2020-21 financial year, please detail:

- i. the number of jobs that were advertised on the Jobs Skills Exchange (JSE) platform
- ii. the number of jobs that were successfully filled through the JSE
- iii. the number of jobs that were advertised on the JSE but not able to be filled through the JSE
- iv. the number of jobs that were advertised on the JSE but not able to be filled through the JSE that were awarded to contractors/consultants/labour hire arrangements
- v. the alternative methods used by the Department to fill jobs that were advertised on the JSE but not able to be filled through the JSE (for example advertisements on the careers.vic.gov.au/any external jobs boards)
- vi. the number of jobs that were advertised on the JSE that were not filled and why (for example they were abandoned)
- vii. the estimated savings realised by the JSE.

#### Response

Financial year 2020-21	Number of jobs	Alternative methods (Examples: careers.vic.gov.au, external jobs boards)
Total number of jobs advertised on the JSE	376	n/a
JSE jobs successfully filled	69	n/a
Jobs listed on the JSE but unable to be filled through the JSE	307	Careers.vic.gov.au, SEEK, SRO Internal, VICGOV, Indeed
Jobs listed on the JSE but unable to be filled through the JSE and awarded to contractor/consultant/labour hire arrangement	No data available	n/a
	0	<b>Why</b>
Jobs advertised on the JSE that were not filled/pursued	49	Either withdrawn or no appointment
	<b>Savings</b>	
Total estimated savings of JSE (\$)	No data available	n/a

d)

Expense type	Estimated/forecast costs for 2020-21 financial year	Actual costs for 2020-21 financial year	Variance	Explanation
<b>Contractor</b>	\$19.9 million	\$26.1 million	-31%	The forecast is based on a prior period average. The 2020-21 actual expenses are higher than the estimate primarily due to additional IT system upgrades (i.e., State Resource Information Management System) carried out during the year.
<b>Consultant</b>	\$33.7 million	\$24.4 million	28%	The forecast is based on a prior period average. The Departments actual expenditure on consultants was lower than the forecast average.
<b>Labour Hire Arrangement</b>	\$12.6 million	\$15.4 million	-23%	The forecast is based on a prior period average. The 2020-21 actual expenditure is higher than the estimate due to additional labour hire services used by the State Revenue Office for their information system upgrades to facilitate new initiatives.

e)

2021-22	Labour hire	Professional services
<b>FTE Number</b>	Not available	Not available
<b>Corresponding estimated/forecast expense</b>	\$22 million	\$76 million
<b>Occupation category</b>	Includes a range of categories including, IT, telecommunications, HR, accounting, administrative support, Project, and Change Managers.	Includes IT services, legal services, commercial and transaction advice, and government accommodation property management services.
2022-23	Labour hire	Professional services
<b>FTE Number</b>	Not available	Not available
<b>Corresponding estimated/forecast expense</b>	\$17 million	\$58 million
<b>Occupation category</b>	As above	As above

Note 1:

2022-23 Estimate - Based on last three years average			
		Professional Services	Labour Hire Arrangements
	FY 2020	48,111,104	12,930,767
	FY 2021	50,500,000	15,400,000
	FY 2022	75,559,904	21,956,701
	<b>3 Year Average</b>	<b>58,057,003</b>	<b>16,762,489</b>

## Enterprise Bargaining Agreements

### Question 21

- a) Please list all Enterprise Bargaining Agreements (EBAs) that are expected to be completed during the 2022-23 year that affect the Department, along with an estimate of the proportion of your Department's workforce (Full Time Equivalent) covered by the EBA.
- b) Please describe the effect the EBAs listed above have had on estimates of 2022-23 employee benefits.

### Response

a) N/A<sup>1,2</sup>

b) N/A

<sup>1</sup> DTF interpretation of an 'EBA completed during the 2022-23 year' assumes that an EBA continues in force until it is either replaced by a new EBA or terminated.

<sup>2</sup> The only EBA in the DTF portfolio with a nominal expiry date in 2022-23 is the ESS Super agreement, with a nominal expiry date of 30 June 2023. The earliest the current ESS Super EBA could be replaced by a new EBA is 1 July 2023, which is in the 2023-24 financial year.

## Advertising – expenditure

### Question 22a

Please provide a list of forecast/budgeted advertising expenditure (excluding COVID-19 advertising campaign) for the Department and its portfolio agencies in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates, including the following:

- a) total expenditure
- b) breakdown of expenditure by medium (for example, radio/TV/print/social media etc.)
- c) campaign title and date
- d) objectives and outcomes
- e) global advertising costs for recruitment (i.e. it is not necessary to breakdown costs for recruitment of every vacancy).

### Response

**Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF)**

DTF has the following advertising campaign planned for 2022-23:

**Campaign title and Date**

**Title:** Victorian Homebuyer Fund.

**Date:** It was launched on 8 October 2021. Social media advertising has been active since launch, other activity has been paused and recommenced throughout the duration of the campaign to match fluctuating demand.

**Total expenditure**

Advertising forecast: \$797 800 excluding GST. Total figure includes Master Agency Media Services fees and set up costs.

Production Forecast: \$500 000 excluding GST. Production cost is separate to media expenditure.

**Breakdown of expenditure by medium (for example, radio/TV/print/social media etc.)**

Medium	Cost (Excluding GST)
Radio	\$124 000
Outdoor digital – metro and regional	\$130 000
Regional print across 42 papers	\$33 500
Social (including CALD)	\$250 000
SEM (search)	\$33 700
Online Video (Youtube and Catch-up TV)	\$74 600
Digital Display	\$52 000
Audio (Spotify)	\$24 000
MAMAs Fees	\$76 000
Total	\$797 800

**Objectives and Outcomes**

Objectives	Results (to 15 Jan)	Achieved?
715 provisionally approved applicants in first year	1 500 in first 3 months	Yes
3 000 provisionally approved applicants in 6 years	1 500 in first 3 months	Yes. On track to achieve this target within the first year - five years ahead of schedule.
136 000 website page views to the Homebuyer Fund	493 787 page views	Achieved within first week of campaign.
Drive Aboriginal participation: 0.8% of scheme participants	0.7%	Slightly behind target, more marketing expected from Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV) to support goal. Onboarding of Indigenous Business Australia (IBA) is expected to increase demand.

**Invest Victoria**

Invest Victoria has a forecast for media expenditure totalling \$400 000 for 2022-23.

**State Revenue Office**

SRO have variable advertising requirements relating to statutory notices and recruitment. This is generally related to print or digital media services. SRO also have expenditure relating to White Pages listings. Current estimates are tabled below.

Account	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Total
53686 ADVERTISING - STATUTORY NOTICES	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	66,000
53651 ADVERTISING FOR RECRUITMENT	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	72,000
53653 ADVERTISING OTHER (NON RECRUITMENT)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,000
<b>TOTAL ADVERTISING</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>198,000</b>

**Essential Services Commission**

Newspaper/online (notices) \$48 000, Victorian government's careers online \$10 000, social media (LinkedIn) \$6 000

Recruitment costs \$10 000



**Question 22b**

Please provide details of advertising costs related to COVID-19 including:

- i) the budget allocated to the Department in 2022-23
- ii) actual cost as at 30 April 2022 (from the 2021-22 Budget)
- iii) outcomes achieved

Please provide the same information for culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities advertising expenditure relating to COVID-19.

	<b>Budget allocated</b>	<b>Actual cost</b>	<b>Outcomes achieved</b>
2021-22	N/A	N/A	<p>SRO has had targeted communications directly with customers (taxpayers) in relation to Government relief initiatives through existing platforms (i.e., websites, emails etc) and utilising existing resources.</p> <p>SRO has also provided information in relation to these initiatives to the broader community through existing platforms (i.e., through website updates).</p> <p>Due to above reasons COVID-19 advertising costs to 30 April 2022 is nil. The budget allocation for 2021-22 is nil.</p>
2022-23	N/A	N/A	The anticipated budget allocation of SRO for 2022-23 is nil.
<b>CALD communities</b>			
2021-22	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022-23	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Relationship between the Commonwealth, National Cabinet and Victoria

### Question 23

- a) What impact have developments at the Commonwealth level had on the Department's 2022-23 Budget?

#### Response

The release of the Commonwealth's 2021-22 Budget had an impact on the 2022-23 Victorian Budget. In its budget papers, the Commonwealth provided information on its estimated payments to Victoria over the budget and forward estimates period. These estimated payments included general revenue assistance, GST and tied grants. DTF manages the distribution of some of these payments while other payments are made directly to departments including the Department of Health and the Department of Transport. Please refer to Budget Paper No.2, Chapter 3 for a detailed explanation of the impact of a range of Commonwealth Government decisions of the Victorian Government's budget.

One specific program is the Commonwealth Government's HomeBuilder program. This is a Commonwealth scheme administered by the SRO. It provides eligible owner-occupiers (including first home buyers) with a grant of \$25 000 for certain arrangements concerning home construction. The Commonwealth Government reimburses any grants paid by the SRO to successful applicants, on a monthly basis.

- b) What impact have developments at the National Cabinet level had on the Department's 2022-23 Budget?

#### Response

There have been no developments at the National Cabinet level that have had an impact on the Department's 2022-23 Budget.

## Service delivery

### Question 24

*Budget Paper No.3: Service Delivery* presents departmental performance statements that state the Department's outputs by departmental objectives.

Please provide by ministerial portfolio, the relevant output(s), objective(s), objective indicator(s) and performance measure(s) as provided in the 2022-23 Budget.

Please also indicate in the response where changes have occurred in the output structure since the 2021-22 Budget.

### Response

		Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget
<b>Minister</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Budget and Financial Advice	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Optimise Victoria's fiscal resources	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>general government net debt as a percentage of gross state product (GSP) to stabilise in the medium term</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fully fund the unfunded superannuation liability by 2035</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a net operating cash surplus consistent with maintaining general government net debt at a sustainable level after the economy has recovered after the COVID-19 pandemic</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>general government interest expense as a percentage of revenue to stabilise in the medium term</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>agency compliance with the Standing Directions under the Financial Management Act 1994</li> </ul>	N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to optimising Victoria's fiscal resources</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Number of funding reviews contributed to by DTF	N/A
	Variance of the revised estimate of general government budget expenditure	N/A
	Unqualified audit reports/reviews for the State of Victoria Financial Report and Estimated Financial Statements	N/A
	Annual Budget published by date agreed by Treasurer	N/A
	Budget Update, Pre-Election Budget Update, Financial Report for the State of Victoria, Mid-Year Financial Report, and Quarterly Financial Reports are transmitted by legislated timelines	This performance measure renames the 2021-22 performance measure 'Budget Update, Financial Report for the State of Victoria, Mid-Year Financial Report, and Quarterly Financial Reports are transmitted by legislated timelines' to include the Pre-Election Budget Update as a publication required to be submitted by a legislated timeline in 2022-23.

		<b>Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget</b>
<b>Minister</b>	Treasurer & Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Treasurer & Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Budget and Financial Advice	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Optimise Victoria's fiscal resources	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>general government net debt as a percentage of gross state product (GSP) to stabilise in the medium term</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fully fund the unfunded superannuation liability by 2035</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a net operating cash surplus consistent with maintaining general government net debt at a sustainable level after the economy has recovered after the COVID-19 pandemic</li> </ul>	N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>general government interest expense as a percentage of revenue to stabilise in the medium term</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>agency compliance with the Standing Directions under the Financial Management Act 1994</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to optimising Victoria's fiscal resources</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Recommendations on financial management framework matters made by PAEC and VAGO and supported by Government are actioned	N/A
	Delivery of advice to Government on portfolio performance within agreed timeframes	N/A
	Total output cost	N/A

		<b>Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget</b>
<b>Minister</b>	Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Budget and Financial Advice	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Optimise Victoria's fiscal resources	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>general government net debt as a percentage of gross state product (GSP) to stabilise in the medium term</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fully fund the unfunded superannuation liability by 2035</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a net operating cash surplus consistent with maintaining general government net debt at a sustainable level after the economy has recovered after the COVID-19 pandemic</li> </ul>	N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• general government interest expense as a percentage of revenue to stabilise in the medium term</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agency compliance with the Standing Directions under the Financial Management Act 1994</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to optimising Victoria's fiscal resources</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	VPS stakeholder feedback indicates delivery of advice and information sessions supported the financial reporting framework across the VPS and supported the VPS to understand the financial management framework	N/A
	Annual financial management compliance report for the previous financial year is submitted to the Assistant Treasurer	N/A

		<b>Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget</b>
<b>Minister</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Revenue Management and Administrative Services to Government	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Optimise Victoria's fiscal resources	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>general government net debt as a percentage of gross state product (GSP) to stabilise in the medium term</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fully fund the unfunded superannuation liability by 2035</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a net operating cash surplus consistent with maintaining general government net debt at a sustainable level after the economy has recovered after the COVID-19 pandemic</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>general government interest expense as a percentage of revenue to stabilise in the medium term</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>agency compliance with the Standing Directions under the Financial Management Act 1994</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to optimising Victoria's fiscal resources</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Revenue collected as a percentage of State budget target	N/A
	Cost to collect \$100 of tax revenue raised is less than the average of State and Territory Revenue Offices	N/A
	Compliance revenue assessed meets target	N/A
	Customer satisfaction level	N/A

	Ratio of outstanding debt to total revenue (monthly average)	N/A
	Objections received to assessments issued as a result of compliance projects	N/A
	Revenue banked on day of receipt	N/A
	Timely handling of objections (within 90 days)	N/A
	Timely handling of private rulings (within 90 days)	N/A
	Achievement of scheduled milestones in budget funded projects of Master Data Management Toolsets, Identity and Access Management system and Microservices implementation	New performance measure for 2022-23.
	Total output cost	N/A

		Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget
<b>Minister</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Economic and Policy Advice	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Strengthen Victoria's economic performance	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>economic growth to exceed population growth as expressed by GSP per capita increasing in real terms (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>total Victorian employment to grow each year (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to economic and social outcomes</li> </ul>	N/A



<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Economic research projects and papers completed that contribute to deeper understanding of economic issues and development of government policy	N/A
	High-level engagement with non-Victorian Public Service stakeholder groups that contributes to public policy debate	N/A
	Home purchases settled through the Victorian Homebuyer Fund	New performance measure for 2022-23.
	Social Housing dwellings committed by the Social Housing Growth Fund Grants Program	New performance measure for 2022-23.
	Accuracy of estimating State taxation revenue in the State budget	N/A
	Accuracy of estimating the employment growth rate in the State budget	N/A
	Accuracy of estimating the gross state product rate in the State budget	N/A
	Briefings on key Australian Bureau of Statistics economic data on the day of release	N/A

		Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget
<b>Minister</b>	Minister for Regulatory Reform	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Minister for Regulatory Reform	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Economic and Policy Advice	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Strengthen Victoria's economic performance	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>economic growth to exceed population growth as expressed by GSP per capita increasing in real terms (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>total Victorian employment to grow each year (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to economic and social outcomes</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Regulation reviews completed	N/A
	Conduct an annual survey to assess the impact of changes to Victorian regulations on business	N/A
	Better Regulation Victoria's support for preparing Regulatory Impact Statements or Legislative Impact Assessments was valuable overall, as assessed by departments	N/A
	Proportion of people making inquiries to the Red Tape Unit who found it responsive to issues raised	N/A
	Benefit to business as a ratio of red tape savings delivered from Easier for Business Fund investment	New performance measure for 2022-23.

	Better Regulation Victoria's advice on Regulatory Impact Statements or Legislative Impact Assessments was timely, as assessed by departments	N/A
	Regulation reviews completed by scheduled date	N/A

		Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget
<b>Minister</b>	Treasurer and Minister for Regulatory Reform	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Treasurer and Minister for Regulatory Reform	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Economic and Policy Advice	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Strengthen Victoria's economic performance	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>economic growth to exceed population growth as expressed by GSP per capita increasing in real terms (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>total Victorian employment to grow each year (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to economic and social outcomes</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Total output cost	N/A

		<b>Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget</b>
<b>Minister</b>	Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Economic Regulatory Services	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Strengthen Victoria's economic performance	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>economic growth to exceed population growth as expressed by GSP per capita increasing in real terms (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>total Victorian employment to grow each year (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to economic and social outcomes</li> <li></li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Performance reports for regulated industries	This performance measure renames the 2021-22 performance measure 'Performance reports for regulated businesses or industries' to better reflect the intent of the measure.
	Performance reviews and compliance audits of regulated businesses	N/A
	Price determinations of regulated businesses	This performance measure replaces the 2021-22 performance measure 'Price approvals of regulated businesses' to better reflect the intent of the measure.
	Registration, project-based activity, product and accreditation decisions/approvals in relation to the Victorian Energy Upgrades program	N/A
	Reviews, investigations or advisory projects	N/A

	Compliance and enforcement activities – energy	N/A
	Setting of regulated price and tariffs in the energy sector	This performance measure renames the 2021-22 performance measure ‘Setting of regulated price and tariffs’. The new measure reports on the same activity as the previous measure however has been amended for increased clarity.
	Stakeholder satisfaction survey result	New performance measure for 2022-23.
	Delivery of major milestones within agreed timelines	N/A
	Total output cost	N/A

		Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget
<b>Minister</b>	Minister for Economic Development	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Minister for Economic Development	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Invest Victoria	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Strengthen Victoria’s economic performance	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>economic growth to exceed population growth as expressed by GSP per capita increasing in real terms (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>total Victorian employment to grow each year (annual percentage change)</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to economic and social outcomes</li> </ul>	N/A

<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Jobs generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance	N/A
	Innovation expenditure generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance	N/A
	Wages generated from international investment secured through Government facilitation services and assistance	This performance measure is reclassified from a 'Quantity' to a 'Quality' measure to better reflect the intent of the measure.
	Total output cost	N/A

		<b>Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget</b>
<b>Minister</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Commercial and Infrastructure Advice	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Improve how Government manages its balance sheet, commercial activities and public sector infrastructure	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-Value High-Risk (HVHR) projects have had risks identified and managed through tailored project assurance, policy advice and governance to increase the likelihood that projects are completed within agreed timeframes, budget and scope</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>government Business Enterprises performing against agreed financial and non-financial indicators</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to Victoria's balance sheet, commercial activities and public sector infrastructure</li> </ul>	N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quality infrastructure drives economic growth activity in Victoria</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Gateway reviews undertaken	N/A
	Develop and implement policy guidance and infrastructure investment frameworks to govern and build capability to deliver infrastructure	N/A
	Develop and implement training to build capability to deliver infrastructure	N/A
	Undertake project reviews to support the Government's program in the delivery of public infrastructure projects	N/A
	Number of cost redesign reviews undertaken	N/A
	Provision of PNFC/PFC financial estimates and actuals, along with commentary and analysis, for the State budget papers and financial reports	N/A
	Number of HVHR project assurance plans in place	N/A
	Conduct surveys on the stakeholder experiences of OPV initiatives to determine the effectiveness of project system initiatives, technical advice and trainings provided to internal government clients	N/A
	Credit agencies agree that the presentation and information provided support annual assessment	N/A
	Senior responsible owner agrees Gateway review was beneficial and would impact positively on project outcomes	N/A

	Develop and implement reporting to ensure the effective monitoring of the delivery of HVHR public infrastructure commitments	N/A
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		Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget
<b>Minister</b>	Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Commercial and Infrastructure Advice	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Improve how Government manages its balance sheet, commercial activities and public sector infrastructure	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-Value High-Risk (HVHR) projects have had risks identified and managed through tailored project assurance, policy advice and governance to increase the likelihood that projects are completed within agreed timeframes, budget and scope</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>government Business Enterprises performing against agreed financial and non-financial indicators</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to Victoria's balance sheet, commercial activities and public sector infrastructure</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quality infrastructure drives economic growth activity in Victoria</li> <li></li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Percentage of registered housing agencies assessed annually against performance standards	This performance measure renames the 2021-22 performance measure 'Percentage of registered housing agencies assessed annually as meeting performance standards' to better reflect the intent of the measure. This performance measure measures the



		percentage of compliance assessments completed by the Housing Registrar annually. Further compliance and performance information is contained in the Housing Registrar's Sector Performance Report. This performance measure is reclassified from 'Quality' to 'Quantity' measure to better reflect the intent of the measure.
	Revenue from sale of surplus Government land including Crown land	N/A

		<b>Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget</b>
<b>Minister</b>	Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Commercial and Infrastructure Advice	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Improve how Government manages its balance sheet, commercial activities and public sector infrastructure	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-Value High-Risk (HVHR) projects have had risks identified and managed through tailored project assurance, policy advice and governance to increase the likelihood that projects are completed within agreed timeframes, budget and scope</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>government Business Enterprises performing against agreed financial and non-financial indicators</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to Victoria's balance sheet, commercial activities and public sector infrastructure</li> </ul>	N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quality infrastructure drives economic growth activity in Victoria</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Advice provided to Government on board appointments at least three months prior to upcoming board vacancies	N/A
	Analysis and review of corporate plans within two months of receipt	N/A
	Dividend collection in accordance with budget decisions	N/A
	Total output cost	N/A

		<b>Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget</b>
<b>Minister</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Infrastructure Victoria	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Improve how Government manages its balance sheet, commercial activities and public sector infrastructure	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-Value High-Risk (HVHR) projects have had risks identified and managed through tailored project assurance, policy advice and governance to increase the likelihood that projects are completed within agreed timeframes, budget and scope</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>government Business Enterprises performing against agreed financial and non-financial indicators</li> </ul>	N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advice contributes to the achievement of Government policies and priorities relating to Victoria's balance sheet, commercial activities and public sector infrastructure</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quality infrastructure drives economic growth activity in Victoria</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Number of publications or discussion papers released	N/A
	Stakeholder satisfaction with consultation process	N/A
	Delivery of research, advisory or infrastructure strategies within agreed timelines	N/A
	Total output cost	N/A

		<b>Changes (if any) since 2021-22 Budget</b>
<b>Minister</b>	Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Portfolio</b>	Assistant Treasurer	N/A
<b>Output(s)</b>	Services to Government	N/A
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Deliver strategic and efficient whole of government common services	N/A
<b>Objective indicator(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>benefits delivered as a percentage of expenditure under DTF managed state purchasing contracts, including reduced and avoided costs</li> </ul>	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>low vacancy rates for government office accommodation maintained</li> </ul>	N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high-quality whole of government common services provided to government agencies, as assessed by feedback from key clients</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Performance measure(s)</b>	Total accommodation cost	N/A
	Workspace ratio	N/A
	Percentage of agencies reporting full compliance with VGPB Supply Policies	New performance measure for 2022-23.
	Number of Zero Emission Vehicles acquired via VicFleet	New performance measure for 2022-23.
	Number of State procurement high value engagements supported	New performance measure for 2022-23.
	Client agencies' satisfaction with the service provided by the Shared Service Provider	N/A
	Total output cost	N/A

**Question 25**

Please provide by ministerial portfolio a list of the agencies/entities/bodies and their category (for example statutory/administrative office/authority) to which the information contained in this questionnaire relates.

**Response**

<b>Ministerial Portfolio</b>	<b>Name of agency/entity/body</b>	<b>Category of agency/entity/body</b>
Treasury and Finance	Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF)	Statutory
Treasury and Finance	Essential Services Commission (ESC)	Statutory
Treasury and Finance	State Revenue Office (SRO)	Unincorporated administrative entity
Treasury and Finance	Infrastructure Victoria	Statutory
Treasury and Finance	Invest Victoria	Administrative office
Treasury and Finance	Office of Projects Victoria	Administrative office

## Climate change strategy – reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

### Question 26

- a) Please provide details of initiatives in the 2022-23 Budget that will reduce the Department's/Court Services Victoria's greenhouse gas emissions.
- b) Does the Department/Court Services Victoria have internal targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions? If yes, please provide details, quantifying where possible and outlining actions that will be taken in the 2022-23 year onwards.
- c) Please specify the initiatives in the 2022-23 Budget that will contribute to Victoria's Climate Change Strategy. Please outline the budget allocation, ways in which the initiatives will contribute to Victoria's Climate Change Strategy and the year the initiative will likely realise benefits.

### Response

a) DTF does not have any initiatives in the 2022-23 Budget that will reduce the Department's greenhouse gas emissions.

b) While DTF does not currently have targets in place, the Department is exploring options to set targets to measure reduced emissions.

c) DTF does not have any initiatives in the 2022-23 Budget that will contribute to Victoria's Climate Change Strategy.

Initiative	2022-23 Budget \$ million	How does it contribute to Victoria's Climate Change Strategy?	Financial year these benefits will be realised
Nil			

## Gender Responsive Budgeting

### Question 27

- a) Please list the programs/initiatives from the 2022-23 Budget for which the Department has undertaken a gender impact assessment. Please describe the main outcomes or results of the gender impact assessment process for each program/initiative.
- b) If relevant, please list any other programs/initiatives in the 2022-23 Budget where Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) processes or principles were applied/considered. Please detail: the initiative, how GRB was applied/considered, the outcome of this consideration.

### Response

a)

Initiative	Outcome/result of gender impact assessment
Embedding the Gender Responsive Budgeting in Victoria's legislation	Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) was applied to the following DTF initiatives.

b)

Initiative	How GRB was considered	Outcome of GRB consideration
Supporting better customer protections in essential services	<p>The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of policy options for the Victorian Energy Upgrades Program.</p> <p>Consideration of gender impacts found that there might be a disparate representation of genders and other minority communities in the population that have a complaint but cannot have it resolved directly by the program participant and therefore need to access the ESC for resolution.</p>	<p>The policy reforms improve consumer protections and will provide greater clarity about impacts on vulnerable, gendered and other cohorts that will allow for adjustments to gender impacts identified.</p> <p>Consumers and advocates will be engaged in the implementation of reforms, which will provide insights and how to enforce the code in a way that balances the indirect impact.</p>

Revenue Initiatives	All revenue initiatives were assessed in line with the Gender Responsive Budgeting principles and were determined to be either gender neutral, lacking sufficient data to make an accurate assessment or did not require an assessment due to the absence of a direct or significant impact on the public.	Following consideration of the Gender Responsive Budgeting principles in relation to the revenue initiatives, no further action was taken.
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## Implementation of previous recommendations made by the Committee

### Question 28

Please provide an update on the status of the implementation of each of the below:

- Committee recommendations that were made in the *Report on the 2020-21 Budget Estimates* and supported by the Government.
- Committee recommendations that were made in the *Report on the 2021-22 Budget Estimates* and supported by the Government.

Please populate the below table according to each department's supported recommendations.

### Response

#### Update on the implementation of recommendations made in the *2020-21 Budget Estimates Report*

Department	Recommendation supported by Government	Actions taken at the time of 2022-23 Budget Estimate questionnaire	Update on status of implementation
Department of Treasury and Finance	Recommendation 1 The Government include in State Budgets numerical components to measures and targets that are measurable and specific.	The Government provides measurable and specific sustainability objectives associated with its fiscal strategy. These can be found in Budget Paper Number 5 Chapter 1. 'Uncertainty regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the State's financial position remains. While Victoria's economic recovery has been stronger than expected, some sectors are continuing to experience challenges. Should the	The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) is providing the relevant information and considers this recommendation acquitted.



		<p>economic recovery path continue as forecast, the Government's financial sustainability objectives for the 2022-23 Budget are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the net operating balance will return to a surplus by the end of the forward estimates</li> <li>• an operating cash surplus will be achieved by 2022-23.</li> </ul> <p>These measures give regard to the important role the Government has in supporting the COVID-19 response and the continued economic recovery'.</p>	
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p><b>Recommendation 2</b> The Department of Treasury and Finance continue to publish in the budget papers data and modelling on changes to Victoria's credit ratings and any subsequent impacts on borrowing costs.</p>	<p>Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) continually monitors the State's credit rating. Changes to the State's credit rating are infrequent but DTF will continue to publish in the budget papers details of any changes to Victoria's credit ratings. The State's borrowing costs is influenced by a range of factors including the State's credit rating. Other factors that influence the interest rate at which the State can raise funds are the term to maturity of the borrowing, investor demand for bonds, the size of the State's funding program and the monetary policy stance of the Reserve Bank of Australia. It is therefore extremely difficult to reliably estimate the specific impact changes in the State's credit rating on subsequent impacts on borrowing costs and for this reason, it is not proposed to include this analysis in the Budget Papers.</p>	<p>There has been no change to the State's credit rating during the last year so there is no requirement to report a change in rating and its implications.</p>

Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 13</p> <p>The Department of Transport and the Department of Treasury and Finance provide up to date information on the Government's large infrastructure program.</p>	<p>The 2021-22 Budget Paper No.4 – State Capital Program (BP4) tabled with the suite of 2021-22 Budget papers on 20 May 2021 included up to date information (as at 12 May 2021) on the state's capital program. BP4 lists information on the programs and projects that are new in 2021-22, existing projects funded in previous budgets which are already underway, and projects expected to be completed at 30 June 2021. Disclosures in BP4 include project cashflows and total estimated investment's (TEI's), and footnotes to identify any variations to project completion dates and TEI's. All inclusions in Chapters 2 and 3 were prepared in consultation with the departments, including the Department of Transport.</p> <p>The BP4 publication and data sets for Chapters 2 and 3 are available on the DTF website.</p>	<p>The 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4 - State Capital Program (BP4) was tabled with the suite of 2022-23 Budget papers on 3 May 2022. BP4 lists information on the programs and projects that are new in 2022-23, existing projects funded in previous budgets which are already underway, and projects expected to be completed as at 30 June 2022.</p> <p>Disclosures in BP4 include project cashflows and total estimated investment's (TEI's), and footnotes to identify any variations to project completion dates and TEI's. All inclusions in Chapters 2 and 3 were prepared in consultation with the departments and agencies. BP4 Chapter 1 includes an aggregate variance analysis on changes since the previous budget publication.</p> <p>DTF will continue to report on the State capital program through the annual budget process.</p>
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 28</p> <p>Where output initiatives contribute to several outputs across different departments, the Department of Treasury</p>	<p>DTF notes that funding allocated to each department has been separately identified in Budget Paper No.3 - Chapter 1. DTF will</p>	<p>Acquitted</p>

	and Finance publish the funding amount allocated to each department in the budget papers.	continue this approach in forthcoming publications.	
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 30</p> <p>In line with the international best practice, the Department of Treasury and Finance ensure future budgets contain the base level of macroeconomic indicators such as unemployment and employment rate and explain the assumptions used to forecast these indicators in the forward estimates.</p>	<p>As part of ongoing disclosure of key Budget figures, the <i>2022-23 Budget</i> contained recent actual outcomes and forecasts for key economic data: real gross state product, employment, the unemployment rate, inflation (the consumer price index), wages growth (the wage price index) and population. These variables convey aggregate developments in the real economy, the nominal economy and the labour market, thereby framing the economic context in which the budget is presented. Alongside these forecasts, economic commentary to explain recent and forecast developments was provided in Budget Paper 2, Chapter 2, Economic Context.</p> <p>Further details on assumptions and methods used to forecast these variables has been published on the Department of Treasury and Finance website at: <a href="https://www.dtf.vic.gov.au/state-financial-data-sets/macro-economic-indicators">https://www.dtf.vic.gov.au/state-financial-data-sets/macro-economic-indicators</a>.</p> <p>The Department of Treasury and Finance will continue to publish updated forecasts for these key economic indicators along with supporting commentary, as part of the annual Budget and Budget Update, and maintain and update the supplementary</p>	Complete

		information on methods used that is provided on its website.	
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 45</p> <p>The Department of Treasury and Finance revise the objective indicators for 'Optimising Victoria's Fiscal Resources' to define key terms, attach numerical objectives and stipulate the timeframe for completion.</p>	<p>The Department of Treasury and Finance's 'Optimising Victoria's Fiscal Resources' objective indicators have been reviewed and agreed by Government. These will continue to be reviewed by Government at each budget and as part of DTFs annual review of its departmental performance statement.</p> <p>Further information on the Government's specific sustainability objectives can be found in Budget Paper Number 5 Chapter 1. 'Uncertainty regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the State's financial position remains. While Victoria's economic recovery has been stronger than expected, some sectors are continuing to experience challenges. Should the economic recovery path continue as forecast, the Government's financial sustainability objectives for the 2022-23 Budget are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the net operating balance will return to a surplus by the end of the forward estimates</li> <li>an operating cash surplus will be achieved by 2022-23.</li> </ul> <p>These measures give regard to the important role the Government has in supporting the COVID-19 response and the continued economic recovery'.</p>	Acquitted

Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 46</p> <p>For those output initiatives that were announced as part of the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Treasury and Finance consider whether it is possible to report controlled and administered expenses separately.</p>	<p>DTF notes this recommendation related to a specific circumstance where an initiative received both output and POBOS appropriation. The previous response to this recommendation disclosed the quantum of the output component and noted that administered trust accounts are outlined in DTF's Annual Report (Section 7.3 - trust account balances).</p>	Acquitted
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 47</p> <p>The 2021–22 budget papers contain details of any Treasurer's Advances for the 2019–20 and 2020–21 budget year.</p>	<p>DTF notes use of Treasurer's Advance is not finalised until after the end of the financial year, when other funding sources available to departments can be identified. Disclosure of Treasurer's Advance occurs in the Annual Financial Report.</p>	Acquitted
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 48</p> <p>The Victorian Government introduce an open data source that provides details of COVID-19 related support packages including budgeted allocation, actual amount expended, administration cost (including as a percentage of total funds), the number of beneficiaries and outcomes achieved through the support package to enhance the legitimacy of the support packages announced.</p>	<p>COVID-19 related expenditure, by Government initiative and department, is available on the Department of Treasury and Finance website at: <a href="https://www.dtf.vic.gov.au/state-financial-data-sets/coronavirus-covid-19-reporting">https://www.dtf.vic.gov.au/state-financial-data-sets/coronavirus-covid-19-reporting</a>.</p>	Acquitted
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 49</p> <p>The Department of Treasury and Finance develop new performance measures and targets that provide insight into the Big Housing Build's impact on economic recovery and achievement of housing outcomes.</p>	<p>DTF has included two new quantitative performance measures in the 2022-23 <i>Budget</i> papers (see Budget Paper 3, Chapter 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home purchases settled through the Victorian Homebuyer Fund; and</li> <li>• Social Housing dwellings committed by the Social Housing Growth Fund Grants Program.</li> </ul>	Complete

Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 50</p> <p>The Department of Treasury and Finance provide a detailed account of the financial and performance outcomes of each COVID-19 recovery and bushfire recovery initiative administered by the department.</p>	<p>The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) considers this recommendation acquitted following the <i>Government Responses to the Recommendations of PAEC Report on the 2020-21 Budget Estimates</i>. This response noted “The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) reports on COVID-19 initiatives as part of the State Budget online data set, available on the DTF website.</p> <p>In addition, detail on the progress of implementing major initiatives identified in the State Budget are outlined in the annual PAEC Budget estimates questionnaire and outcomes achieved for completed output initiatives in the annual PAEC Financial and Performance Outcomes questionnaire.”</p>	Acquitted
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**Update on the implementation of recommendations made in the 2021-22 Budget Estimates Report**

Department	Recommendation supported by Government	Actions taken at the time of 2022-23 Budget Estimate questionnaire	Update on status of implementation
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 1</p> <p>The Department of Treasury and Finance publish regular updates to provide revised estimates of the Victorian Government’s fiscal strategy and other fiscal aggregate.</p>	The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) continues to publish updates on revised estimates of the Victorian Government’s fiscal aggregates reflecting the Government’s fiscal strategy on the DTF website following each relevant publication.	Acquitted.
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 3</p> <p>Victorian Government departments publish the actual savings achieved in their annual reports.</p>	The Government updates the status of savings in Budget Paper No.2, Chapter 1 and Chapter 4, with new savings disclosed in Budget Paper No.3, Chapter 1. Progress against specific savings, including variations	Acquitted

		are also outlined in departmental general questionnaire responses.	
Department of Treasury and Finance	Recommendation 21 The Department of Treasury and Finance consider publicly releasing the Office of Projects Victoria's benchmarking review of Victorian major projects against international projects.	This recommendation has been implemented, with a report publicly available on the OPV website. <a href="http://www.opv.vic.gov.au/Resources-and-publications">http://www.opv.vic.gov.au/Resources-and-publications</a>	Completed
Department of Treasury and Finance	Recommendation 37 The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) publish the methodology that will be utilised when assessing the outcomes of the initiatives under the Early Intervention Investment Framework. Additionally, DTF provide information to clarify how the targets and outcomes of these initiatives will be published once the Framework commences.	The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) has published guidance for Departments on setting outcome measures and targets and the methodology for avoided costs for initiatives funded under the Early Intervention Investment Framework (EIIF). EIIF's methodology requires Departments to quantify the anticipated impact of an initiative in terms of: 1) <i>Improved outcomes</i> – the quantified impacts across select outcome measures on the lives of service users and their families, the broader community, and the service system; and 2) <i>Avoided costs</i> – the monetised value for Government of the expected reduction in future acute service expenditure compared to the expected trajectory if the intervention did not take place (e.g. business-as-usual).	Additional information and guidance is currently being prepared.
Department of Treasury and Finance	Recommendation 38 The Department of Treasury and Finance include the 100% renewable energy in government operations by 2025 target in the budget paper performance measures.	The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) considers this recommendation in part is acquitted following the Government Responses to the Recommendations of	Ongoing

		<p><i>PAEC Report on the 2021-22 Budget Estimates.</i> The response noted that 100 per cent renewable energy targets span across whole of government operations and performance measures will be better attributed to the work being led by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) rather than measured in isolation in DTF budget paper measures. DELWP is engaging with key departments including DTF to develop actions in achieving this target. This includes measures that will provide the necessary transparency on how this commitment will be met.</p> <p>DTF will develop future requirements under the electricity state purchase contracts to support renewable energy obligations and continue its work under the Greener Government Buildings program.</p>	
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 39 The Department of Treasury and Finance create a performance target to account for the greenhouse gas emissions produced by VicFleet and report on the progress made in the reduction of emissions produced by government vehicles.</p>	<p>VicFleet currently provides vehicle emission data for all vehicles that are available on the Approved Vehicle List (AVL) which can be found on the VicFleet website <a href="https://www.dtf.vic.gov.au/Approved-Vehicle-List">Approved Vehicle List   Department of Treasury and Finance Victoria (dtf.vic.gov.au)</a>.</p> <p>The data is sourced from the Green Vehicle Guide, an Australian Government initiative which provides tools to search for and compare the environmental performance</p>	<p>VicFleet is continuing to investigate utilising the data from the Green Vehicle Guide to determine the emission standard that is best for each vehicle segment when setting vehicle emission limits</p>



		<p>and fuel consumption of new light vehicles (up to 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass) sold in Australia since 2004. It uses the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions values for each light vehicle as the key measure for ranking and comparing all light vehicles. In this context, a “light vehicle” means any four-wheeled road vehicle with a gross vehicle mass under 3.5 tonnes.</p> <p>The average grams of CO<sub>2</sub>/100km for passenger vehicles (excluding Victoria Police) has reduced by 19.2 per cent over the last 5 years.</p> <p>VicFleet are actively encouraging the take up of Zero Emission electric vehicles (ZEV’s) to support the replacement of 400 vehicles by the end of 2022-23.</p>	
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 40</p> <p>The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) address the shortcomings identified by the Committee in the new DTF performance measures introduced in the 2021–22 Budget.</p>	<p>The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) reviewed the new 2021-22 performance measures identified by the Committee as part of DTF’s annual performance measure review process. No changes to these measures were proposed for the 2022-23 Budget.</p>	<p>DTF will continue to review performance measures as part of its annual performance measures review process.</p>
Department of Treasury and Finance	<p>Recommendation 42</p> <p>As wage growth affects inflation and therefore economic recovery, when the Government announces a change to public sector wage caps, the impact statement should be released as a supporting document outlining factors taken into account when reaching the decision including estimates of how wage decisions are forecast to affect</p>	<p>The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) continues to publish relevant forecasts of economic indicators, including the unemployment rate, consumer price index and the wage price index.</p>	<p>The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) continues to publish relevant forecasts of economic indicators, including the unemployment rate, consumer price index and the</p>

	Victoria's economic recovery post the COVID-19 pandemic.		wage price index and considers this recommendation acquitted.
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## DTF/DOT only – Large scale infrastructure projects

### Question 29

For the North East Link, Melbourne Airport Rail, West Gate Tunnel, Suburban Rail Loop and the Level Crossing Removal Program please provide the information requested in the tables below regarding expenditure and outcomes.

### Response

#### Suburban Rail Loop – Initial Works and Early Works Package

#### Expenditure

Project name	Suburban Rail Loop - Initial Works and Early Works package
Total estimated investment at announcement	Total estimated investment as per <i>2022-23 Budget Paper No.4</i> : \$2.359 billion (TEI excludes \$90.295 million due to certain expenditure being reclassified as operating instead of capital in line with the accounting standards).
Actual cost of the program to date (i.e. cost since announcement)	Estimated spend to 30 June 2022 as per <i>2022-23 Budget Paper No.4</i> : \$493.417 million
Amount allocated to the project/program in the 2022-23 Budget	Forecast spend for the 2022-23 financial year as per <i>2022-23 Budget Paper No.4</i> : \$371.645 million
Total forecast remaining expenditure	Total forecast remaining expenditure as per <i>2022-23 Budget Paper No.4</i> : \$1.495 billion
How the Department will report on expenditure in relation to the project/program as it progresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>• Suburban Rail Loop Authority (SRLA) Annual Report (from 1 December 2021)</li> <li>• Suburban Rail Loop Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports.</li> </ul>

## Outcomes

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Suburban Rail Loop - Initial Works and Early Works package</b>
The outcomes achieved by the project/program to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial works planning approval received from Minister for Planning</li> <li>• Awarding of the Initial and Early Works Managing Contractor contract to allow for construction commencement in 2022 as per Government announcement</li> <li>• Geotechnical drilling and site investigations completed</li> <li>• Land assembly is underway</li> <li>• Community and stakeholder engagement</li> </ul>
The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commencement of the Initial and Early Works</li> <li>• Completion of Planning Approval process</li> <li>• Completion of Land Assembly for Initial and Early Works, including the establishment, ground improvement trials, construction power works, utilities relocation and protection works, road modifications, tunnel access shaft construction and precinct activation measures</li> <li>• Completion of geotechnical drilling and site investigations</li> <li>• Commencement of major construction works</li> </ul>
How the Department will report on the outcomes achieved by the project/program as it progresses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>• SRLA Annual Report (from 1 December 2021)</li> <li>• Suburban Rail Loop Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports.</li> </ul>

**Suburban Rail Loop – Main Works packages**

## Expenditure

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Suburban Rail Loop – Main Works packages</b>
Total estimated investment at announcement	SRL East is expected to cost between \$30-34.5 billion and is targeting for delivery by 2035.

Actual cost of the program to date (i.e. cost since announcement)	N/A*
Amount allocated to the project/program in the 2022-23 Budget	N/A*
Total forecast remaining expenditure	N/A*
How the Department will report on expenditure in relation to the project/program as it progresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>• Suburban Rail Loop Authority (SRLA) Annual Report (from 1 December 2021)</li> <li>• Suburban Rail Loop Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports.</li> </ul>

\* The funding profile is not reported at this time due to commercial sensitivity of the procurement process.

## Outcomes

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Suburban Rail Loop – Main Works package</b>
The outcomes achieved by the project/program to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Release of the Business and investment Case for SRL East and SRL North</li> <li>• Reference design completed for SRL East’s twin rail tunnels and six underground stations</li> <li>• Establishment of a Public Open Space Expert Panel for SRL</li> <li>• Environment Effects Statement (EES) for SRL East on public exhibition from 5 November 2021 to 16 December 2021</li> <li>• Public hearings on the EES are currently underway</li> <li>• Land assembly is underway</li> <li>• Finalisation of Main Works packaging and procurement strategies, with EOI released for first tunnelling packages</li> <li>• Commencement of structure planning in SRL precincts, including wide community and stakeholder engagement.</li> </ul>
The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further progress of land assembly activities</li> <li>• Finalisation of Main Works packaging and procurement strategies, with EOI released for both tunnelling packages, and the commencement of the tendering process for the remaining packages.</li> <li>• Development of structure planning in SRL precincts, including further community and stakeholder engagement.</li> </ul>
How the Department will report on the outcomes achieved by the project/program as it progresses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>• SRLA Annual Report (from 1 December 2021)</li> <li>• Suburban Rail Loop Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports.</li> </ul>

## Level Crossing Removal Program

### Expenditure

Project name	Level crossing removal program
Total estimated investment at announcement	<p>The pre-business case estimate for the removal of 50 level crossings was \$5-6 billion.</p> <p>The estimate was adjusted to \$6.878 billion for the Level Crossing Removal Project ('LX 50') in the 2017-18 State Budget following release of the Level Crossing Removal Program Business Case in 2017.</p> <p>An additional \$1.392 billion for the Metropolitan Network Modernisation Program (MNMP) for works associated with level crossing removals was allocated in the 2017-18 State Budget.</p> <p>An additional \$6.550 billion for the inclusion of 25 additional level crossing removals ('75 by 2025') was allocated in the 2019-20 State Budget.</p> <p>An additional \$2.536 billion for the inclusion of 10 additional level crossing removals ('85 by 2025') was approved in 2021 (LX85) and allocated in the 2022-23 State Budget.</p> <p>In the 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4, the line items 75 by 2025 and '85 by 2025' have been combined for reporting purposes.</p> <p>Amounts publicly reported in Budget papers may not fully align as some project expenditure has been classified as output for accounting purposes and savings have been made on project delivery.</p>
Actual cost of the program to date (i.e., cost since announcement)	<p>Estimated spend to 30 June 2021 as per 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4:</p> <p>LX 50 - \$6 124 943</p> <p>MNMP - \$1 304 390</p> <p>LX85 - \$3 141 928</p> <p>TOTAL - \$10 751 261</p>

Amount allocated to the project/program in the 2022-23 Budget	Forecast spend for the 2022-23 financial year as per 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4: LX50 - \$183 815 MNMP - \$37 203 LX85 - \$2 406 710  Total - \$2 627 728
Total forecast remaining expenditure	Total forecast remaining expenditure as per 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4: LXRP50 - \$33 911 MNMP - \$6 863 LX85 - \$3 397 362  Total - \$3 438 136
How the Department will report on expenditure in relation to the project/program as it progresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> </ul>

## Outcomes

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Level crossing removal program</b>
The outcomes achieved by the project/program to date	As at April 2022, 59 level crossings have been removed, 26 new and two upgraded train stations have been opened, and 18 level crossing removals are now in construction.
The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates	68 level crossings will be removed by end 2022. All 85 level crossings committed by Government will be removed by end 2025, with an additional seven level crossings removed as a consequence of removing the 85 committed sites.
How the Department will report on the outcomes achieved by the project/program as it progresses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>• MTIA and DoT provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports. These reports</li> </ul>



to government highlight emerging risks and issues in major infrastructure and information technology projects, which includes the LXP.

## North East Link

### Expenditure

Project name	North East Link – Primary Package (Tunnels)
Total estimated investment at announcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Victorian Government has committed \$15.8 billion for North East Link, with current funded capital expenditure of \$15.4 billion and operating expenditure of \$0.4 billion.</li> <li>Funding arrangements reflected in 2022-23 Budget recognise the North East Link State Tolling Corporation.</li> <li>The TEI reported for North East Link – Primary Package (Tunnels) and State Toll Co in the 2022-23 Budget is \$14.043 billion.</li> <li>The TEI includes the \$11.1 billion contract with the Spark consortium to deliver the Primary Package (Tunnels) and other costs associated with the operations of STC. The TEI includes \$1.750 billion of Commonwealth Government funding. The TEI excludes financing costs associated with the Primary Package.</li> <li>The State Tolling Corporation is responsible for providing funding contributions to the North East Link – Primary Package (Tunnels).</li> </ul>
Actual cost of the program to date (i.e. cost since announcement)	Estimated spend to 30 June 2022 as per 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4: \$1 104 061 000
Amount allocated to the project/program in the 2022-23 Budget	Forecast spend for the 2022-23 financial year as per 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4: \$1 884 471 000
Total forecast remaining expenditure	Total forecast remaining expenditure as per 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4: \$11 045 468 000
How the Department will report on expenditure in relation to the project/program as it progresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget Papers</li> <li>Department of Transport Annual Report</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major Transport Infrastructure Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports. These reports to Government highlight emerging risks and issues in major infrastructure and information technology projects, which includes the North East Link.</li> </ul>
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## Outcomes

<b>Project name</b>	<b>North East Link – Primary Package (Tunnels)</b>
The outcomes achieved by the project/program to date	The key project achievements for 2021-22 include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract Award and Financial Close reached on the Primary Package (Tunnels), a Public Private Partnership</li> <li>The North East Link Project Summary tabled in Parliament</li> <li>The North East Link Tolling Agreement tabled in Parliament</li> </ul>
The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates	The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commencement of major construction on the Primary Package (Tunnels)</li> <li>Appointment of the permanent State Tolling Corporation board and CEO</li> </ul>
How the Department will report on the outcomes achieved by the project/program as it progresses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget Papers</li> <li>Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>Major Transport Infrastructure Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports. These reports to government highlight emerging risks and issues in major infrastructure and information technology projects, which includes the North East Link.</li> </ul>

## North East Link

### Expenditure

Project name	North East Link – State and Freeway Packages
Total estimated investment at announcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Victorian Government has committed \$15.8 billion for the North East Link, with current funded capital expenditure of \$15.4 billion and operating expenditure of \$0.4 billion.</li> <li>The North East Link is being delivered through a series of works packages. The TEI and estimated completion dates will be reported as procurement processes and commercial arrangements are finalised.</li> </ul>
Actual cost of the program to date (i.e. cost since announcement)	TBC*
Amount allocated to the project/program in the 2022-23 Budget	TBC*
Total forecast remaining expenditure	TBC*
How the Department will report on expenditure in relation to the project/program as it progresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget Papers</li> <li>Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>Major Transport Infrastructure Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports. These reports to Government highlight emerging risks and issues in major infrastructure and information technology projects, which includes the North East Link.</li> </ul>

\* The funding profile is not reported at this time due to commercial sensitivity of the procurement process.

### Outcomes

Project name	North East Link – State and Freeway Packages
The outcomes achieved by the project/program to date	<p>The key project achievements for 2021-22 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commencement of procurement of the Freeway Packages</li> </ul>
The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates	<p>The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract award for the North and South Freeway Packages</li> <li>Commencement of procurement for the East and West Freeway Packages</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of the Bulleen Park and Ride facility</li> </ul>
How the Department will report on the outcomes achieved by the project/program as it progresses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>• Major Transport Infrastructure Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports. These reports to government highlight emerging risks and issues in major infrastructure and information technology projects, which includes the North East Link.</li> </ul>

### Melbourne Airport Rail

#### Expenditure

Project name	Melbourne Airport Rail
Total estimated investment at announcement	<p>The State and Commonwealth Governments have each committed \$5 billion in funding for the project.</p> <p>The TEI and estimated completion date are not reported at this time as procurement processes and commercial arrangements are still to be finalised.</p>
Actual cost of the program to date (i.e. cost since announcement)	Actual spend for the 2021-22 financial year as per 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4: \$201.011 million
Amount allocated to the project/program in the 2022-23 Budget	Forecast spend for the 2022-23 financial year as per 2022-23 Budget Paper No.4: \$471.626 million
Total forecast remaining expenditure	TBC
How the Department will report on expenditure in relation to the project/program as it progresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>• Major Transport Infrastructure Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports. These reports to</li> </ul>

Government highlight emerging risks and issues in major infrastructure and information technology projects, which includes the Melbourne Airport Rail.

## Outcomes

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Melbourne Airport Rail</b>
The outcomes achieved by the project/program to date	<p>The key project achievements for 2020-21 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Early Works package reached Contract Award</li> <li>• Maribyrnong River Bridge Package EOI and RFP</li> <li>• Sunshine Albion Package EOI and RFP</li> <li>• Airport Station Package EOI</li> <li>• Viaduct Package EOI</li> </ul>
The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates	<p>The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2021-22 and across the forward estimates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of the following major works packages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Airport Station Package</li> <li>○ Viaduct Package</li> <li>○ Corridor Package</li> <li>○ Rail Systems Package</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the Department will report on the outcomes achieved by the project/program as it progresses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>• Major Transport Infrastructure Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports. These reports to government highlight emerging risks and issues in major infrastructure and information technology projects, which includes the Melbourne Airport Rail.</li> </ul> <p><b>Commonwealth:</b></p>

- Subject to approval of a business case and a TEI, progress and expenditure will be reported to the Commonwealth through established reporting structures.

## West Gate Tunnel Project

### Expenditure

Project name	West Gate Tunnel Project
Total estimated investment at announcement	\$6.344 billion*, **
Actual cost of the program to date (i.e. cost since announcement)	Estimated spend to 30 June 2022 as per <i>2022-23 Budget Paper No.4</i> : \$5.834 billion
Amount allocated to the project/program in the 2022-23 Budget	Forecast spend for the 2022-23 financial year as per <i>2022-23 Budget Paper No.4</i> : \$2.240 billion
Total forecast remaining expenditure	Total forecast remaining expenditure as per <i>2022-23 Budget Paper No.4</i> : \$2.137 billion
How the Department will report on expenditure in relation to the project/program as it progresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Papers</li> <li>• Department of Transport Annual Report</li> <li>• Major Transport Infrastructure Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports.</li> </ul>

\* As per Budget Paper No.4 2018-19.

\*\* Current TEI is revised to \$10.212 billion in Budget Paper No.4 2022-23. It includes the State funding and private sector investment. The current TEI excludes \$56.470 million expenditure being reclassified as operating instead of capital in line with accounting standards.

The TEI has increased by \$3.924 billion to reflect the settlement agreed between the State, Transurban and the Design and Construct contractor in December 2021 and excludes \$56.47 million due to certain expenditure being reclassified as operating instead of capital in line with accounting standards. The project is now expected to be completed by late 2025.

## Outcomes

Project name	West Gate Tunnel Project
The outcomes achieved by the project/program to date	<p>New pedestrian bridges at Rosala Avenue and Muir Street were complete and open to the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grieve Parade bridge was demolished, reconstructed and improved.</li> <li>• West Gate Freeway (WGF) widening now over 70% complete</li> <li>• Realignment and full reconstruction of ramps and bridges along the West Gate Freeway connecting to the M80 Ring Road, Princes Freeway, Geelong Road, Grieve Parade, Millers Road and Williamstown Road</li> <li>• Construction underway on the Federation trail extension over Williamstown Road and the new on and off ramps from the WGF to Hyde Street</li> <li>• Foundations for the new bridge over the Maribyrnong River complete, and massive beams will be installed this year to build the base of the bridge</li> <li>• Launching gantry is building an elevated road over Footscray Road</li> <li>• Continued work on the inbound and outbound tunnel portals along the West Gate Freeway, and at the northern portal site</li> <li>• Announce 1st round recipients for the West Gate Neighbourhood Fund including Partnerships and Grants projects</li> <li>• Finalise soil disposal site selection and constructed a new purpose-built facility</li> <li>• Commence tunnel boring machine excavation</li> <li>• Commercial settlement finalised and documented.</li> </ul>
The anticipated outcomes of the project/program in 2022-23 and across the forward estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolved soil disposal solutions and finalised a commercial settlement</li> <li>• Once complete, the West Gate Tunnel Project will deliver real improvements to Melbourne's transport network by enhancing transport performance in the heavily used M1 corridor and building an alternative to the West Gate Bridge. The Project will expand travel choices for motorists and reduce travel times across one of Melbourne's main cross-city road corridors. Businesses will have a faster and more direct freeway route to the Port of Melbourne and regional centres including Geelong. The Project also allows long awaited truck bans to be introduced in Melbourne's inner west, reducing the number of trucks using local roads, improving safety and liveability for communities.</li> <li>• Commencement of Inbound TBM</li> </ul>

How the Department will report on the outcomes achieved by the project/program as it progresses.

- Budget Papers
- Department of Transport Annual Report
- Major Transport Infrastructure Authority and Department of Transport provide information to the Office of Projects Victoria for inclusion in its quarterly major projects' performance reports.



## DTF only – Economic forecast

### Question 30

*Budget Paper No.2: Strategy and Outlook*, Table 2.1, provides forecasts for the following indicators:

- real gross state product
- employment
- unemployment rate
- consumer price index
- wage price index
- population.

#### Variance analysis

- a) For each of the above indicators, please provide a detailed explanation for the variance when comparing the same year in the 2021-22 Budget and the 2022-23 Budget, including the assumptions used to forecast the specific indicator.

#### Trend analysis

- b) For each of the above indicators, when comparing one year to the next in the 2022-23 Budget, please explain the reason for the variance and provide details for any improvement or deterioration for the indicator.

a)

Economic indicator	Real Gross State Product				
	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Forecast	2022-23 Forecast	2023-24 Forecast	2024-25 Forecast
Year for which variance relates					
Forecast/projection in 2021-22	-2.00	6.50	3.25	2.75	2.75
Forecast/projection in 2022-23	-0.4 (actual)	5.50	3.25	2.25	2.75
Variance	1.60	-1.00	0.00	-0.50	0.00
Reason for variance	<p>In 2020-21, actual gross state product (GSP) growth, as reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the annual State Accounts, was less negative than that estimated in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>. This result reflects a large positive contribution to growth from the 'Balancing Item', which is published annually and includes inventories, interstate trade and a statistical discrepancy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net interstate trade made a larger contribution to growth than expected in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>. Amid disruptions to state borders and spending patterns, and in the absence of more high frequency indicators, the contribution from interstate trade was particularly difficult to estimate.</li> <li>• The Balancing Item statistical discrepancy, combined with the 'GSP statistical discrepancy' – which both reflect identified measurement error by the ABS – contributed 0.7 percentage points to GSP growth (or nearly half the variance in GSP growth). Changes in inventories, which are subject to a high degree of volatility, also contributed a large 0.8 percentage points to GSP growth.</li> <li>• The variance in 2020-21 also followed a significant upward revision by the ABS to GSP growth in 2019-20, from negative 0.5 per cent to positive 0.1 per cent in the most recent State Accounts. DTF estimates that this historical revision contributed to a large portion of the contribution to growth from the Balancing Item in 2020-21, as discussed above.</li> </ul> <p>In 2021-22, 'base effects' from higher growth in 2020-21 contribute to lower forecast growth in the <i>2022-23 Budget</i>. That is, the <i>level</i> of GSP in 2021-22 is expected to be higher in the <i>2022-23 Budget</i> than it was in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>, but the <i>growth</i> rate in 2021-22 is lower as GSP is coming off a higher starting point than was forecast in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>.</p> <p>The economic forecasts are predicated on underlying assumptions in relation to COVID-19. These key assumptions are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further intermittent outbreaks of COVID-19 are assumed to occur. But high vaccination rates, and increased adaptation by consumers and businesses to outbreaks, mean that these have limited economic impacts.</li> <li>• Migration remains low until mid-2022, before gradually picking up, with international students returning slowly, and tourist numbers picking up throughout 2022.</li> </ul>				

	Other key assumptions include interest rates that broadly follow market economists' expectations; an Australian dollar trade weighted index of 61.2; and oil prices that follow the path suggested by oil futures.
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Economic indicator	Employment				
Year for which variance relates	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Forecast	2022-23 Forecast	2023-24 Forecast	2024-25 Forecast
Forecast/projection in 2021-22	-1.0	2.50	1.25	1.75	1.75
Forecast/projection in 2022-23	-1.1	3.00	1.75	1.00	1.25
Variance	-0.1	0.50	0.50	-0.75	-0.5
Reason for variance	<p>Forecasts for employment growth have been revised upwards for 2021-22 and 2022-23 compared to the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>. The labour market recovery in the first nine months of 2021-22 was stronger than expected in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>. Leading indicators, particularly very high job ads and job vacancies data, point to further robust employment growth in 2022-23.</p> <p>A higher level of employment in the near term implies employment growth in 2023-24 and 2024-25 is lower than in the 2021-22 Budget – since the level of employment in the out-years is constrained by the size of the working-age population.</p>				

Economic indicator	Unemployment rate				
Year for which variance relates	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Forecast	2022-23 Forecast	2023-24 Forecast	2024-25 Forecast
Forecast/projection in 2021-22	6.5	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.25
Forecast/projection in 2022-23	6.2	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.5
Variance	-0.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-0.75
Reason for variance	<p>Unemployment rate forecasts for have been lowered substantially since the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>, particularly in 2021-22 and 2022-23. This downgrade since the <i>2021-22 Budget</i> reflects lower recent outcomes for the unemployment rate and ongoing strong labour demand, evidenced by very high job advertisements and job vacancies, which lowers the estimate materially in 2021-22 (for which nine months of actual data are available).</p> <p>The unemployment rate is then forecast to remain at 4 per cent until mid-2023 then gradually rise from very low levels in 2022-23 to an estimated trend rate of 4.75 per cent by the end of the forward estimates (2025-26), consistent with stable inflation within the Reserve Bank of Australia's target band.</p> <p>This differs from the <i>2021-22 Budget</i> forecasts, when the unemployment rate had a materially higher starting point in 2021-22.</p>				

	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The trend unemployment rate is assumed to be 4.75 per cent.</li> </ul>
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Economic indicator	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>				
Year for which variance relates	<b>2020-21 Actual</b>	<b>2021-22 Forecast</b>	<b>2022-23 Forecast</b>	<b>2023-24 Forecast</b>	<b>2024-25 Forecast</b>
Forecast/projection in 2021-22	1.50	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25
Forecast/projection in 2022-23	1.4 (actual)	3.00	2.50	2.25	2.50
Variance	0.1	1.5	0.75	0.25	0.25
Reason for variance	<p>Forecasts for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) have been revised upward relative to the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>, particularly in 2021-22 and 2022-23. These near-term upgrades reflect that price growth has increased sharply over the past six months, with annual growth in the CPI reaching 2.50 per cent in the December quarter 2021. Global factors such as supply-side disruptions, elevated demand as major economies outside Australia recover from COVID-19, and Russia's invasion of Ukraine and associated sharp rises in oil and other commodity prices, have all contributed to inflationary pressure.</p> <p>This differs from the <i>2021-22 Budget</i> forecasts when, amid subdued inflation outcomes and a weaker outlook for the unemployment rate and wage growth, inflation was expected to gradually rise towards the middle of the RBA's inflation target band of 2–3 per cent.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inflation is assumed to stabilise at the mid-point of the Reserve Bank's 2–3 per cent inflation target band beyond the medium term.</li> </ul>				

Economic indicator	<b>Wage Price Index</b>				
Year for which variance relates	<b>2020-21 Actual</b>	<b>2021-22 Forecast</b>	<b>2022-23 Forecast</b>	<b>2023-24 Forecast</b>	<b>2024-25 Forecast</b>
Forecast/projection in 2021-22	1.25	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50
Forecast/projection in 2022-23	1.4 (actual)	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.00
Variance	0.15	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50
Reason for variance	<p>Wages growth has been revised higher over each year of the forward estimates, compared with forecasts in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>. The upgrades are consistent with a downward revision to the unemployment rate outlook (discussed above), which implies a tighter labour market than was projected in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>. Relatively stronger bargaining power among workers in this tighter labour market is expected to translate to higher wage growth.</p>				

	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wages growth is assumed to be influenced by the degree of spare capacity in the labour market.</li> <li>• Trend wage growth is assumed to be 3 per cent.</li> </ul>
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Economic indicator	Population				
	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Forecast	2022-23 Forecast	2023-24 Forecast	2024-25 Forecast
Year for which variance relates					
Forecast/projection in 2021-22	0.00	0.30	1.20	1.70	1.70
Forecast/projection in 2022-23	-0.7 (actual)	0.10	1.20	1.70	1.70
Variance	-0.70	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reason for variance	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic, and subsequent border restrictions, had a larger impact on population growth in 2020-21 than expected in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>, with both net overseas migration and net interstate migration remaining negative. Forecasts in the <i>2022-23 Budget</i> for 2021-22 onwards are close to or in line with those in the <i>2021-22 Budget</i>.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With border restrictions now eased, migrant flows are assumed to remain low until mid-2022 before gradually picking up. International students slowly return from early 2022, while tourist numbers pick up throughout 2022.</li> </ul>				

b)

	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Forecast	2022-23 Forecast	2023-24 Forecast	2024-25 Projection	2025-26 Projection
<b>Real gross state product</b>	-0.4	5.50	3.25	2.25	2.75	2.75
Variance	N/A	5.90	-2.25	-1.00	0.50	0.00
Explanation for any variance year over year	N/A	High growth is expected as the economy recovers off a low base.	Economic growth remains strong but slows to a more normal rate as spare capacity continues to be absorbed.	Growth to moderate as consumers and businesses respond to tighter monetary policy.	Economy returns to trend rate of growth.	Unchanged from previous year.
	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Forecast	2022-23 Forecast	2023-24 Forecast	2024-25 Projection	2025-26 Projection
<b>Employment</b>	-1.1	3.00	1.75	1.00	1.25	1.75

Variance	N/A	4.10	-1.25	-0.75	0.25	0.5
Explanation for any variance year over year	N/A	Rapid rebound in employment after COVID-19 outbreaks and necessary health restrictions.	Employment growth slows from the very rapid pace of 2021-22, but remains firm amid elevated labour demand.	Employment growth slows but remains positive, as GSP growth moderates and as further employment growth is constrained by the size of the workforce.	Employment growth rises to be nearer to population growth.	Employment growth rises to be in line with population growth.
	<b>2020-21 Actual</b>	<b>2021-22 Forecast</b>	<b>2022-23 Forecast</b>	<b>2023-24 Forecast</b>	<b>2024-25 Projection</b>	<b>2025-26 Projection</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	6.2	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.5	4.75
Variance	N/A	-1.95	-0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Explanation for any variance year over year	N/A	The unemployment rate is expected to fall significantly in 2021-22, reflecting recent strong labour market outcomes and high levels of labour demand.	The unemployment rate is forecast to fall further in year-average terms, amid ongoing high labour demand.	The unemployment rate rises slowly, driven by slower GSP growth.	The unemployment rate is projected to rise gradually toward its estimated trend rate.	The unemployment rate rises gradually further to reach the estimated trend unemployment rate of 4.75.
	<b>2020-21 Actual</b>	<b>2021-22 Forecast</b>	<b>2022-23 Forecast</b>	<b>2023-24 Forecast</b>	<b>2024-25 Projection</b>	<b>2025-26 Projection</b>
<b>Consumer price index</b>	1.4	3.00	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.50
Variance	N/A	1.60	-0.50	-0.25	0.25	0.00
Explanation for any variance year over year	N/A	Higher oil prices, greater global inflationary pressures, and domestic supply shortages drive higher price growth.	Some unwinding of temporary inflationary pressures.	Some further unwinding of temporary inflationary pressures.	Inflation is projected to rise gradually to the middle of the RBA's target band, supported by a pickup in wage growth over the past year.	Unchanged from previous year.

	<b>2020-21 Actual</b>	<b>2021-22 Forecast</b>	<b>2022-23 Forecast</b>	<b>2023-24 Forecast</b>	<b>2024-25 Projection</b>	<b>2025-26 Projection</b>
<b>Wage price index</b>	1.4	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00
Variance	N/A	1.10	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
Explanation for any variance year over year	N/A	Significantly higher wages growth compared to the previous year due to a strong labour market.	Further gradual improvement in wages growth as the unemployment rate remains low.	Further gradual improvement in wages growth as the unemployment rate remains low.	Wages growth returns to its trend growth rate as the labour market is projected to return close to trend.	Unchanged from previous year.
	<b>2020-21 Actual</b>	<b>2021-22 Forecast</b>	<b>2022-23 Forecast</b>	<b>2023-24 Forecast</b>	<b>2024-25 Projection</b>	<b>2025-26 Projection</b>
<b>Population</b>	-0.7	0.10	1.20	1.70	1.70	1.70
Variance	N/A	0.80	1.10	0.50	0.00	0.00
Explanation for any variance year over year	N/A	Low but positive growth is expected as migrants begin to return from early 2022.	Partial recovery in population growth, relative to pre-pandemic rates, reflecting a further pickup in net overseas migration and a return to positive net interstate migration.	Ongoing recovery in population growth reflecting rising net overseas migration and ongoing positive net interstate migration.	Unchanged from previous year.	Unchanged from previous year.

## DTF only – Grants

### Question 31

*Budget Paper No.4: Statement of Finances*, Table 4.3, details the expected total grant revenue to be received by Victoria in 2021-22 by grant type.

For the ‘General purpose grants – goods and services tax’ line item if there is a variance:

- a) between the 2021-22 budget figure in the 2021-22 Budget and the 2021-22 revised figure in the 2022-23 Budget, please explain the:
- i. reason for the variance
  - ii. impact of the variance on Victoria
  - iii. action taken in response to expected changes in the value of general purpose grants.
- b) from year to year in the 2022-23 Budget please explain the:
- i. reason for any variance
  - ii. impact of the variance on Victoria
  - iii. action taken in response to expected changes in the value of general purpose grants.

### Response

a)

Line item	2021-22 budget	2021-22 revised	Variance 2021-22 budget vs. 2021-22 revised	Reason for the variance	Impact on Victoria	Action taken
General purpose grants - goods and services tax	\$17 391 m	\$17 570 m	+\$178 m	The variance reflects an upward revision in the national GST pool forecasts, partially offset by a weaker outlook for Victoria’s population share.	Higher than expected GST revenue has a positive impact on Victoria’s revenue and net operating balance.	The cause of the increase in GST revenue in 2021-22 has been incorporated into forecasts for GST revenue for the <i>2022-23 Budget</i> .



b)

	<b>2021-22 Budget revised</b>	<b>2022-23 budget</b>	<b>2023-24 estimate</b>	<b>2024-25 estimate</b>	<b>2025-26 estimate</b>
General purpose grants - goods and services tax	\$17 570 m	\$18 721 m	\$19 352 m	\$20 466 m	\$ 21 383 m
Variance	N.A.	+\$1 151 m	+\$631 m	+\$1 114 m	+\$918 m
Reason for any variance year over year	N.A.	The variance in 2022-23 largely reflects a stronger outlook for the national GST pool. National GST pool growth is forecast to increase sharply, rising above pre-pandemic estimates, underpinned by an expected rise in inflation and construction costs. This is partially offset by a decrease in Victoria's assessed relativity from 0.93 in 2021-22, to 0.92 in 2022-23, largely driven by a decrease in Victoria's population growth rate.	The national GST pool is expected to grow, supported by anticipated growth in consumption activity, flowing from increases in wage growth and improving household wealth. This is partially offset by a forecast reduction in Victoria's assessed relativity from 2022-23 to 2023-24. Victoria's relativity is forecast to decrease, largely as Victoria's share of the national population is expected to grow more slowly than prior to the onset of the pandemic.	The national GST pool is expected to grow, supported by anticipated growth in consumption activity, flowing from increases in wage growth and improving household wealth. This is partially offset by a forecast reduction in Victoria's assessed relativity from 2023-24 to 2024-25. Victoria's relativity is forecast to decrease, largely as Victoria's share of the national population is expected to grow more slowly than prior to the onset of the pandemic.	The national GST pool is expected to grow, supported by anticipated growth in consumption activity, flowing from increases in wage growth and improving household wealth.
Impact of the variance on Victoria	N.A.	The additional revenue positively impacts Victoria's total state revenue and net operating balance.	The additional revenue positively impacts Victoria's total state revenue and net operating balance.	The additional revenue positively impacts Victoria's total state revenue and net operating balance.	The additional revenue positively impacts Victoria's total state revenue and net operating balance.

Action taken in response to expected changes in the value of general purpose grants	N.A.	Additional GST revenue is used to fund service delivery in Victoria.	Additional GST revenue is used to fund service delivery in Victoria.	Additional GST revenue is used to fund service delivery in Victoria.	Additional GST revenue is used to fund service delivery in Victoria.
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### Question 32

*Budget Paper No.4: Statement of Finances*, Table 4.5, lists Commonwealth grants for specific purposes, with detailed tables by expenditure category, Tables 4.6 to 4.12.

For each line item of the detailed tables by expenditure labelled 'Other' in the 2022-23 Budget, for both years listed (2021-22 Budget and 2022-23 Budget) that has a value exceeding \$10 million, please provide details of the grants to which they relate.

#### Response

Table number	Grant details	2021-22 Revised	2022-23 Budget
4.12 – Payments for contingent and other services	<u>Health and hospitals</u> Includes payments from the Commonwealth to hospitals including for the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS), and residential aged care subsidies and supplements. Also includes estimates of additional Commonwealth grants to support service delivery requirements under the NHRA.	\$1 810 million	\$2 777 million
4.12 – Payments for contingent and other services	<u>Other National Partnerships (NP)</u> Includes payments from the Commonwealth for NP's such as 'Water for the Environment Special Account – Off-farm Efficiency Program and 'Recycling Victoria'.	\$75 million	\$77 million
4.12 – Payments for contingent and other services	<u>Capital Works</u> Includes Commonwealth funding for capital works including commuter carparks, targeted road safety works, and suburban and local road upgrades.	-	\$33 million
4.12 – Payments for contingent and other services	<u>Other grants</u> Includes Commonwealth Own Purpose Expenditure Payments for a number of initiatives, and grants from other states, territories and local governments.	\$32 million	\$39 million
4.12 – Payments for contingent and other services	<u>Disaster Relief Arrangements</u> Includes funding to assist in relief and recovery efforts following natural disasters.	\$53 million	-
4.12 – Payments for contingent and other services	<u>Aged Care Assessment Services</u> Includes funding to support and grow the workforce and delivery of quality care across the aged care sector.	\$32 million	\$33 million

## DTF only – Equity funding

### Question 33

Does the Government expect to receive equity funding as an alternative to traditional grant payments made by the Commonwealth over 2022-23 and the forward estimates? If so, please detail which projects will receive this funding and the amount.

### Response

The 2022-23 Commonwealth Budget announced \$3.133 billion for the Melbourne Intermodal Terminal Package, which includes \$2 billion previously announced in the 2021-22 Commonwealth Budget.

The Commonwealth's announced investment in the interstate freight terminals is not reflected in Victoria's 2022-23 Budget with negotiations continuing on the preferred location of the terminals, commercial and governance arrangements, and interface with the Inland Rail project and rail freight network.

Of the \$3.133 billion committed for the Melbourne Intermodal Terminal, the Commonwealth has indicated that \$1.9 billion will be invested as equity through the creation of the National Intermodal Corporation (NIC) – a Public non-financial corporation (PNFC) - rather than as a grant to the State.

## DTF only – Land transfer duty

### Question 34

*Budget Paper No.4: Statement of Finances, Table 4.2, provides taxation revenue forecasts across the forward estimates broken down by source.*

For the 'Land transfer duty' line item if there is a variance greater than 5 per cent (positive or negative) or greater than \$50 million (positive or negative) when comparing:

Variance analysis

- a) the same year in the 2021-22 Budget and the 2022-23 Budget, please explain the reason for the variance for each year.

Trend analysis

- b) one year to the next in the 2022-23 Budget please explain the reason for the variance.

### Response

a)

Year for which variance relates	2021-22
Budget/estimate in 2021-22 Budget	\$6 710 m
Budget/estimate in 2022-23 Budget	\$10 195 m
Variance	\$3 485 m
Reason for variance	The variance in 2021-22 reflects stronger than expected market activity supported by record low interest rates, strong housing sentiment and the easing of public health restrictions. Both property prices and transaction volumes increased more than expected as the market recovered from the negative COVID-19 shock.

Year for which variance relates	2022-23
Budget/estimate in 2021-22 Budget	\$7 342 m
Budget/estimate in 2022-23 Budget	\$8 226 m
Variance	\$884 m
Reason for variance	The variance in 2022-23 reflects the effect of strong growth in property prices in 2021, which has a flow-on effect on the estimates of land transfer duty revenue for subsequent years. This variance is smaller than for 2021-22, consistent with a forecast decline in Victorian dwelling prices in 2023.

Year for which variance relates	2023-24
Budget/estimate in 2021-22 Budget	\$7 742 m
Budget/estimate in 2022-23 Budget	\$8 311 m
Variance	\$569 m
Reason for variance	The variance in 2023-24 reflects changes in forecast profiles for Victorian dwelling prices and property transaction volumes largely resulting from the flow-on effects of higher price levels in 2021-22 and revised forecast profiles for interest rates.

Year for which variance relates	2024-25
Budget/estimate in 2021-22 Budget	\$8 026 m
Budget/estimate in 2022-23 Budget	\$8 444 m
Variance	\$418 m
Reason for variance	The variance in 2024-25 reflects changes in forecast profiles for Victorian dwelling prices and property transaction volumes largely resulting from the flow-on effects of higher price levels in 2021-22 and revised forecast profiles for interest rates.

b)

	2021-22 revised	2022-23 budget	2023-24 estimate	2024-25 estimate	2025-26 estimate
Land transfer duty	\$10 195 m	\$8 226 m	\$8 311 m	\$8 444 m	\$8 720 m
Variance	N.A.	-\$1 968 m	+\$85 m	+\$133 m	+\$275
Explanation for the variance year over year	N.A.	The variance in 2022-23 reflects anticipated property market correction in 2023 driven by increasing interest rates and affordability constraints. Both property prices and transaction volumes are expected to fall in 2022-23, leading to a decline in	Victorian dwelling prices are forecast to resume growth over 2024, but with lower forecast transaction activity in 2023, land transfer duty revenue in 2023-24 is expected to increase by 1.0 per cent.	Land transfer duty revenue is expected to increase by 1.6 per cent, progressively returning to trend, as Victorian dwelling prices continue to recover.	The growth in land transfer duty revenue is expected to accelerate to 3.3 per cent, reflecting a stronger outlook for Victorian dwelling prices.

		land transfer duty revenue. Further contributing to the decline, the price correction is expected to be the strongest in the high-value segment of the market which currently accounts for an increased share of land transfer duty collections.			
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## DTF only – Public Private Partnerships – modifications and accountability

### Question 35

Please detail all Public Private Partnerships (PPP) currently under construction in the 2022-23 year as per the 2022-23 Budget, which in comparison to the 2021-22 Budget have changed their:

- name
- scope
- Total Estimated Investment (by greater than 5 per cent (positive or negative))
- timelines (including estimated completion date and key stages/milestones of the project)
- which government entity and portfolio is responsible for delivery of the project or components of the project.

Please provide an explanation for these changes.

### Response

#### West Gate Tunnel Project

	2021-22 Budget	2022-23 Budget	Explanation for change
Name	West Gate Tunnel Project	Unchanged	
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• widening the West Gate Freeway from 8 to 12 through lanes between the M80 and Williamstown Road.</li> <li>• a tunnel under Yarraville and a second river crossing, including a bridge over the Maribyrnong.</li> <li>• an elevated road along Footscray Road with direct links to CityLink, the Port of Melbourne and the western edge of the CBD.</li> <li>• the longest managed motorway system in Australia from Geelong to Pakenham.</li> <li>• over 14km of new cycling and upgraded cycling and walking paths.</li> <li>• widening the Monash Freeway from 8 to 10 lanes between EastLink and South Gippsland Highway, and from 4 to 6 lanes to Clyde Road in Berwick.</li> </ul>	Unchanged	



Total Estimated Investment	Budget Paper No.4 2021-22 detailed the TEI as \$6 288.273 million.	Current TEI is revised to \$10 212.3 million in Budget Paper No.4 2022-23.	The increase in TEI resulted from the settlement for the project, finalised in March 2022 between the State, Transurban Group and the Design and Construct (D&C) Subcontractors (CPB Contractors – John Holland Joint Venture).
Timelines	<p>The project was scheduled for completion in late 2022 at contract close in 2017.</p> <p>Budget Paper No.4 2021-22 did not provide a completion date. It noted that Transurban has advised the ASX that it no longer believes the project can be completed in 2023.</p>	The project is due for completion in late 2025.	The date was extended because of the settlement for the project.
Government entity and portfolio responsible for delivery	The Major Transport Infrastructure Authority – West Gate Tunnel Project. This is within the Transport portfolio.	Unchanged	Unchanged

## DTF only – Net Debt

### Question 36

*Budget Paper No.2: Strategy and Outlook*, Table 1.1, provides general government fiscal aggregates for net debt and net debt to gross state product (GSP).

Variance analysis

- a) For the 'Net debt' and 'Net debt to GSP' line items, please explain the reason for the variance when comparing the same year in the 2021-22 Budget and the 2022-23 Budget.

Trend analysis

- b) For the 'Net debt' and 'Net debt to GSP' line items, when comparing one year to the next in the 2022-23 Budget, please explain the reason for the variance, including the major projects that contributed to any variance in net debt.

### Response

At the *2021-22 Budget Update*, the general government sector's net debt at June 2025 was forecast to be \$162.7 billion or 27.9 per cent of gross state product (GSP). Net debt in June 2025 is now forecast in the *2022-23 Budget* to be \$154.8 billion or 25.8 per cent of GSP.

The \$7.8 billion decrease in net debt is primarily due to four key factors:

- Policy decisions: expenditure on output, revenue policy and asset decisions which are set out in *Budget Paper No.3 Chapter 1*
- Economic / demographic variations: principally an upgrade to forecast State taxation revenue
- Commonwealth grant variations: principally an upgrade to general purpose grants (GST)
- Administrative variations: including changes to interest and superannuation expenses, changes to contingencies, and changes to the timing of activity across major departments.

Net debt has been revised down from the *2021-22 Budget Update* by \$2.5 billion by June 2022, \$2.6 billion by June 2023 and by \$4.1 billion by June 2024. The decrease in net debt over this period is attributable to the same factors articulated above.

Note the ratios to GSP may vary from publications year to year due to revisions to the Australian Bureau of Statistics GSP data.

Please refer to *Budget Paper No. 2, Chapter 4* for more information on net debt movements.

## DTF only – Medium term fiscal strategy

### Question 37

The 2020-21 *Budget Paper No.2: Strategy and Outlook* outlined a medium term fiscal strategy involving four steps:

- Step 1: creating jobs, reducing unemployment and restoring economic growth;
- Step 2: returning to an operating cash surplus;
- Step 3: returning to operating surplus; and
- Step 4: stabilising debt levels.
  - a) How will DTF measure the effectiveness of the fiscal strategy?
  - b) For the following components, please quantify and provide the financial year this is expected to be realised:
    - operating cash surplus
    - operating surplus
    - debt levels

### Response

The 2022-23 Budget is forecasting significant improvement in the state's key fiscal aggregates when compared to the 2021 22 Budget Update.

The first step – creating jobs, reducing unemployment and restoring economic growth – has progressed well. Employment has risen strongly in recent months, as public health restrictions necessary to contain the Delta variant of COVID-19 in the second half of 2021 were eased, and the demand for workers increased. The Omicron variant was another challenge for the Victorian labour market in January 2022, although employment declined only modestly and had fully recovered by February.

Overall, employment has risen by 280 000 people since the trough in September 2020 and full-time employment is well above its pre-pandemic levels, and the workforce participation rate is near a record high. The unemployment rate is at 4 per cent, the lowest since current records began, and the underemployment rate, which reflects employed workers who want to work more hours, is at its lowest level since 2002. In regional Victoria, the unemployment rate is around a record low at 3.2 per cent.

The second step in the Government's fiscal strategy, returning to an operating cash surplus, is a key pillar of fiscal sustainability. The net cash flows from operating activities for the general government sector is forecast to be in surplus by \$1.3 billion in 2022-23, increasing to \$5.5 billion in 2025-26, an improvement compared with the position in the *2021-22 Budget Update*.

The third step, returning to an operating surplus, is on track in this budget. The net result from transactions for the general government sector is forecast to be in surplus by \$0.7 billion in 2025-26.

The fourth and final step in the Government's fiscal strategy, stabilising net debt as a percentage of GSP, remains an important medium-term objective. Net debt is expected to be \$101.9 billion at June 2022 and \$167.5 billion by June 2026. As a proportion of GSP, net debt is projected to be 19.8 per cent at June 2022 and 26.5 per cent by June 2026.

Net debt is expected to be lower in each year of the forward estimates compared with the 2021 22 Budget Update – and \$7.8 billion lower by June 2025. The Government remains committed to stabilising net debt as a percentage of GSP over the medium term.

Please refer to Budget Paper No. 2, Chapter 1 for more information.

## DTF only - Gender Responsive Budgeting Unit

### Question 38

- a) What have been the main achievements of the Gender Responsive Budgeting Unit in relation to the development of the 2022-23 Budget?

Since the announcement of the \$1.0 million funding in *2021-22 Budget* to implement Gender Responsive Budgeting in Victoria, the following key milestones have been achieved:

- Establishment of a small Gender Responsive Budgeting unit within DTF. This is in addition to the existing Senior Manager and Director positions within DTF to lead and direct gender responsive budgeting in Victoria, ensuring outcomes for men, women and gender diverse people are measured and considered as part of the budget decision-making processes, embedding gender impact analysis, and understanding in the allocation of resources.
- Since 31 March 2021, under the *Gender Equality Act 2020*, all Government agencies are required to conduct Gender Impact Assessments (GIA) for all new policies, programs or services with a direct and significant impact on the public, as well as those coming up for review. Implementation of GRB for the 2022-23 budget process has built on this requirement by:
  - o working closely with the Commission for Gender Equality in the Public Sector (CGEPS) and with the Office for Women to provide support to staff across the VPS to incorporate gender considerations in their budget policy proposals
  - o updating the 2022-23 budget submission templates and information by conducting workshops for over 450 staff to support all Victorian departments to incorporate the new requirements in their budget submissions
  - o providing a range of resources and capability building through an outsourced provider to develop tools and resources for central agency staff to support their analysis and advice on the GIA components of budget initiatives.
- For the first time, government agencies conducted a GIA on relevant 2022-23 budget submissions to demonstrate how the proposed initiative seeks to support Victorians of different genders to ensure fairer outcomes for all. DTF and DPC were able to:
  - o analyse budget proposals and ensure the Expenditure Review Committee received advice on the expected gender impact of proposals
  - o produce an enhanced Gender Budget Information Paper outlining the gender impact of the *2022-23 Budget* with more in-depth analysis than in previous years.

b) How is the performance of the Gender Responsive Budgeting Unit being tracked or measured in the 2022-23 year?

The performance of the Gender Responsive Budgeting Unit will be tracked against the implementation plan approved by the Treasurer. DTF's implementation approach to GRB is focused on three key areas:

- (a) monitoring and assessing impact and progress of Gender Responsive Budgeting on gender equality
- (b) the budget process, including templates, and central agency analysis and briefings
- (c) informing decision makers policy development and decision making, including ministers and their departments, extending across the full policy pipeline ranging from problem identification, solutions development, policy or service delivery proposals, business cases through to ERC submissions and decisions.

Further, evaluation of the Gender Responsive Budgeting process will be conducted post the *2022-23 Budget* to identify additional development and continuous improvement.

## Question 10a - Capital Assets

## 2022-23 State Budget Paper No. 5/Relevant state financial reports

Line item (\$ mil)	2019-20 actual (\$ million)	2020-21 budget (\$ million)	2020-21 revised (\$ million)	2020-21 actual (\$ million)	2021-22 budget (\$ million)	2022-23 budget (\$ million)
Payment for non financial assets	36.50	138.25	n/a	127.50	160.62	147.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>138.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127.50</b>	<b>160.62</b>	<b>147.82</b>

## 2022-23 State Budget Paper No. 4

Capital projects	2019-20 actual (\$ million)	2020-21 budget (\$ million)	2020-21 revised (\$ million)	2020-21 actual (\$ million)	2021-22 budget (\$ million)	2022-23 budget (\$ million)
<b>New</b>						
Supporting better customer protections in essential services						4.06
<b>Existing</b>						
Bendigo Government Hub					120.80	120.80
Construction Supplier Register ICT Interface					0.05	1.00
Expansion of Victorian Energy Upgrade Program					0.50	0.10
SRO Advanced Revenue Management Program					6.55	7.05
State Revenue Office Compliance Program <sup>1</sup>					3.90	4.43
Greener Government Buildings <sup>2</sup>		5.00	n/a	-	19.00	20.90
Centralised Accommodation Management <sup>3</sup>					9.15	9.81
Accommodation Management Efficiency Program <sup>3</sup>		2.64	n/a	-	2.37	2.64
Other capital expenditure	34.41	127.05	n/a	122.85	9.62	10.37
<i>Less: projects funded from central contingency</i>						
Centralised Accommodation Management <sup>3</sup>					(9.2)	(9.8)
Accommodation Management Efficiency Program <sup>3</sup>					(2.4)	(2.6)
<i>Less: Greener Government Buildings project reclassified from non-financial assets to financial assets</i>						(20.9)
<b>Completed</b>						
State Revenue Office Land Tax Compliance Program (Melbourne)	1.33					
Better Revenue Management System <sup>1</sup>	0.76	6.20	n/a	4.65	0.20	
Greener Government Buildings (statewide) <sup>4</sup>	6.47	13.53	n/a		3.00	
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>138.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127.50</b>	<b>160.62</b>	<b>147.82 <sup>5</sup></b>

1. Better revenue management system project and State Revenue Office Compliance Program were published as one line item in 2021-22 with the title 'Better Revenue Management Systems'

2. The Greener Government Buildings project was previously published in the DTF BP4 projects list. It has been reclassified in 2021-22 from a non financial assets project to a financial assets project hence excluded from DTF projects

3. Funds for these projects are held in central contingency hence excluded from DTF projects

4. Project was marked as 'statewide' project hence excluded from DTF projects

5. 2022-23 budget of \$147.82 million includes carryover funding of \$140.48 million from 2021-22. Please refer to DTF response to Question 13 "Carryover Funding for Payments for Non-Financial Assets".

Capital projects - COVID-19 response	2019-20 actual (\$ million)	2020-21 budget (\$ million)	2020-21 revised (\$ million)	2020-21 actual (\$ million)	2021-22 budget (\$ million)	2022-23 budget (\$ million)
<b>Building works package</b>						
Nil						
<b>Any other capital projects</b>						
Nil						
<b>Sub total</b>						-

Line item	2019-20 actual (\$ million)	2020-21 budget (\$ million)	2020-21 revised (\$ million)	2020-21 actual (\$ million)	2021-22 budget (\$ million)	2022-23 budget (\$ million)
Nil						
<b>Sub total</b>						

PPPs	2019-20 actual (\$ million)	2020-21 budget (\$ million)	2020-21 revised (\$ million)	2020-21 actual (\$ million)	2021-22 budget (\$ million)	2022-23 budget (\$ million)
Nil						
<b>Sub total</b>						

<b>Total Payment for non financial assets</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>138.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127.50</b>	<b>160.62</b>	<b>147.82</b>
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Correct Correct Correct Correct Correct Correct

Please note the total of capital projects for each year is expected to reconcile to the total payments for non financial assets  
Please insert rows as required

## Question 10b - Capital Assets

Capital projects - COVID-19 response	Total estimated investment	Estimated expenditure 2021-22	Estimated expenditure 2022-23	Project commencement	Source of funding	Expenditure incurred as at 30 April 2022	Number of jobs estimated to create	
							2022-23	2023-24
Nii								