

Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020 Review Report

December 2023



Department
of Transport
and Planning

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Dear Presiding Officers

Under the provisions of section 45 of the *Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020*, I transmit my report Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020 Review (CSV Act Review) for tabling before each House of Parliament within seven sitting days of 1 January 2024.

The CSV Act Review has found that there is a need for CSV to continue to perform its functions under the CSV Act to complete the rectification of unacceptable risk buildings in the Cladding Rectification Program and supporting councils and building owners through the Cladding Remediation Partnership Program.

Yours sincerely

The Hon Sonya Kilkenny MP
Minister for Planning

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Executive summary

In July 2019, the Victorian Government established a world-first program to tackle high-risk combustible cladding and keep Victorians safe. Since then, the \$600 million initiative has seen combustible cladding removed from the external facades of hundreds of apartment buildings across Victoria. This has brought significant safety and wellbeing outcomes to occupants and the community.

The Cladding Rectification Program (CRP) comprises two programs, the Private Residential CRP, and the Government Buildings CRP. Both programs are overseen by Cladding Safety Victoria (CSV) which works with owners, owners corporations and Government Departments to complete the rectification works.

The commencement of the *Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020* (CSV Act) established CSV as a statutory authority to administer the CRPs from late 2020.

Section 45 (1) of the CSV Act requires that *'the Minister for Planning is to ensure that a review is undertaken with a report prepared to determine whether there is ongoing need for Cladding Safety Victoria'* and section 45 (2) requires *'that the review must be completed no later than 1 January 2024'* (Appendix A). The purpose of the CSV Act Review, as stated in section 45 (1) of the CSV Act, is to satisfy this requirement.

Review findings

The CSV Act Review has considered whether there remains an ongoing need for CSV as established under the CSV Act to address the risk associated with combustible external cladding on buildings in Victoria.

The CSV Act Review focused on three evaluation questions:

- Has the CSV Act provided the authority to enable CSV to effectively deliver the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs?
- What is the ongoing need for CSV as established under the CSV Act, taking into consideration government decisions since early 2022 and the shift in approach to addressing cladding risk?
- Does the CSV Act enable CSV to perform its role to administer the Cladding Rectification Programs and the Partnership Program?

The CSV Act Review findings are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Review Findings

Question	Evaluation Question	CSV Act Review Findings
1	Has the CSV Act provided the authority to enable CSV to effectively deliver the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs?	The CSV Act has enabled CSV to effectively deliver the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs. To 31 October 2023, a significant number of buildings had completed cladding rectification work including: • 276 Private Residential CRP buildings. • 118 Government Buildings CRP buildings. 80 additional buildings with unacceptable cladding risk have been added to the Private Residential CRP. These buildings will be funded through revenue from the Cladding Rectification Levy (CRL) and will be completed by 31 December 2025.
2	What is the ongoing need for CSV as established under the CSV Act, taking into consideration government decisions since early 2022 and the shift in approach to addressing cladding risk?	The Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs have not yet been completed. 80 additional buildings with unacceptable cladding risk have been added to the Private Residential CRP and will be funded through revenue from the CRL.



CSV have advised that all private residential buildings within scope, along with the additional 80 buildings identified, will have rectification works completed by 31 December 2025. The Government Buildings CRP will also complete all in-scope rectification works for government and community housing buildings by early 2024.

The Cladding Remediation Partnership Program (Partnership Program) enhances the capacity of councils, owners corporations, and owners to grow their capability to address cladding issues. The Partnership Program would provide a pathway to remediation options for all buildings identified to have some cladding risk.

CSV have advised its involvement in the Partnership Program will be complete in approximately 31 December 2025.

3	Does the CSV Act enable CSV to perform its role to finalise the Cladding Rectification Programs and the Partnership Program?	The CSV Act provides the authority for CSV to deliver the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs along with the Partnership Program. CSV were given the opportunity to request amendments to the CSV Act and <i>Cladding Safety Victoria Regulations 2020</i> (the Regulations). CSV's requested amendments to the Regulations relating to criteria for funding prioritisation have been incorporated into a suite of minor amendments which are currently being progressed. No amendments are required to the CSV Act to enable CSV to finalise the CRPs. The CSV Act is required to remain in place until the conclusion of the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs with the completion of building works expected by approximately 31 December 2025. The CSV Act is also required to ensure CSV are able to support the Partnership Program enabling a remediation pathway for all buildings with cladding risk which is projected to be completed by the end of 2025.
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Recommendations

The CSV Act Review has found that there is a need for CSV to continue to perform its functions under the CSV Act to complete the rectification of unacceptable risk buildings in the Cladding Rectification Programs and supporting councils and building owners through the Cladding Remediation Partnership Program.



Background

Victoria's response to combustible cladding on buildings

In 2017, the Victorian Government established the Victorian Cladding Taskforce (the Taskforce) to identify how many buildings had combustible external cladding and potential solutions to fix them.

The Taskforce released an interim report in December 2017 and a final report in July 2019. One of its key recommendations was for the government to take action to rectify buildings with high-risk cladding and to establish a dedicated cladding agency.

Introduction to the Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020

The CSV Act commenced 1 December 2020 and established CSV as a corporate body for the purposes of delivering a cladding rectification program. The CSV Act has provided the authority for CSV to work directly with local government and building owners on combustible cladding rectification. Prior to the CSV Act, CSV commenced as a business unit within the Victorian Building Authority (VBA).

Along with the commencement of the CSV Act, amendments were made to the *Building Act 1993* (the Building Act) on 1 December 2020 to insert section 205G(2A) enabling CSV to operate as an individual entity in relation to cladding rectification work and collecting monies relating to the building permit levy.

Section 7(1) of the CSV Act sets out the functions of the CSV. These functions include:

- Determining the amount and prioritisation of financial assistance for cladding rectification works.
- Monitoring cladding rectification works.
- Supporting owners corporations with the provision of advice, project management and technical services to facilitate cladding rectification works.
- Facilitating rectification works for government owned buildings.
- Adhering to the *Building Act 1993*, CSV Act and other relevant legislation.

Along with the CSV Act, the *Cladding Safety Victoria Regulations 2020* (the Regulations) were made to prescribe various matters to give effect to the CSV Act. This includes the handling of complaints, prioritisation of buildings and applications for registration, funding agreements, notifications of completion of cladding rectification works and a prescribed form for financial assistance.

The Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) is undertaking a suite of minor amendments to the Regulations and liaised with CSV. CSV have requested additional minor amendments be made to the Regulations, which include changes to the prescribed criteria contained in section 7 of the Regulations that CSV must consider when prioritising a decision under section 28 of the CSV Act to reflect the approach contained in the Cladding Risk Prioritisation Model (CRPM). This includes the means that the cladding has been fixed to an external wall, the fire rating of external walls and the type of installation behind the walls. DTP is currently progressing these amendments.

CSV's role includes providing information, advice and support to owners and owners corporations of buildings and other persons and bodies in relation to cladding rectification work and providing funding to owners and owners corporations that are eligible for financial assistance for cladding rectification works.

In accordance with the CSV Act, the Minister for Planning is to ensure that a review of the ongoing need for CSV is undertaken no later than 1 January 2024. The purpose of the Review, as stated in section 45 of the CSV Act, is to determine whether there is an ongoing need for CSV.

The Cladding Rectification Levy

In 2019, amendments were made to the Building Act to establish an additional building permit levy to raise \$297 million to cover approximately half of the \$600 million initiative. This additional levy, known as the Cladding Rectification Levy (CRL) is collected by the VBA and remitted to CSV to fund the Cladding Rectification Program.

Revenue from the CRL is dependent upon building permit activity and therefore fluctuates according to market conditions. The total revenue from the CRL to June 2023 was \$259.95 million. The CRL revenue has exceeded budget expectations and is forecast to raise \$70 million within the financial year 2024/2025.



Along with the CSV Act Review, DTP is also undertaking a review separately of the CRL, known as the CRL Review. The amendments made to the *Building Act 1993* require the Minister for Planning to ensure that a review of the CRL is undertaken no later than four years after commencement, this being 1 January 2024.

The purpose of the CRL Review is to determine whether there is an ongoing need for additional levy to fund cladding rectification works. The review determined that there is an ongoing need to continue usage of the Cladding Rectification Levy to fund cladding rectification works and associated programs.

In December 2022, a further 80 buildings with unacceptable cladding risk were identified by CSV after referral from the VBA. Revenue from the CRL will be used to fund the cladding rectification works on these 80 additional buildings.

Establishment of Cladding Safety Victoria

CSV was initially established as a business unit within the VBA until the commencement of the CSV Act when CSV became a separate entity. Since 1 December 2020, the CSV Act has provided the authority for CSV to work directly with local government and building owners on combustible cladding rectification. CSV have led the delivery of two programs as part of the government's response to combustible cladding rectification, the Private Residential CRP, and the Government Buildings CRP.

CSV was first established to make buildings safer by funding works to remove and rectify combustible cladding from the highest risk Class 2 Victorian buildings as part of the Private Residential CRP. CSV also worked with government departments to rectify combustible cladding from government owned Class 3 and 9 Victorian buildings under the Government Buildings CRP.

The aim of CSV's Private Residential CRP is to reduce the risks associated with combustible cladding on government and residential properties, protecting the occupants and building assets from the serious impacts of fire that can spread through the external cladding on buildings.

CSV has expanded its original scope to align with the shifting government approaches to cladding rectification established from early 2022. The shifting government approach involves the provision of advice for lower risk buildings providing a pathway for all buildings with some cladding risk and supporting local government under the Cladding Remediation Partnership Program (Partnership Program).

Governance

CSV became statutory authority on 1 December 2020 upon the commencement of the CSV Act. Under the CSV Act, the CSV board was appointed to oversee CSV's operations and performance aligning with section 10 of the CSV Act stating, '*Cladding Safety Victoria has a governing body known as the Cladding Safety Victoria board*' and that the board '*consist of not less than 3 but no more than 7 members appointed by the Minister*'.

CSV's structure of responsibilities consists of the CSV Board, the sub-committees for Finance and Audit and for Risk, the Chief Executive Officer, and the executive functions. The CSV board are subject to the direction of the Minister for Planning.

Section 11 of the CSV Act states that CSV board members have relevant qualifications, skills knowledge or experience and member appointments are not to exceed a three-year term for each statutory instrument for appointment. The CSV Board was initially appointed for three years from 1 December 2020 until 1 December 2023. The CSV Board were re-appointed on 22 November 2023 until 30 June 2026.

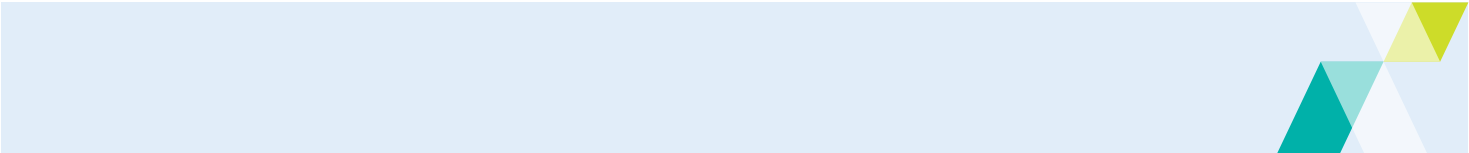
DTP chairs the Project Control Board (PCB) which comprises senior representation from CSV, VBA, DTP, the Department of Treasury and Finance, and the Department of Premier and Cabinet. The PCB is responsible for strategic oversight of the both the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs including funding decisions, auditing and the development and implementation of policy reform.

Review Method

Section 45(1) of the CSV Act requires that '*the Minister for Planning is to ensure that a review is undertaken with a report prepared to determine whether there is ongoing need for Cladding Safety Victoria*' while section 45(2) requires '*that the review must be completed no later than 1 January 2024*'. The relevant section of the CSV Act is provided at Appendix A.

Out of Scope of the Review:

- Approximate date to repeal the CSV Act;

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- Progress and plans to wind down CSV; and
 - The ongoing need for the Cladding Rectification Levy which funds both the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs.

The key questions posed by the CSV Act Review:

- Has the CSV Act provided the authority to enable CSV to effectively deliver the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs?
- What is the ongoing need for CSV as established under the CSV Act, taking into consideration government decisions since early 2022 and the shift in approach to addressing cladding risk?
- Does the CSV Act enable CSV to perform its role to administer the Cladding Rectification Programs and the Partnership Program?

Inputs into the Review included:

- Cladding Rectification Levy Review, Department of Transport and Planning, December 2023
- Cladding Safety Victoria Annual Report 2022-23

Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020 Review

The Private Residential and Government Buildings Cladding Rectification Programs

Evaluation Question 1

Has the CSV Act provided the authority to enable CSV to effectively deliver the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs?

Private Residential Cladding Rectification Program

CSV was first established in July 2019 to make buildings safer under the CRP by funding works to remove and rectify combustible cladding from the highest risk Class 2 Victorian buildings. At the time it was estimated that 500 buildings would be rectified within the funding envelope.

CSV developed the Cladding Risk Prioritisation Model (CRPM) that provides a specific cladding risk assessment for individual buildings. The CRPM enables CSV to prioritise buildings within the CRP elevating the risk posed specifically by cladding on each individual building enabling rectification works based on the cladding fire risk. CSV have directed funding towards the buildings assessed as having an unacceptable risk identified under the CRPM.

The scope of the CRP expanded as buildings continued to be referred to CSV through the Statewide Cladding Audit (SCA) and on 30 June 2023 there were 1588 Class 2 buildings within the scope of CSV's Private Residential CRP that have been referred to CSV by the VBA and councils.

By 31 October 2023, CSV had completed the rectification works for 276 buildings under the Private Residential CRP. The graph below indicates the number of buildings that have had works completed per quarter and also cumulative works completed.

Private Residential Cladding Rectification Program – remaining buildings

In late 2022, CSV undertook a data analysis on buildings recently identified through the SCA as having combustible external cladding. Through this process, approximately 80 additional apartment buildings were identified to have an unacceptable risk rating for in-scope Class 2 private residential buildings.

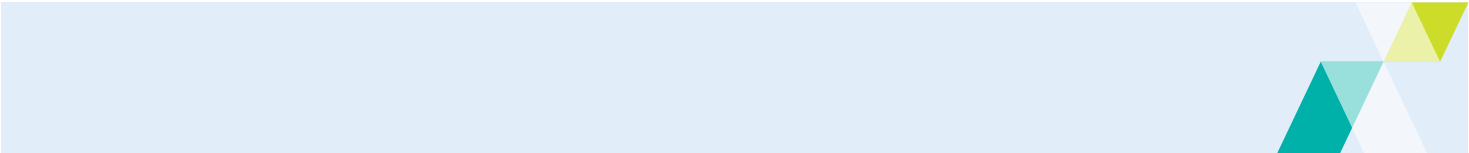
CSV are in a position to deliver the rectification works for all buildings rated to have unacceptable risk by the end of December 2025. CSV will work with councils, Municipal Building Surveyors (MBS) and owners corporations to deliver the rectification works for the remaining CRP buildings.

The CRL Review has determined that there is an ongoing need to continue usage of the Cladding Rectification Levy to fund cladding rectification works. This includes the approximately 80 additional buildings in-scope for the Private Residential CRP that will require funded rectification works.

Government Buildings Cladding Rectification Program

The Government Buildings CRP commenced in July 2019 with the program transferred to CSV in December 2019. The objective of the program was to rectify combustible cladding that presented a high fire risk to buildings with a substantial level of community use. The types of buildings in the program includes schools and TAFE colleges, hospitals, police stations, court houses, sports arenas, cultural buildings, and public and community housing.

In December 2019, 172 government owned buildings were identified and referred to CSV. CSV has worked with government departments to identify combustible cladding risk for the inclusion of buildings in the CRP. The scope of the CRP for government owned buildings was extended in March 2022 to include the Community Housing Sector to support vulnerable people in the community exposed to cladding risk. 16 community housing buildings were then included in the program. The final scope of buildings for the CRP for government owned buildings was 249 buildings, with 130 buildings receiving approval to be included in the government owned CRP. The oversight of rectification works was the responsibility of individual government departments and agencies. Funding for works was held and distributed to



government departments by the then Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (now Department of Transport and Planning).

To 31 October 2023, CSV had delivered rectification works for 118 of the 130 buildings approved for the program. CSV is on track to deliver the rectification works for the remaining buildings by early 2024.

Review finding 1

Although significant progress has been made to complete cladding rectification works for in-scope buildings for the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs, there are remaining buildings along with approximately 80 additional buildings which require rectification works to be undertaken to ensure that unacceptable cladding risk is removed by December 2025.

The ongoing need for Cladding Safety Victoria

Evaluation Question 2

What is the ongoing need for CSV as established under the CSV Act, taking into consideration government decisions since early 2022 and the shift in approach to addressing cladding risk?

The Cladding Remediation Partnership Program

In March 2022, government approved a shift in focus from direct intervention to supporting councils in addressing the remaining cladding risk. In August 2022, \$40m was allocated to the Cladding Remediation Partnership Program (Partnership Program) that will enable CSV to provide technical support to councils and owners corporations by partnering with them to address the safety risk caused by combustible cladding. The Partnership Program supports design solutions for lower risk buildings that will be delivered through a model that will return relevant parties back to their legislative roles within the building system.

The Partnership Program provides design risk-based solutions in consultation with local government and MBSs to reduce cladding risk to an acceptable level for all remaining buildings within scope of the program. Under the program, owners will benefit from the certainty about how to reduce combustible cladding risk to an acceptable level along with other non-financial advice and support to implement the solution. Although significant support and advice will be provided, the remediation works proposals that will be designed under the Partnership Program will be self-funded by owners.

Through the Partnership Program, CSV would continue to work in partnership with actors who hold a legislated role to share knowledge and understanding of combustible cladding risk and risk-based rectification works. To assist councils in this transition, DTP will be providing resourcing to increase the technical and administrative capacity of councils during the transition.

CSV have developed the Cladding Risk Mitigation Framework (CRMF) in conjunction with DTP and in consultation with VBA and MBSs. The CRMF draws on the 3-tier approach to categorise risk as unacceptable risk, elevated risk or low risk. The Minister's Guidelines (MG-15) along with the CRMF will provide building surveyors and owners with clear legislative guidelines and procedures to address cladding risk.

MG-15 and CRMF will enable consideration of cladding remediation solutions that address cladding risk without full removal of combustible cladding. The CRMF is consistent with the Victorian Government's established approach to risk and is based on both an approach and technical tools developed by CSV, which determine risk by fire spread rather than by assessing a comprehensive list of building elements. The development of the risk mitigation proposals for individual buildings is anticipated to result in the substantial reduction of costs that are borne by affected building owners to address risk.

Cladding Safety Victoria's role in the Cladding Remediation Partnership Program

The Partnership Program enables CSV and councils to partner to apply a risk-based approach for determining the level of risk posed by cladding on each building and agreeing on a response tailored to the level of risk. Through delivering the CRP, CSV has gained considerable insight into the current state of the building sector and are well positioned to complete the delivery of the Partnership Program.

CSV will work in partnership with councils to determine a tailored solution to each individual building, including undertaking building assessments and providing support and technical advice to councils and building owners.

CSV will support DTP, VBA, councils and building owners in the delivery of the Partnership Program by working with:

- VBA to support discussions with councils where the VBA's MBS responsibilities will be revoked.
- Councils to determine solutions for individual buildings including undertaking building assessments and providing support and technical advice.
- Building owners by providing assistance and support during the cladding remediation process.

Review Finding 2

There is a need for CSV to continue the Private Residential CRP and the Government Buildings CRP until works are finalised in approximately December 2025.

Additionally, CSV are needed to support the Partnership Program to enhance the capacity of councils, owners corporations, and owners to eventually grow their capability to deal with cladding issues.

Cladding Safety Victoria's functions in the *Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020*

Evaluation Question 3

Does the CSV Act enable CSV to perform its role to administer the Cladding Rectification Programs and the Partnership Program?

The *Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020*

The CSV Act formally established CSV as a corporate body for the purposes of delivering a cladding rectification program. CSV's role established under the CSV Act includes providing funding to owners and owners corporations that are eligible for financial assistance for cladding rectification works to address the cladding risk in their buildings. CSV can also offer non-financial support to people living in buildings impacted by combustible cladding who may not be eligible to receive funding for rectification.

The below table presents the relevant section of the CSV Act and CSV's role under the current CRP and emerging Partnership Program:

Table 2 Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020 Functions

Section 7 (1) Functions of the Cladding Safety Victoria	Theme	Cladding Safety Victoria's role
(1) <i>Cladding Safety Victoria has the following functions –</i>		
(a) To administer a cladding rectification program, including–		
(i) <i>prioritising buildings for potential financial assistance for cladding rectification work and registering owners and owners corporations of those buildings</i>	Prioritisation of funding	CSV developed the CRMF, an approach to prioritise the funding of cladding rectification works. CSV invites eligible building owners to register for potential financial assistance following prioritisation.
(ii) <i>deciding whether to grant or refuse to grant financial assistance to owners and owners corporations of buildings</i>	Funding decisions	CSV determines eligibility for funding in accordance with its Funding Guidelines.
(iii) <i>determining the amounts of financial assistance for cladding rectification work and making payment for those amounts under funding agreements</i>	Amount of funding	CSV determines funding for cladding rectification work following comprehensive due diligence activities to determine the scope of cladding rectification work required. CSV has developed a template Funding Agreement which determines how funding is paid to eligible owners.
(iv) <i>monitoring cladding rectification work where financial assistance has been given</i>	Monitor works	CSV monitor building works and determine buildings as complete when cladding rectification works have been finalised.
(v) <i>supporting owners and owners corporations of buildings by engaging technical design and project management services for cladding rectification work and providing other services directed by the Minister relating to cladding rectification work before and after</i>	Supporting owners	CSV have supported owners and owners corporations through arranging due diligence of buildings to determine the extent of cladding rectification work required, and engaging project management and other technical experts as required.



	<i>funding agreements are entered into</i>		In supporting the Partnership Program, CSV will work with councils to assist their communities with lower risk cladding.
(vi)	<i>supporting owners and owners corporations of buildings by engaging technical design and project management services for cladding rectification work and providing other services directed by the Minister relating to cladding rectification work before and after funding agreements are entered into</i>	Technical services to owners	CSV have direct contact with owners and support owners corporations by providing technical advice for the cladding rectification of buildings that are within the scope of the CRP.
(vii)	<i>facilitating cladding rectification work for government buildings</i>	Government owned buildings	Of the 130 buildings in-scope for Government Buildings CRP 115 have completed cladding rectification works. CSV have advised all rectification works within scope of will be completed by early 2024.
(b)	<i>to provide information, advice and support to owners and owners corporations of buildings and other persons and bodies in relation to cladding rectification work</i>	Advice to owners	CSV have supported owners and owners corporations with advice for buildings registered in the CRP.
(c)	<i>to notify the appropriate regulators, municipal building surveyors, persons and bodies about matters relating to compliance and enforcement under this Act, the Building Act 1993 or any other Act</i>	Notification of compliance matters	CSV provide DTP with monthly and annual reports on the CRP's progress. CSV work with council Municipal Building Surveyors and the VBA to issue building notices.
(d)	<i>to advise the Minister on the performance of its functions under this Act or any other Act, including a right of subrogation conferred on the Crown under section 137F of the Building Act 1993, and on any other matters referred to it by the Minister</i>	Performance	CSV provide DTP with monthly and annual reports on the CRP's progress.
(e)	<i>to perform any other function conferred on Cladding Safety Victoria by or under this or any other Act, including under any agreement to which the State is a party.</i>	Adherence to legislation	CSV is performing its function under the CSV Act.
(2) In performing its functions, Cladding Safety Victoria must –			
(a)	<i>engage with owners and owners' corporations of buildings and other affected persons and bodies</i>	Engagement	CSV have a case management system to support owners of relevant buildings for the CRP, this involves the allocation of a CLO that provides the opportunity for direct and ongoing communication with owners and



			owners corporations through the cladding rectification process. Under the Partnership Program CSV will engage with councils to ensure they have the capability to support owners and owners corporations with advice for lower risk cladding rectification.
(b)	<i>efficiently deal with any complaints relating to the performance of its functions.</i>	Complaint handling	CSV has been able to deal directly with owners and owners corporations and has processes in place to deal with complaints should they arise.
(3)	<i>Cladding Safety Victoria may cease to perform any of its functions with the approval of, or at the direction of, the Minister.</i>	Cease functions	CSV haven't needed to cease any functions of its role.
(4)	<i>Cladding Safety Victoria has all powers necessary to achieve its object and perform its functions.</i>	Powers	CSV have been able to progress the CRP with the powers described in the Act.

Governance

Section 10 of the CSV Act states, '*Cladding Safety Victoria has a governing body known as the Cladding Safety Victoria board*' and that the board '*consist of not less than 3 but no more than 7 members appointed by the Minister*'.

Section 11 of the CSV Act states that CSV board members have relevant qualifications, skills knowledge or experience and member appointments are not to exceed three years for each statutory instrument.

The CSV board perform the following functions in their role:

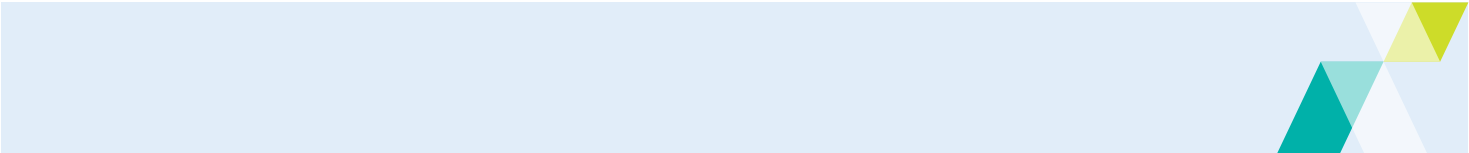
- monitoring performance
- setting the goals and overall strategy
- establishing effective financial governance
- overseeing risk management, auditing and legal compliance
- selecting and appointing the CEO

The current CSV board were re-appointed on 22 November 2023 until 30 June 2026.

Review Finding 3

The CSV Act provides CSV the authority to administer and deliver the CRP. The CSV Act is required to be in place for CSV to deliver the Private Residential and Government Buildings CRPs along with the 80 additional building identified for the Private Residential CRP by December 2025.

The CSV Act will also provide the authority for CSV to administer the Partnership Program to enhance the capacity of councils, owners' corporations and owners to eventually grow their capability to deal with cladding issues until the Partnership Program.



Conclusion

The CRP has brought significant safety and wellbeing outcomes to occupants and the community.

Section 45 (1) of the CSV Act requires that *'the Minister for Planning is to ensure that a review is undertaken with a report prepared to determine whether there is ongoing need for Cladding Safety Victoria'* section 45 (2) requires *'that the review must be completed no later than 1 January 2024'*.

The CSV Act enables CSV to administer the Private Residential CRP and Government Buildings CRP and the Partnership Program including in its functions for the provision and prioritisation of funding, supporting owners corporations with technical advice and the monitoring of works.

The role of CSV involves overseeing the completion of the cladding rectification works of the remaining 80 buildings under the CRP. It also involves supporting the Partnership Program, an approach to ensure a solution pathway is developed for every building in Victoria within scope of the program.

The CSV Act Review has found that there is a need for CSV to continue to perform its functions under the CSV Act by completing the rectification of buildings in the Cladding Rectification Programs and supporting councils and building owners through the Cladding Remediation Partnership Program.

Appendix A – Legislative framework

The following is the relevant section of the *Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020*.

Section	Section detail
45	Review of this Act (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Minister must ensure that a review is undertaken and a report is prepared to determine whether there is an ongoing need for Cladding Safety Victoria as established by this Act. (2) The Minister must ensure that the review is undertaken no later than 1 January 2024. (3) The Minister must ensure that a copy of the report referred to in subsection (1) is laid before each House of Parliament within 7 sitting days of that House after the review is completed.