

25
26

ANNUAL REPORT



Responsible body declaration

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994* (Vic), I am pleased to present the Cladding Safety Victoria (CSV) Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2026.



Dan O'Brien

Chief Executive Officer
Cladding Safety Victoria

(For the year ended 30 June 2026)

21 September 2026

Acknowledgement of country

CSV respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and water upon which we rely. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging. We recognise and value the ongoing contribution of Aboriginal people and communities to Victorian life. We embrace the spirit of reconciliation, working towards equality of outcomes and an equal voice.

ISSN 2653-2808

© State of Victoria

The 2025–26 CSV Annual Report is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. You may share and adapt the work under the terms of the licence on the condition that you attribute the State of Victoria as the creator. The licence does not apply to any images, photographs or branding, including the Victorian Coat of Arms, the Victorian Government logo and the Cladding Safety Victoria logo.

Copyright queries may be directed to

IPpolicy@dtf.vic.gov.au.

Available online at www.vic.gov.au/cladding-safety.

25–26 Year at a glance

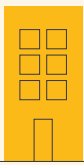
Risk reduction on residential buildings



1,661 Class 2 buildings supported by CSV

with the final 3 buildings with works underway

This means **more than 99%** of the program is now **complete**, benefitting more than **157,000 Victorians** in **83,000 individual homes**



Works are complete on

446 higher-risk residential buildings

resulting in the removal of **310,000m²** of combustible cladding, which equates to 15.2 times the playing surface of the Melbourne Cricket Ground*



97% of buildings

in the program are now **free from cladding-related enforcement notices**

Risk reduction on government-owned and public-use buildings



Combustible cladding has been removed on

131 government-owned buildings

with **an additional building** added late to the program to be completed in 2027



This equates to

more than 50,000 square metres of cladding removed

protecting **tens of thousands of Victorians** in the community who use these facilities



Reports for

99% of the 1,038 Class 9 buildings

in CSV's program have been provided to the appropriate Municipal Building Surveyor for their consideration

* Based on an estimated MCG playing arena surface area of 20,370 square metres.

Table of Contents

25–26 Year at a glance	02
Chief Executive Officer’s statement	05
About Cladding Safety Victoria	07
Manner of establishment	07
Purpose and functions	07
Vision, mission and outcomes	08
Culture and values	09
Nature and range of services provided	10
Financial summary	12
Year in review	14
Residential Cladding Rectification Program	16
Cladding Rectification Program	17
Cladding Remediation Partnership Program	22
Class 3 and 9 Buildings	24
Building a meaningful and enduring legacy	25
Looking ahead	28
2025–26 State Budget and service delivery	29
Organisation and people	30
Organisational structure	30
Minister	31
Department of Transport and Planning	31
Cladding Safety Victoria’s Board	31
CEO and senior executives	32
Our people	32
Public sector values, employment and conduct principles	32
Comparative workforce data	32

Senior employees	34
Workforce inclusion policy	35
Occupational health and safety	36
Financial statements	38
Disclosures	73
Financial Management Compliance Attestation Statement	74
Local jobs first	74
Social procurement framework	75
Emergency procurement	76
Disclosure of procurement complaints	76
Disclosure of major contracts	76
Consultancy expenditure	76
Government advertising expenditure	77
Information and communication technology expenditure	77
Reviews and studies expenditure	77
Freedom of information	79
Compliance with the <i>Building Act 1993</i> (Vic)	80
Compliance with <i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012</i> (Vic)	80
Compliance with <i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i> (Vic)	80
Compliance with <i>Disability Act 2006</i> (Vic)	81
Competitive Neutrality Policy	81
Compliance with DataVic Access Policy	81
Environmental reporting	82
Additional information on request	83
Disclosure index	84
Acronyms and abbreviations	87

Chief Executive Officer's statement



In the coming months, combustible cladding will come off the last 3 Class 2 buildings in the Cladding Rectification Program. As such, it gives me great satisfaction to report that CSV's work has now been wrapped up. After 7 years, thousands of assessments and hundreds of construction projects, Victoria is the first jurisdiction anywhere in the world to comprehensively respond to the threat of combustible cladding.

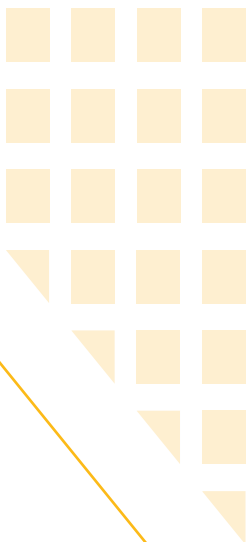
In total, 1,661 Class 2 residential apartment buildings have been supported by CSV. This means that more than 157,000 Victorians in 83,000 individual homes are now safer from combustible cladding and can get on with their lives.

131 public-use buildings, including public educational facilities, health facilities and recreational facilities have also been rectified, safer for the hundreds of thousands of Victorians who use these places annually.

A staggering 360,000 square metres of unsafe cladding has been removed and replaced across privately-owned and public-use buildings, facilitated by CSV's world-leading program.

Whether people have been assisted with public funding to have their building fixed, or whether they have saved a fortune through the prevention of unnecessary works, the most important measure of the program's success is that thousands of Victorians are now safer as a result – a vindication of all the work that CSV has done over the past 7 years.

The program has provided a unique opportunity for government and industry to explore how a genuinely risk proportionate model can guide any intervention involving the development, design, construction, management or maintenance of buildings. By understanding each building's unique risk profile and applying rectification strategies aligned to that risk, it has been demonstrated that remediation can be delivered far more efficiently and cost effectively.



This has been made possible because of the world-leading methodology developed by Cladding Safety Victoria working with RMIT University, the DATA 61 team at CSIRO and a range of other experts. This research culminated in what we called the Protocols of Mitigating Cladding Risk. This methodology has been widely disseminated across the industry and is an important legacy that will last beyond this program, helping both Municipal Building Surveyors (MBSs) and private building surveyors into the future make determinations on cladding risk for individual buildings.

Over the course of the last 7 years, CSV has used both this research, and findings it has made from physical fire testing it has undertaken, to change regulatory views across the industry. These changes demonstrate the importance of having access to reliable data before making judgements on cladding risk, and specifically the risk certain products might or might not pose when used in a building's design. Importantly, this research, including videos and reports has been published on CSV's website for everyone to publicly access.

Through this work, CSV became an authority on cladding risk assessment and mitigation. The Victorian Government recognised this by adopting CSV's processes as official policy and providing Minister's Guideline 15 to support building surveyors to make decisions based on our advice.

Over the course of the program, CSV's work has also attracted considerable interest from other jurisdictions who are grappling with some of the very problems we had here in Victoria. Interest came both nationally and internationally, including from the UK, Scotland, Ireland and New Zealand, and these jurisdictions continue to work through cladding risk solutions for their populations.

Most importantly, CSV has achieved all of this by working with a wide range of stakeholders including building owners, the Building and Plumbing Commission (BPC), Fire Rescue Victoria, the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP), more than 30 Victorian local councils, other government bodies, and a number of important peak bodies and industry groups.

Our people remain the cornerstone of CSV's success. In 2025–26, we continued to foster a high-performance, values-driven culture

that empowers staff with a 97% participation rate in the 2025 People Matter Survey and an employee engagement index of 81. Our workforce has demonstrated a deep alignment with CSV's mission and values, both in the last 12 months and over the course of the program.

CSV once again maintained a strong financial position throughout 2025–26, underpinned by sound governance, robust internal controls and compliance with the Standing Directions under the Act. This year's financial results reflect Cladding Safety Victoria's commitment to delivering public value through prudent financial management, while fulfilling our mandate to make Victorians safer – which has been a cornerstone of our program from the start.

As usual, I want to thank the Victorian Government and our Ministers during 2025–26, the Hon. Nick Staikos MP and the Hon. Harriet Shing MP, for their support of this important program to keep Victorians safe.

I also thank our Board Chair, Rod Fehring, and all our Board Members for their guidance and support over the course of the program. I'd also like to thank and acknowledge my executive colleagues and every member of the CSV team for their professionalism, determination and dedication to making this program a success.

Now that the job is done, CSV will close as a standalone agency and transfer remaining responsibilities to the state's building regulator – the Building and Plumbing Commission – from 1 July 2026. I'm excited about our future work as we now focus on this transition.

Finally, I am very proud to say that Victorians are now safer in their own homes as a direct result of the work done at CSV and I trust that the lessons learned will be heeded by those who follow us.



Dan O'Brien

Chief Executive Officer
Cladding Safety Victoria

(For the year ended 30 June 2026)

About Cladding Safety Victoria

Manner of establishment

On 16 July 2019, the then Premier of Victoria and Minister for Planning announced the establishment of CSV within the Victorian Building Authority (now the BPC). The *Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020* (Vic) (CSV Act) commenced on 1 December 2020 and established CSV as the world's first stand-alone cladding rectification agency, formally separating CSV from the Victorian Building Authority (now the BPC). In March 2024, a legislated review concluded that CSV should continue to operate under the CSV Act to complete its existing cladding programs.

The *Cladding Safety Victoria Repeal Act 2026* (Vic) (CSV Repeal Act) came into effect on 1 July 2026. Under this Act, the CSV Act and CSV Board were abolished, with CSV's remaining staff, functions, assets and liabilities transferred to the BPC.

Purpose and functions

Prior to repeal, Section 6 of the CSV Act provided that the object of CSV was to support Victorians to rectify non-compliant or non-conforming external wall cladding products on buildings to improve the safety of those buildings.

CSV did this through administering the Cladding Rectification and Cladding Remediation Partnership Programs.

To achieve this purpose, CSV had the following functions under the CSV Act:

- prioritising buildings for potential financial assistance for cladding rectification work
- deciding whether to grant or refuse to grant financial assistance to owners and owners corporations of buildings
- determining the amounts of financial assistance to owners and owners corporations of buildings for cladding rectification work
- monitoring cladding rectification work where financial assistance has been given
- supporting owners and owners corporations of buildings by procuring building practitioners and engaging technical design and project management services to undertake cladding rectification work
- facilitating cladding rectification work for government-owned buildings
- providing information, advice and support to owners and owners corporations of buildings and other persons and bodies in relation to cladding rectification work
- notifying the appropriate regulators, MBSs, persons and bodies about matters relating to compliance and enforcement under the CSV Act, the *Building Act 1993* (Vic) or any other Act
- advising the Minister on the performance of its functions
- performing any other function conferred on CSV, including under any agreement to which the state is a party.

Vision, mission and outcomes

CSV's Strategic Plan 2021–26 outlined 2 core outcomes that provide the focus for performance monitoring and reporting. These were delivered within the context of CSV's vision and mission.

Vision: Making the community safer by reducing combustible cladding risk.

Mission: We will improve the safety of buildings impacted by cladding issues by working in partnership with industry, government partners and the community.

Outcomes:

- 1. Owners corporations and government bodies are supported by CSV to mitigate combustible cladding risk
- 2. Program delivery and CSV close-out implementation are facilitated by robust resource management and planning

Each of these outcomes had outputs and measures attached to it that allowed CSV to track progress against key activities during the year.



Culture and values

A positive workplace experience that attracted talent, drove engagement, enhanced staff satisfaction and improved performance was critical to the successful delivery of CSV's strategic objectives. To achieve CSV's organisational outcomes, CSV's values were brought to life in a way that was meaningful to all staff. CSV's strong workplace culture was evidenced by the overwhelmingly positive responses from staff to the 2025 People Matter Survey, about which further information is provided on pages 32 and 35.

Developing and growing a values-based culture began with understanding that all staff take responsibility for how they interact and work together. CSV was guided by the Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees and in particular the values of leadership, respect, accountability and integrity. These values speak to the way staff worked as individuals and team members. In addition, CSV held safety, health and wellbeing at the forefront of all its activities and processes.

We are all leaders

This means:

- We set the tone for workplace culture and have a huge influence over how our workplace is shaped.
- We are committed to building a positive and constructive workplace culture.
- We empower staff to show leadership at every level of the organisation.
- We promote and role model physically and psychologically safe work practices.

We are respectful

This means:

- We treat each other fairly, objectively and with civility.
- We recognise and value diversity, equality and human rights.
- We value each other's contribution and are committed to listen and communicate honestly and clearly.
- We give and seek feedback and encourage reporting of behaviour outside of these values.

We are accountable

This means:

- We are comfortable with being held accountable and working to clear objectives in a transparent manner.
- We accept responsibility for our decisions and we take this seriously.
- We take ownership of the quality and demonstratable impact of our work.
- We are accountable for the responsible spending of public money.
- We ensure that our decisions and actions are evidence based and outcomes focused.

We have integrity

This means:

- We are honest, open and transparent with each other and in all of our dealings.
- We show a consistent and uncompromising adherence to compliance, decisions and our values.
- We strive to build and sustain community trust.
- Our interactions with people always demonstrate that we are concerned about how they experience the service we deliver.



Nature and range of services provided

CSV was established to reduce the risk posed by combustible cladding in Victoria's built environment. Cladding is the outside skin of a building. It is used to provide thermal insulation, weather resistance, noise reduction, and to improve the appearance of buildings.

While there are numerous types and brands of cladding available, there are 2 types of combustible cladding that pose a particular risk to building occupants, as well as the community more broadly. This is because in the event of a fire, these materials may increase the rate at which a fire spreads. These cladding types are aluminium composite panels with a polyethylene core (ACP) and expanded polystyrene (EPS).

CSV's program aimed to reduce cladding risk across Victoria by targeting combustible ACP and EPS cladding. This included:

- addressing combustible cladding risk on government-owned buildings and facilities, which was completed in 2023–24 (with 2 additional buildings referred to CSV in 2024–25)
- funding rectification works for higher-risk privately-owned residential apartment buildings with combustible cladding and developing guidance for owners of lower-risk residential buildings
- providing advice on the cladding risk status and any relevant risk mitigation recommendations for Class 3 and Class 9 buildings referred to CSV.

Through these programs, CSV delivered community services where the primary customers are the owners, residents and users of buildings with combustible cladding.

Cladding risk assessment and rectification funding services	The risk assessments performed by CSV help owners and MBSs examine the level of fire spread risk that cladding adds to a building and what risk mitigation actions, if any, may need to be taken. Class 2 buildings assessed at the highest risk rating ('unacceptable') are eligible to be considered for funding of cladding rectification works.
Case management services	Senior Customer Liaison Officers provide a dedicated one-to-one case management service for owners of funded buildings, to support them in navigating a complex range of issues they need to contend with to make their buildings safer.
Due diligence inspection services	A multi-disciplinary expert team of building and fire safety practitioners is provided by CSV to inspect buildings, guide the development of Remediation Work Proposals and provide an initial appraisal of rectification costs.
Technical review and solutions services	Technical experts review building information – including the outcomes of any testing – to develop Remediation Work Proposals that outline the interventions to be implemented that will reduce cladding risk to an acceptable level, or to provide detailed advice about why no actions are required to mitigate cladding risk.
Project management services	CSV-appointed Independent Project Managers represent the mutual interests of building owners and CSV in cladding rectification work for funded buildings, overseeing all aspects of contract management and delivery progress for buildings in the funded program.
Quality control and safety assurance services	Clerks of Works and CSV staff undertake on-site inspections during the construction period for funded rectification works, to ensure work practices comply with quality standards and that building residents, visitors and workers are safe on-site.

Financial summary

Overview

CSV considers the net result from transactions to be the appropriate measure of financial management that can be directly attributed to the Cladding Rectification Program.

In 2025–26, CSV achieved a net deficit result from transactions of \$66.87 million, \$49.67 million higher than in 2024–25. The increase in deficit is primarily due to the cessation of the Cladding Rectification Levy

in 2024–25, consistent with the planned strategy to utilise accumulated funds. This was partially offset by a \$23.82 million decrease in grants paid to owners corporations.

Total net assets decreased from \$95.82 million in 2024–25 to \$28.95 million in 2025–26, primarily due to a decrease in the cash balance partially offset by a \$7.32 million increase in payables. CSV has a cash balance of \$47.03 million at 30 June 2026, reflecting a decrease of \$59.52 million from 2024–25 to 2025–26.

Five-year performance summary

(\$ thousand)

	2025–26	2024–25	2023–24	2022–23	2021–22
Total income from transactions	2,909	67,697	108,557	156,311	145,312
Total expenses from transactions	(69,776)	(84,896)	(114,682)	(133,797)	(168,973)
Net result from transactions	(66,867)	(17,199)	(6,125)	22,514	(23,661)
Net result for the period	(66,867)	(17,199)	(6,125)	22,514	(23,661)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(59,180)	(8,227)	(2,251)	17,895	(21,138)
Total assets	47,644	107,997	127,003	132,494	111,429
Total liabilities	18,695	12,181	13,988	13,354	14,803
Net assets	28,949	95,816	113,015	119,140	96,626

Financial performance and business review

The main budgetary objectives of the organisation in 2025–26 were to oversee and coordinate the rectification of buildings while managing the financial resources efficiently, which included:

- reducing cladding risk for referred buildings in a timely manner, prioritised on a risk basis
- enhancing awareness among the Victorian community and participating owners corporations of cladding fire safety risk by providing information and guidance
- preparing for the close-out of CSV operations
- maintaining the effectiveness of CSV's financial, risk and resource planning and systems.

CSV's funding was applied to achieve the main strategic outcomes as outlined in the 2025–26 Annual Work Program.

CSV achieved a net deficit result from transactions of \$66.87 million in 2025–26. Income decreased compared with 2024–25 due to the cessation of the Cladding Rectification Levy, as outlined above.

Expenses from transactions decreased by \$15.12 million from the prior year. Grant payments to owners corporations for cladding rectification totalled \$35.37 million, a decrease of \$23.82 million. Payments to employees, consultants and professional services of \$16.87 million represented a decrease of \$6.15 million. In 2024–25, CSV collected \$15.47 million from the Cladding Rectification Levy that was surplus to requirements. This unused levy revenue will be transferred to the Consolidated Fund via DTP and recognised as an expense in 2025–26.

In 2025–26, payments were made for 116 active grants, a decrease from 140 in the previous year. The reduction in expenses from transactions and grant payments reflects the continued progression of projects towards completion and the corresponding decrease in active projects. As at 30 June 2026, works were complete on 446 buildings funded through the Cladding Rectification Program, with only 3 buildings yet to complete construction. CSV has been able to maintain fiscal responsibility in managing project budgets and commitments despite the challenges faced by the construction industry. The industry has experienced increased volatility in recent years, which can be attributed to factors such as economic fluctuations including the rising costs of building materials.

Financial position – balance sheet

Net assets decreased by \$66.87 million over the year to \$28.95 million, mainly due to a \$60.35 million decrease in total assets, comprising a \$59.85 million reduction in financial assets and a reduction of \$0.50 million in non-financial assets. The decrease in financial assets was primarily due to decreases in cash and deposits of \$59.52 million

Total liabilities increased by \$6.51 million from the previous period to \$18.70 million in 2025–26. The increase in liabilities was mainly driven by \$15.47 million payable to DTP, partially offset by an \$8.16 million decrease in grant payables to owners corporations and payables to suppliers.

Cash flows

The overall cash balance of \$47.03 million for 2025–26 is a decrease of \$59.52 million compared with the previous year. Net cash outflows from operating activities was \$59.18 million, an increase of \$50.95 million from 2024–25. This movement was primarily driven by the cessation of Cladding Rectification Levy receipts, partially offset by lower payments of grants to owners corporations and reduced payments to suppliers and employees.

Disclosure of grants and transfer payments

CSV provided assistance to owners corporations to rectify the highest-risk privately owned multi-storey residential buildings with combustible cladding. Financial assistance provided in 2025–26 is summarised below.

Building	
Cladding Rectification Program	(\$ million)
Grant recipients	Payment
116 owners corporations	35.37

CSV entered into funding agreements with 450 owners corporations up to 30 June 2026, with one final agreement to be executed in 2026–27.

Subsequent events

The *Cladding Safety Victoria Repeal Act 2026* (Vic) came into effect on 1 July 2026 – subsequent to the reporting date, resulting in the abolition of CSV as a legal reporting entity. All assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of CSV transferred to the Victorian Building Authority, trading as the BPC. Accordingly, the 2025–26 financial year represents CSV’s final period of operations as a standalone entity. The delivery of the Cladding Rectification Program, together with any residual activities and outstanding obligations associated with CSV, will be administered and finalised by the BPC.

See **Note 8.6** in the financial statements for further details.



Year in review



CSV moved into the closing stage of its program in 2025–26, with heavy focus on completion of the Cladding Rectification Program (CRP) and Cladding Remediation Partnership Program (CRPP), and on the consolidation and dissemination of CSV's knowledge and research findings about the effective management of combustible cladding risk.

Since establishment in mid-2019, CSV has worked with councils, apartment owners and government bodies to remediate cladding risk on buildings across Victoria, as well as partnering with research institutes and industry to highlight issues in the construction sector and to create world-leading evidence-based approaches to address combustible cladding risk.

Some of the key milestones of CSV's program are outlined in the timeline below.



Residential Cladding Rectification Program

As at 30 June 2026, there were 1,661 Class 2 buildings in Victoria in CSV’s residential buildings program. This is an increase of 8 from 2024–25, which is a result of referrals of buildings from councils under Section 27 of the CSV Act and the assessment of some buildings from CSV’s database of referred buildings as being in-scope for the program.

More than 99% of buildings in CSV’s program have now been resolved.

Pathways for risk mitigation

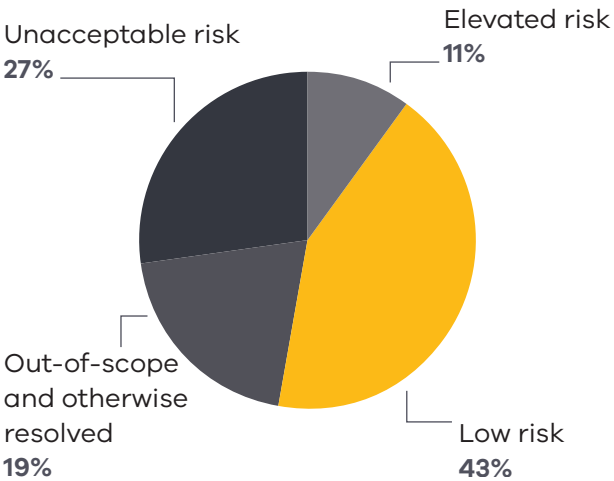
Under the CSV’s Protocols for Mitigating Cladding Risk (PMCR) methodology, residential buildings in CSV’s program are categorised as either ‘unacceptable risk’, ‘elevated risk’ or ‘low risk’. These categories reflect the extent to which cladding would be expected to contribute to fire spread across a building facade.

Unacceptable risk 	This means the amount, type and configuration of cladding on a building could lead to rapid acceleration of a fire. Most unacceptable-risk buildings require substantial cladding removal and replacement works to adequately mitigate combustible cladding risk.
Elevated risk 	This means the extent of fire spread attributable to the presence of combustible cladding is limited. Minimal or no cladding removal is usually required for these buildings, as a range of other interventions are available to address the cladding risk.
Low risk 	This means well-maintained essential safety measures are sufficient to address any combustible cladding risk on a building and in most cases, no further intervention is required.

Buildings in the program may fall outside these risk categories if:

- they are subsequently deemed to be out-of-scope for a range of possible reasons, such as an ineligible ownership structure or the building being less than 3 storeys high
- the combustible cladding risk has already been resolved in another manner, for example by the owners corporation or by the MBS directly.

This chart illustrates the categorisation of buildings in CSV’s residential buildings program.



CSV’s residential buildings program comprises 2 main streams:

- the Cladding Rectification Program, which addresses unacceptable-risk buildings
- the Cladding Remediation Partnership Program, which provides resolution pathways for lower-risk buildings.

The following sections outline progress made during 2025–26.

Cladding Rectification Program

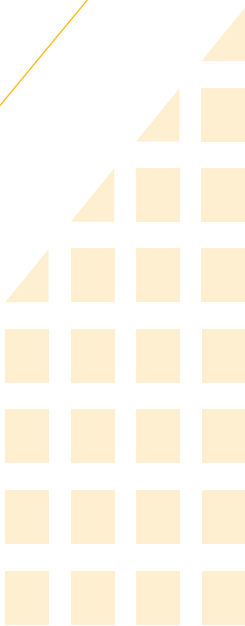
As at 30 June 2026, works have been completed on 446 unacceptable-risk buildings and 99% of the cladding risk for this category of buildings has now been mitigated. With 2 buildings in the final stages of completion and one additional building referred to CSV in June 2026, works under this program are expected to conclude in 2027. All buildings are scheduled to be fully acquitted by the end of 2027 following the close-out of the defects liability period for the remaining buildings still under contract.

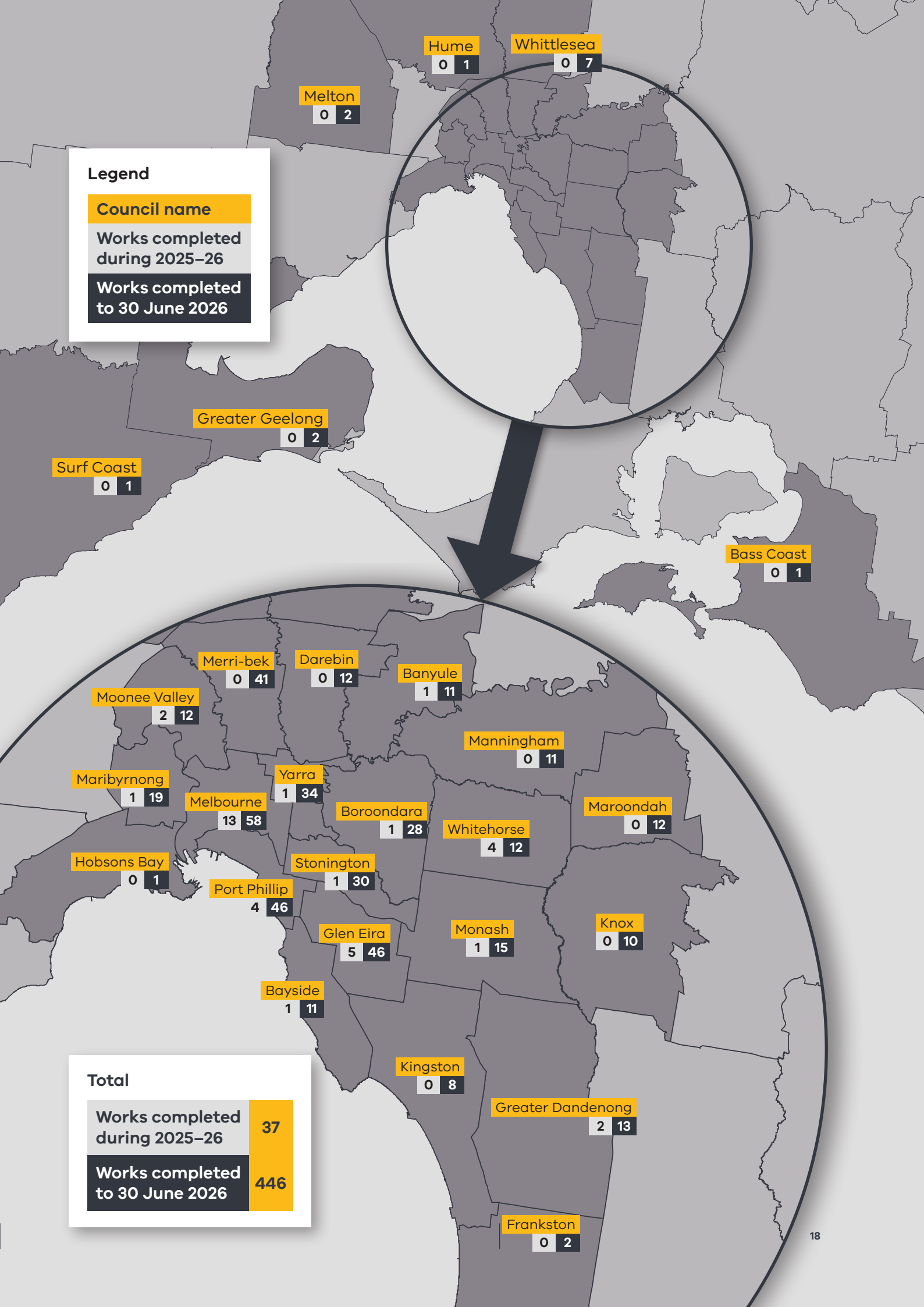
Delivery achievements

The CRP funds rectification works to remediate unacceptable cladding fire risk on Class 2 residential buildings with 3 or more storeys. In 2025–26, 2 funding agreements with owners corporations were signed and works commenced on 15 buildings.

The completion of rectification works on 37 residential buildings during the year brings the total number of buildings rectified under the funded rectification program to 446, equating to approximately 310,000 square metres of cladding removed.

The map on the following page details the number of buildings rectified during 2025–26 by local government area.





Support for building owners

Cladding rectification projects can be challenging for owners corporations to manage and steer through to successful completion. To address this risk, CSV established project support mechanisms and program safeguards that facilitated the achievement of optimal outcomes for owners.

Engagement with owners corporations

A dedicated CSV staff member is assigned to every building that receives funding through the program. This person works with the owners corporation for that building from the beginning of the project through to the completion of works and acquittal of the building from the program. In 2025–26, CSV had a total of 3,707 engagements with owners corporations.

Type of engagement	Number
Meetings	81
Phone calls	307
Emails	2,934
Enquiries via Cladding Support Line	385
Total	3,707

Each year, CSV surveys owners corporations to seek feedback about the level of support they are receiving for their rectification project. A consistently high level of satisfaction has been achieved year-on-year, with a record high satisfaction rating of 91% recorded in 2025. CSV's strong focus on providing individualised support for owners corporations during what is often a very challenging time is reflected in the responses to these satisfaction surveys, averaging a result of 87% across the 5 years for which the survey has been run.

Project management and assurance

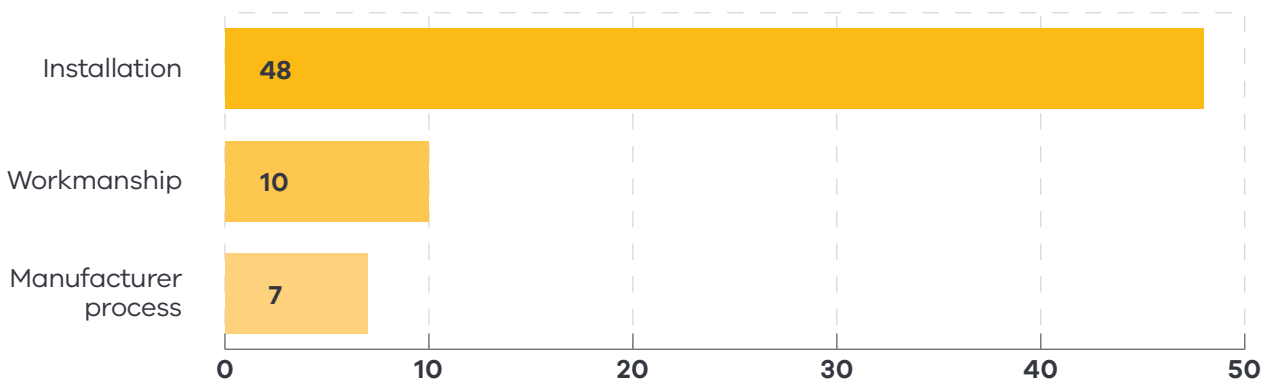
CSV has taken seriously its obligation to oversee successful delivery of the program through ensuring high quality on-site work and the embedding of safety standards, which results in value-for-money outcomes that maximise the impact of the state's investment. Two mechanisms have proven to be effective throughout the program to support owners corporations manage complex rectification projects: the engagement of Independent Project Managers and regular quality and safety site inspections by Clerks of Works.

The allocation of Independent Project Managers to rectification projects is a process that was established by CSV in 2020 to oversee the management of building contracts to ensure timely progress of works in line with contractual obligations and to act as a point of contact for the effective resolution of on-site matters. These project managers act as a liaison between building contractors, owners corporations, residents and CSV, providing issue management expertise and escalating matters to CSV when required.

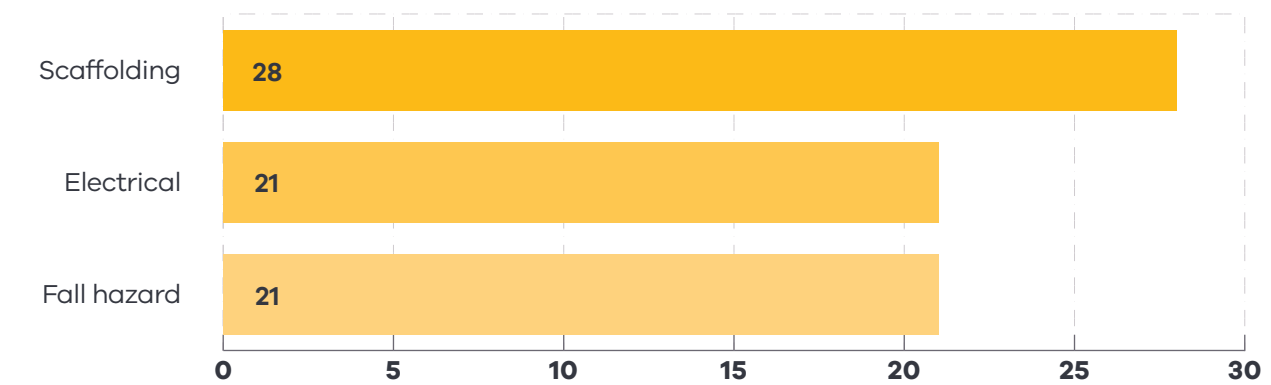
Under the Clerk of Works program, contracted clerks visit building sites regularly to undertake inspections, providing independent oversight to ensure adherence to quality and safety standards on CSV construction sites. During 2025–26, Clerks of Works carried out 1,213 inspections and submitted 201 quality and safety observations to CSV for monitoring and resolution. CSV staff also undertook regular site inspections, covering an average of 23 sites visits per week. In addition, CSV staff are involved in liaising with WorkSafe Victoria and ensuring the timely close-out of corrective actions, based on reported observations and incidents.

The following graphs outline the 3 most frequently reported categories of observations for quality and safety in 2025–26 across the buildings that were under construction during the year. In addition to these, Clerks of Works made 4 environmental observations.

Quality observations



Safety observations



In 2025, CSV published a research report examining Clerks of Works quality and safety observations for the 3-year period from 2021 to 2024. The report found that estimated cost savings from prevented future rectification costs and potential safety incident compensation was approximately \$96 million. In addition, the Clerk of Works program drove improvements across CSV work sites over time by contributing to more robust processes implemented by builders.

From the start of CSV’s program to 30 June 2026, Clerks of Works made 22,033 inspections, resulting in the following observations.

Observation type	Number of observations
Safety	3,865
Quality	3,931
Environmental	285
Total	8,081

CSV was nominated for a 2025 WorkSafe Award in the category of ‘OHS Leadership and Achievement’, recognising the Clerk of Works program. The nomination was a significant acknowledgement of the impact the program had on live construction sites and is a testament to the importance CSV placed on quality and safety over the course of its 7-year program.

Challenges to delivery

CSV has faced a number of significant challenges during the course of its program. Delivery of rectification projects had only just commenced when disruptions associated with the coronavirus began. Although these projects were classified as state significant works by the Victorian Government, which allowed operations to continue, the implementation of management plans and the coordination of sometimes noisy works during a period when many people were working from home presented some difficulties.

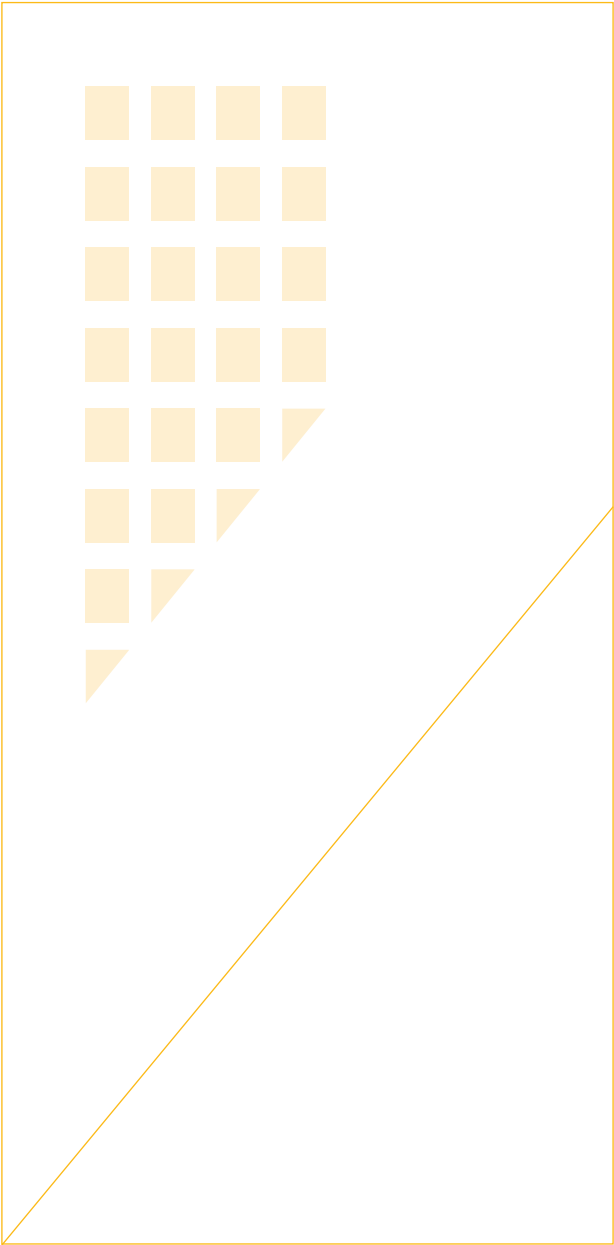
In line with the rest of the construction sector, CSV projects during this time and in the following years experienced pressures associated with labour shortages, price escalations arising from external factors and local demand pressures within the building industry. CSV actively managed these risks by undertaking detailed commercial analysis of proposals to ensure competitive pricing and strong value-for-money outcomes for the community.

The most pervasive challenge for the CSV program has always been the presence of non-cladding defects in many buildings, contributing to both project delays and substantial issues for owners, building residents and owners corporations. CSV has prioritised the early identification of these defects where possible and provided contract and project management support for owners corporations that have no option but to undertake defect remediation works in parallel with CSV’s cladding rectification.

In 2022–23, CSV reported that 49% of the buildings in its funded program had been identified with defects unrelated to cladding. This rate was relatively consistent throughout the program, with non-cladding defects found on approximately half of the buildings subject to rectification projects. In 2024–25, CSV published a research report that examined the performance of external wall systems of 359 buildings in the program and highlighted a range of issues resulting in moisture ingress and problems with structural integrity.

In 2025–26, CSV developed a defects management handbook to provide legacy continuity for the close-out of the buildings remaining in the program and to act as a long-term reference resource. This handbook consolidates key learnings from CSV’s program delivery, capturing operational processes, stakeholder roles, legal frameworks, insurance arrangements and detailed defect management procedures.

CSV has also reviewed data from across its program, extracted insights from guidance produced by the Victorian and New South Wales regulators, and undertaken analysis of known defective buildings to identify confirmed problem components and areas of recurring failure. This intel has resulted in the development of a defects typology rating system, which identified 9 themes across critical building elements that provide strong indicators of the probability of future defects based on building types. This typology will form the basis of future work to be undertaken within the BPC that aims to improve the performance of Class 2 and other complex buildings and provide better building outcomes for all Victorians.



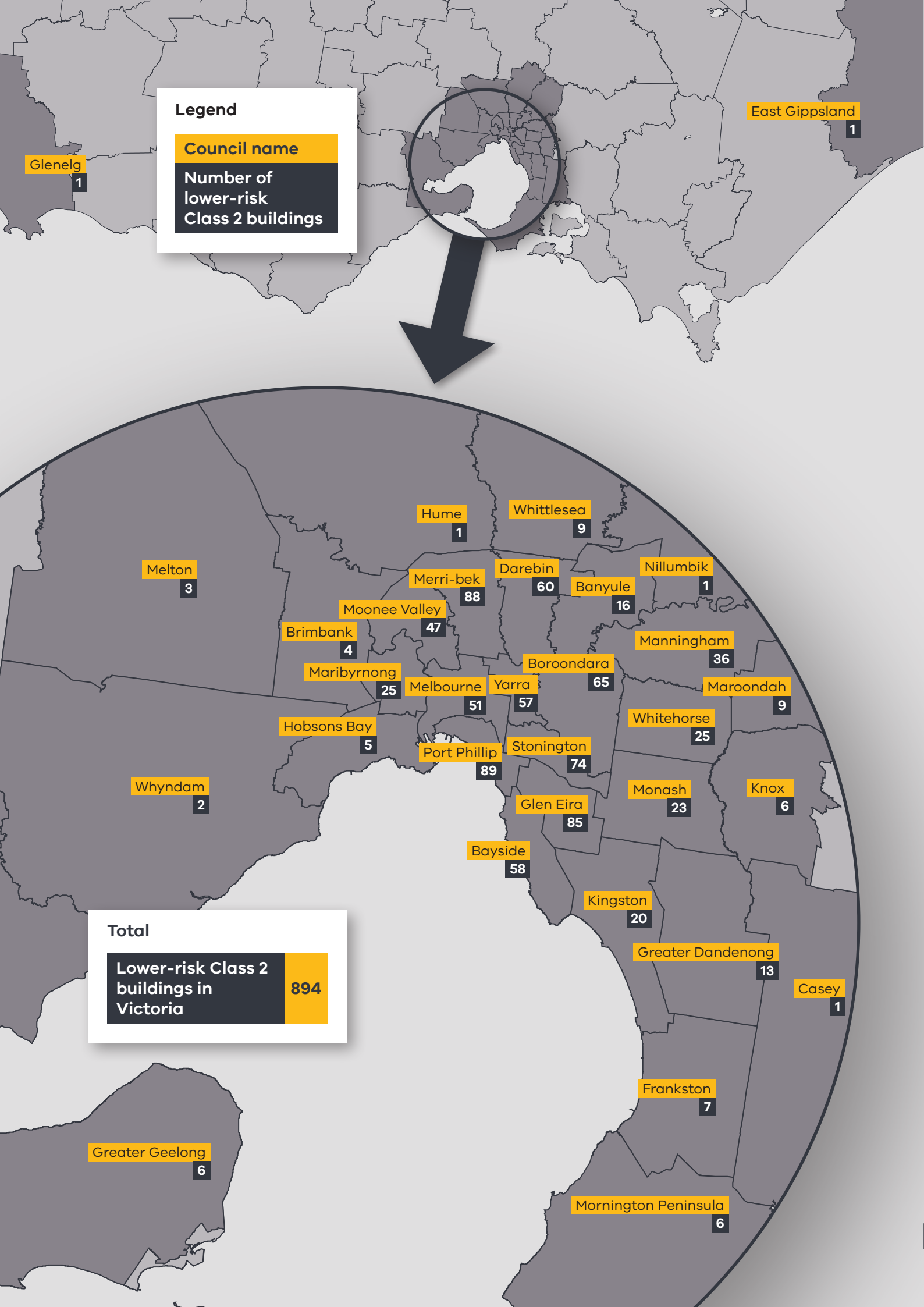
Cladding Remediation Partnership Program

Under the Cladding Remediation Partnership Program (CRPP), CSV worked with councils and building owners to mitigate cladding risk on lower-risk Class 2 buildings through the interventions outlined in the PMCR. Lower-risk buildings are those classified by CSV as being elevated-risk or low-risk, based on an assessment of the building.

Buildings with an elevated risk rating were provided with a Remediation Work Proposal identifying interventions to be undertaken by owners to reduce cladding risk on their building to an acceptable level – that is – the level of risk for the building had the cladding not been installed in the first place. Low-risk buildings typically do not require any action by owners and reports are produced for these buildings to record the risk assessment process and outcome, provide data and images to illustrate the presence and type/s of cladding and incorporate any other relevant building information.

In early 2026, Remediation Work Proposals and reports for the final set of lower-risk buildings were completed, bringing an end to the CRPP, ensuring all lower-risk Class 2 buildings in CSV’s program have been provided with a confirmed pathway for resolution.

The map on the following page details where these buildings are located across Victoria, by municipality.



For elevated-risk buildings, CSV reached out to owners corporations 8 weeks after a Remediation Work Proposal has been provided to check on progress and to provide any further information as required. Of the 183 elevated-risk buildings in the program, 89% of owners corporations have either completed the recommended works to mitigate cladding risk on their building or have works in progress. Those buildings where little or no progress has been made is typically reflective of challenges such as low owner engagement, dysfunctional committees, sole ownership structures or funding constraints.

Resolving enforcement notices

CSV monitors the removal of cladding-related enforcement notices on buildings in the program. CSV's close collaboration with MBSs for the resolution of elevated-risk and low-risk buildings is heavily focused on achieving the removal of these notices once any specified works have been completed. A significant number of owners corporations have expressed appreciation for CSV's process and the outcomes achieved, especially where enforcement notices had been lifted or cancelled, enabling owners to regain certainty, restore normal use of their properties and ultimately allowing them to get on with their lives.

As at 30 June 2026, 52 elevated-risk buildings have active cladding-related enforcement notices. Approximately half of these buildings have commenced a show-cause process with their local council to initiate removal of the notice. The Residential Apartments and Complex Buildings team within the BPC will continue to follow-up with owners corporations and MBSs to support the process of having notices cancelled where appropriate as it relates to cladding.

Class 3 and 9 Buildings

In late 2023, the Minister for Planning requested CSV's services be extended to Class 3 and 9 buildings identified through the Statewide Cladding Audit. This cohort of buildings has now predominately been provided with a pathway for cladding risk resolution, with a small number of buildings to be finalised in early 2026–27.

A group of Class 3 buildings potentially affected by combustible cladding was referred by the Victorian Building Authority (now the BPC) and MBSs for assessment by CSV for eligibility under the Residential Cladding Rectification Program. Class 3 buildings include facilities that house multiple unrelated individuals – either long-term or temporarily – such as boarding houses, hostels, backpacker accommodation and the residential portions of hotels, motels, schools, and detention centres.

All 50 Class 3 buildings have been assessed and resolved either through the provision of a report using the PMCR methodology or via discharge from CSV's program due to other risk-mitigation activities that have been completed or are currently underway.

Initial review of the 1,038 Class 9 buildings referred to CSV was undertaken in 2024–25. These include hospitals, aged-care facilities, childcare facilities, schools, universities, places of worship, gymnasiums, museums, cinemas, community clubs and sporting clubs.

Class 9 buildings have very different user groups, and specifically with respect to fire safety, different degrees of vulnerability in relation to the ability of users to evacuate in the event of a cladding-fuelled fire. Tailored approaches have therefore been applied to the assessment of these buildings, with the most detailed consideration and recommendations provided for those buildings where everyday users are expected to require assistance to evacuate in an emergency situation due to age, infirmity, incapacity or immaturity (such as hospitals, aged care centres, childcare facilities, schools, and bars/nightclubs).

The key outcome for Class 9 buildings is the provision of a report to the relevant Municipal Building Surveyor that supports them in finalising any outstanding matters or risk mitigation related to combustible cladding. As at 30 June 2026, reports for 99% of Class 9 buildings in CSV's program had been provided to the appropriate Municipal Building Surveyor. The remaining Class 9 buildings were resolved in July 2026.

Building a meaningful and enduring legacy

The extensive data and knowledge generated over the course of CSV's 7-year program has been steadily built upon by technical and subject-matter experts to deliver future value, thereby extending the positive impact of the state's significant cladding program investment well beyond the rectification of individual buildings.

Materials testing

A material fire testing program was initiated in 2022–23 to strengthen CSV's understanding of the fire performance characteristics of different cladding types across its building portfolio. The program was designed to reflect realistic fire scenarios, specific building configurations and as-built conditions.

Testing was data-driven and, where required, iterative, enabling the assessment of not only cladding materials and products, but also the contribution of other components of the overall facade and wall system. The insights generated are a powerful tool that has the potential to inform future policy development and to provide evidence to industry and program partners about the efficacy and risks associated with different building facades.

The program has now been completed, comprising 77 individual fire tests. All information from CSV's materials testing program has been published on CSV's website, including testing reports and more than 50 videos that show the testing process and outcomes across a range of different cladding materials and scenarios.

In 2025–26, CSV's materials testing program went global. CSV's testing program produced results that indicated the Insurance Council of Australia's (ICA) category thresholds for ACP-FR 1:1 cladding risk may be too restrictive (ACP panelling for which the core ratio of FR or non-combustible filler to polymer is approximately 1:1). These thresholds inform the premium levels, deductible options and policy coverage conditions faced by owners corporations with these materials on their buildings.

CSV liaised with the ICA and FM Group in the United States of America, which conducted the original testing underpinning the ICA's threshold levels. Through CSV's engagement with ICA and FM Group on CSV's published testing results, FM Group agreed to partner with CSV on further research and to fund and perform large-scale testing to provide an independent validation of CSV's results.

Testing was undertaken in FM Group's purpose-built laboratory in Rhode Island in February 2026. There is no facility in the Oceania region with the current capability or scientific instrumentation to conduct this 7-metre-high parallel test. The test results supported CSV's position on ACP-FR 1:1 in the PMCR and the treatment of these materials as being lower-risk. Further discussions are taking place between FM Group and the ICA, which are expected to take place in the second half of 2026.



Image: ACP-FR 1:1 fire spread testing at FM Group's laboratory in Rhode Island, USA

Research program

A key focus for CSV in its final year of operation was ensuring the information collected, research undertaken and analysis performed throughout the program was made available to the public where possible, and to relevant government agencies and other stakeholders for future policy development and long-term strategies for sector reform.

During 2025–26, 3 research projects were finalised, with reports published on CSV's website. An additional report was provided to relevant government stakeholders for consideration.



Victoria's cladding program: The role of owners corporations

Through its extensive engagement activities, CSV has gained a wealth of insights into the experiences of building owners and owners corporation managers involved in the program. This research project examined existing data and responses from a customised survey to better understand the ability of owners corporations to discharge their duties to effectively manage and maintain a building. Several themes emerged in the final report relating to the challenges experienced by owners in addressing buildings issues and dealing with the dynamics of owners corporations, and the pivotal role played by owners corporation managers. The report is available on CSV's website: www.vic.gov.au/engagement-with-owners. Following publication of the report, a video about CSV's engagement with owners was also published on CSV's YouTube channel: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hg7PIVmU_hg.



Cost controls and program delivery framework

This project considered data that demonstrated the evolution of CSV's approach – from initial establishment through to the implementation of risk-informed methodologies and internal solutions – assessing the cost controls and efficiencies achieved as the program matured. The research concluded that significant cost and time savings were delivered following the application of CSV's risk-reduction approach and the shift from full cladding rectification to partial rectification solutions where these partial solutions are able to mitigate cladding risk to an acceptable level. The report is available on CSV's website: www.vic.gov.au/cost-controls-and-program-delivery-framework.



Essential safety measures survey

In conjunction with Fire Rescue Victoria, CSV undertook a review of buildings in its program to ascertain the overall readiness of ESM systems by identifying whether ESMs were present, maintained and functioning and how they were managed across multi-owner residential settings. CSV found that ESM systems in the buildings subject to the review were functional; however, deficiencies in documentation, testing regimes and asset management approaches were noted. The report was published with Fire Rescue Victoria and Victoria's Building Monitor and is available on CSV's website: www.vic.gov.au/essential-safety-measures-survey.

Submissions and reports

Fire safety engineering

CSV engaged Weir Legal and Consulting to independently review the fire safety engineering profession's role and services in response to the use of combustible cladding in Victoria. Weir Legal and Consulting examined the ability of the profession to support consumers and respond to the use of combustible cladding, the level of satisfaction of owner corporations with fire safety engineering services, the response of fire safety engineers to Minister's Guideline 15 and their overall professionalism. The resulting report *Putting problems in the way of solutions – Fire Safety Engineering Services in response to combustible cladding* was published in October 2025 and made 14 observations about the conduct and practices of fire safety engineers, as well as CSV's consultation approach and its risk mitigation methodology. The report is available on CSV's website: www.vic.gov.au/fire-safety-engineering-services-response-combustible-cladding-victoria.

Professional Engineers Registration Act review

CSV also drew on experience gleaned from the last 7 years of engaging with practitioners through the program to provide feedback on the draft report of the Victorian Government's review of the *Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019* (Vic). Advice provided to the panel included the importance of enforcement relating to the conduct of professional engineers and the need for a strong regulatory response if registered professional engineers do not meet required standards.

Owners Corporation Act review

In July 2025, CSV was invited to provide a submission to the Victorian Government's review of the *Owners Corporations Act 2006* (Vic). Recommendations provided to the review panel by CSV included a need for greater accountability for owners corporations and owners corporation managers, increasing the capability and capacity for owners on owners corporations to effectively represent the interests of building owners, improving the availability and accessibility of information about a building and its management, and encouraging greater information-sharing and coordination between regulators in ensuring compliance across the sector. The final report arising from the review was published in June 2026, in which CSV is cited more than 40 times. The report also includes CSV case studies and several observations in supporting some of its key recommendations.

Protocols for Mitigating Cladding Risk

The Protocols for Mitigating Cladding Risk (PMCR) were published in 2024 to operate in conjunction with Minister's Guideline 15 and the Cladding Risk Mitigation Framework to provide MBSs and other practitioners with a clear and data-driven decision-making framework to address cladding risk for residential buildings. In the last 2 years, CSV and its partners have undertaken extensive materials testing and research that has extended and refined the evidence base for cladding fire spread and associated mitigations. This testing and research, along with feedback from councils about their experience with the implementation of the PMCR framework, have been incorporated into a revised set of PMCR documents that were published in mid-2026 on CSV's website: www.vic.gov.au/cladding-risk-prioritisation-model-policy-and-methodology.

The efficacy of CSV’s PMCR risk mitigation approach has been recognised by Australia’s biggest strata insurer – CHU Underwriting Agencies Pty Ltd. CHU has adjusted their risk assessment process for buildings with combustible cladding to incorporate consideration of CSV’s assessment where cladding risk for a particular building has been mitigated to the extent that it is now in a low-risk category.

Work is also underway with Standards Australia to draw on the approach and evidence underpinning the PMCR to develop an Australian Standard that provides a consistent national guideline for measuring and dealing with combustible cladding risk. A program committee has been formed by Standards Australia, chaired by CSV, with representation from New South Wales, Queensland and South Australian government and industry bodies. Initial meetings have established the foundational scope of work and drafting of the standard will commence in 2026–27.

Extending our reach

CSV aims to make its research outcomes, testing data, program insights and risk approaches available to the widest audience possible, to support ongoing discovery and innovation. All of CSV’s documentation in relation to research, testing and risk mitigation methodology has been published globally through Zenodo, an open-access research repository created by CERN and the OpenAIRE project. The Zenodo site assigns a Digital Object Identifier to uploaded documents, making research and data permanently citable, discoverable, and trackable.

CSV also engaged with industry, government and international audiences throughout the year to share learnings and program insights. Within Australia, presentations were made to conferences including the International Tall Building Fire Safety Conference, the Building and Plumbing Industry Conference and Melbourne Build Expo. CSV also virtually presented to the FIRE Conference in the United Kingdom. In addition, CSV continued to engage with the Scottish, English and Irish government agencies that are addressing similar risks within their built environment.

The Scottish Government is moving in line with Victoria in adopting a risk-based approach to combustible cladding and dialogue is continuing with English and Irish counterparts.

Looking ahead

Following the passage of the *Cladding Safety Victoria Repeal Act 2026* (Vic) through Parliament, CSV’s staff and functions transferred to the BPC on 1 July 2026. Staff are committed to continuing to provide a high standard of support for the small number of cladding rectification projects on which works are being completed, for the buildings that are yet to be acquitted from the program, and for owners corporations who are implementing cladding risk mitigations for lower-risk buildings. Activities to formally close-out CSV as an entity are expected to be finalised by the end of 2026.

A review is underway to independently assess the benefits realised from the CRP, including safety, compliance, financial and community outcomes. It will evaluate the extent to which program objectives have been achieved, assess value-for-money and stakeholder impacts, review benefit measurement processes, and identify lessons learned for future programs. Initial outcomes from this review indicate that the Victorian Government’s investment in the program has generated direct and indirect benefits in the order of between \$1.0 billion and \$1.4 billion to the state.

At the completion of the benefits realisation project, CSV will collate all its research reports into a compendium that will be published through Library Victoria and online to cement the legacy of the key findings and lessons learned over the course of the program.

The data and knowledge generated through CSV’s program will continue to live on within the work of the BPC and through critical activities such as the development of a register of all Class 2 buildings within Victoria and improvements to the quality of building stock across the state through the application of the defects typology to building review, inspection and enforcement activities.

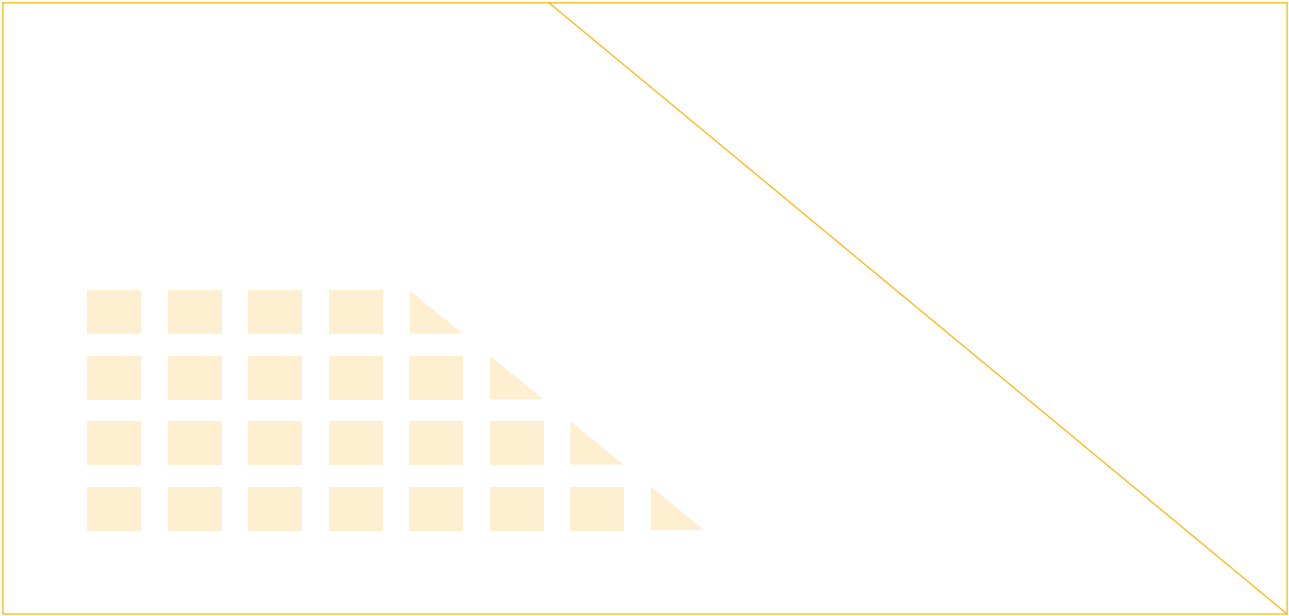
2025–26 State Budget and service delivery

CSV is accountable for the delivery of one output performance measure that forms part of the government’s priorities for service delivery as outlined in the 2025–26 Department Performance Statement.

Performance measures	Unit of measure	2025–26 target	2025–26 actual	Performance variation (%)	Result
In-scope privately-owned residential buildings that have completed cladding rectification works	number	45	37	-17.8%	*

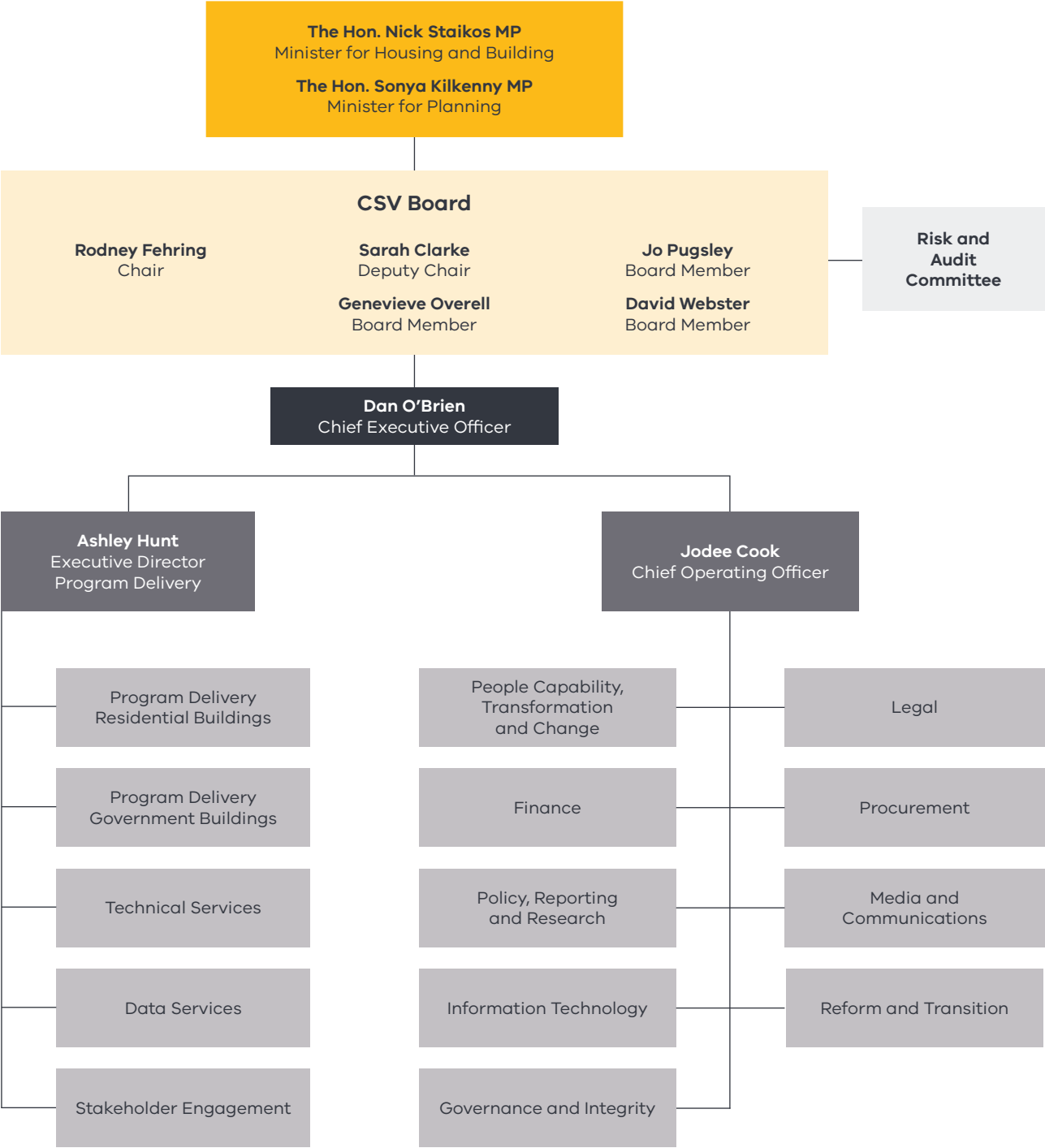
The 2025–26 result is lower than the 2025–26 target due to the Cladding Rectification Program nearing completion, with fewer in-scope buildings than anticipated required rectification or acquittal, resulting in fewer completed projects than targeted.

- ✓ Performance target achieved or exceeded
- * Performance target not achieved – exceeds 5 per cent
- # Performance target not achieved – within 5 per cent



Organisation and people

Organisational structure



Note: The above chart represents CSV's organisational structure as at 30 June 2026.

Minister

CSV was subject to the general direction and control of the Minister for Housing and Building and the Minister for Planning, in accordance with a Supplement to the General Order dated 27 March 2025 that states the administration of the CSV Act will be ‘jointly and severally administered’ by both Ministers.

The Hon. Harriet Shing MP was the Minister for Housing and Building until 15 April 2026, when the Hon. Nick Staikos MP became the Minister for Housing and Building. The Hon. Nick Staikos MP is also the Minister for the Suburban Rail Loop.

The Hon. Sonya Kilkeny MP is the Minister for Planning and is also the Attorney-General, the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Violence Reduction.

Department of Transport and Planning

DTP was the portfolio department for CSV. The DTP-led Project Control Board (PCB) is responsible for strategic oversight of the cladding portfolio, including:

- implementation of the Cladding Rectification Program and Cladding Remediation Partnership Program for in-scope buildings overseen by CSV
- establishment and implementation of the rectification program for government-owned buildings, including authorising the release of funds
- cost recovery activity by DTP
- development and implementation of immediate reform priorities and scoping and development of longer-term policy reform options.

PCB comprises senior representation from CSV, DTP, the Department of Treasury and Finance, and the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Cladding Safety Victoria’s Board

The role and responsibilities of the CSV Board were defined under the *Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020* (Vic). In addition to monitoring the performance of CSV against its duties under the CSV Act, the CSV Board was responsible for:

- setting the goals and overall strategy for CSV and monitoring deliverables
- establishing appropriate and effective financial governance and oversight arrangements, including the regular review of the effectiveness of those arrangements
- overseeing CSV’s systems for internal control, risk management, auditing and legal compliance
- selecting and appointing the CEO.

Five Board meetings were held during 2025–26. CSV’s Board Members and their record of attendance is shown in the following table.

Name	Position	Attended
Rodney Fehring	Chair	5
Sarah Clarke	Deputy Chair	5
Genevieve Overell	Board Member	5
Jo Pugsley	Board Member	4
David Webster	Board Member	5

Risk and Audit Committee

The Risk and Audit Committee provided assurance and advice to the Board on the effectiveness of the organisation’s financial and risk management systems and internal controls, including performance and sustainability, and compliance with laws and regulations.

Three Risk and Audit Committee meetings were held during 2025–26. The record of attendance for Committee Members is shown in the following table.

Name	Position	Attended
David Webster	Chair	3
Rodney Fehring	Member	3
Genevieve Overell	Member	2

CEO and senior executives

CSV was led by Dan O'Brien, Chief Executive Officer, who reported to the Chair of the CSV Board. CSV was managed by a senior executive group comprising the Chief Executive Officer, the Executive Director, Program Delivery and the Chief Operating Officer.

Our people

CSV operated as a people-powered organisation defined by purpose, excellence and impact. With the CRP and CRPP at the centre of its mission, CSV created a workplace culture that was not only high-performing, but genuinely inspirational, one where people felt proud, supported and empowered to deliver work that matters.

As an organisation with a defined program lifespan, CSV navigated the inherent challenges of attracting and retaining skilled professionals by building a workplace where people were engaged, supported, and motivated to deliver with purpose. A strong emphasis on diversity, inclusion, wellbeing, and leadership created a culture of trust and belonging, one that attracted, motivated and retained exceptional talent.

The strength of CSV's approach was clearly reflected in its 2025 People Matter Survey results:

- 97% participation, showing staff were highly engaged and invested in the organisation
- an employee engagement index of 81, outperforming the public sector average by 14 percentage points
- outstanding results in inclusion (91%), cultural safety (89%) and collaboration (89%), indicating a deeply supportive culture.

CSV did not participate in the 2026 People Matter Survey due to close-out of the entity and integration with the BPC on 1 July 2026.

CSV's people brought energy, innovation and commitment to everything they did — and the results spoke for themselves. CSV established itself as an organisation that led with purpose, invested in its people and set a powerful example for how great culture drives great outcomes.

Public sector values, employment and conduct principles

The *Public Administration Act 2004* (Vic) established the Victorian Public Sector Commission (VPSC). The VPSC's role is to strengthen public sector efficiency, effectiveness and capability, and advocate for public sector professionalism and integrity.

CSV upheld the highest standards of integrity, fairness, and professionalism in line with the *Public Administration Act 2004* (Vic). CSV's commitment to the Victorian Public Sector values was reflected in robust, merit-based recruitment practices, early resolution of any workplace issues, and a culture grounded in inclusion and accountability. Through clear policies and regular staff engagement, conflicts of interest, gifts and hospitality, and conduct matters were actively managed, ensuring the workforce remained confident, capable, and aligned with community expectations.

Comparative workforce data

The following table details the head count and full-time staff equivalent (FTE) of all active public sector employees of CSV who were employed in the last full pay period in June of the current reporting period and in the last full pay period in June of the previous reporting period.

	June 2026								June 2025					
	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed Term & Casual		All employees		Ongoing			Fixed Term & Casual	
	No. HC*	FTE #	F/T - HC*	P/T ^ HC*	FTE #	No. HC*	FTE #	No. HC*	FTE #	F/T - HC*	P/T ^ HC*	FTE #	No. HC*	FTE #
Gender														
Women	25	23.7	23	1	23.5	1	0.2	32	31.8	30	1	30.8	1	1
Men	25	24.8	23	1	23.8	1	1	34	34	29	-	29	5	5
Self-described	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age														
20–24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25–34	8	8	8	-	8	-	-	13	13	13	-	13	-	-
35–44	17	15.7	14	1	14.5	2	1.2	24	23.8	21	1	21.8	2	2
45–54	15	15	15	-	15	-	-	16	16	15	-	15	1	1
55–64	8	8	8	-	8	-	-	11	11	8	-	8	3	3
65+	2	1.8	2	-	1.8	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-
Band 1–6	46	45.5	44	1	44.5	1	1	56	56	56	-	56	-	-
3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
4	11	11	11	-	11	-	-	15	15	15	-	15	-	-
5	18	18	17	-	17	1	1	21	21	21	-	21	-	-
6	16	15.5	15	1	15.5	-	-	19	19	19	-	19	-	-
Senior employees	7	6	2	1	2.8	4	3.2	10	9.8	3	1	3.8	6	6
Senior Technical Specialist (STS)	4	3	2	1	2.8	1	0.2	4	3.8	3	1	3.8	-	-
Senior Executive Service (SES)	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	-	-	-	6	6
Total employees	53	51.5	46	2	47.3	5	4.2	66	65.8	59	1	59.8	6	6

* HC = headcount

There may be some variation in totals due to rounding of FTE figures.

~ F/T = full-time

^ P/T = part-time

Senior employees

The following table discloses the annualised total remuneration for senior employees of CSV, categorised by classification. The remuneration amount is reported as the full-time equivalent.

Annualised total remunerations by \$20,000 bands for executives and senior non-executive staff as at 30 June 2026

Income band	Executives	Senior Technical Specialist
\$230,000–249,999		2
\$250,000–269,999		
\$270,000–289,999		
\$290,000–309,999	1	2
\$350,000–369,999	1	
\$500,000–519,999	1	

Note: Salaries reported are for the full financial year and exclude superannuation.

The following table provides further information about the number of executive officers by classification and gender, including variations ('Var.') to the previous reporting period.

Number of executive officers by classification and gender as at 30 June 2026

Classification	Total		Female		Male	
	No.	Var.	No.	Var.	No.	Var.
SES 3	1	-	-	-	1	-
SES 2	1	-	-	-	1	-
SES 1	1	-	1	-	-	-

The following table provides a reconciliation of executive numbers presented in the report of operations and **Note 8.3** in the financial statements.

Reconciliation of executive numbers

		2025–26	2024–25
	Executives (Financial Statements Note 8.3)	5	5
	Accountable Officer	1	1
Less	Separations	3	0
	Total executive numbers as at 30 June	3	6

Workforce inclusion policy

CSV has demonstrated sustained dedication to workforce inclusion through measured actions, cultural leadership and continued focus on embedding inclusive practices across the organisation. These efforts were central to CSV's vision of creating a workplace where every employee felt valued, respected and empowered to thrive. Throughout the year, CSV actively progressed initiatives that built a more inclusive and culturally safe workplace, including:

- CSV representatives attended the annual International Women's Day High Tea hosted by the National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC), highlighting support for women in the construction industry.
- Initiatives were rolled out that built inclusion through education and awareness:
 - 'Building an Inclusive Workplace' training was provided to all staff, covering core concepts of diversity, equity, and inclusion, along with practical actions to foster a more inclusive culture.
 - Cultural Diversity Week was celebrated with a vibrant cultural lunch showcasing a variety of international cuisines, encouraging connection and cultural exchange.
 - NAIDOC Week was recognised through activities and awareness communications that celebrated and acknowledged the history, cultures, achievements and contributions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

- CSV regularly promoted events that supported awareness of minority communities through internal forums and staff communication, including:
 - LGBTIQ+ observances such as IDAHOBIT Day, Wear It Purple Day, Transgender Day of Visibility, and Intersex Awareness Day
 - other inclusion events such as International Day of People with Disability and International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

CSV's inclusive culture is reflected in the positive results of the 2025 People Matter Survey:

- 90% of staff agreed that leave, flexibility and working arrangements are favourable.
- 89% of staff felt culturally safe at work.
- 87% of staff felt included at CSV, outperforming the comparator group average of 77.9%.

These outcomes reflected CSV's sustained organisational capability and its commitment to fostering an inclusive workplace where every individual's potential is supported. By upholding diversity, capability uplift and cultural safety, CSV maintained a strong workforce culture that was well-positioned to deliver on its organisational mission.

Occupational health and safety

CSV was committed to maintaining a safe, healthy and inclusive workplace. Occupational health, safety (OHS) and wellbeing was prioritised across all activities and levels of the organisation. This commitment is strongly reflected in CSV's 2025 People Matter Survey results, which showed:

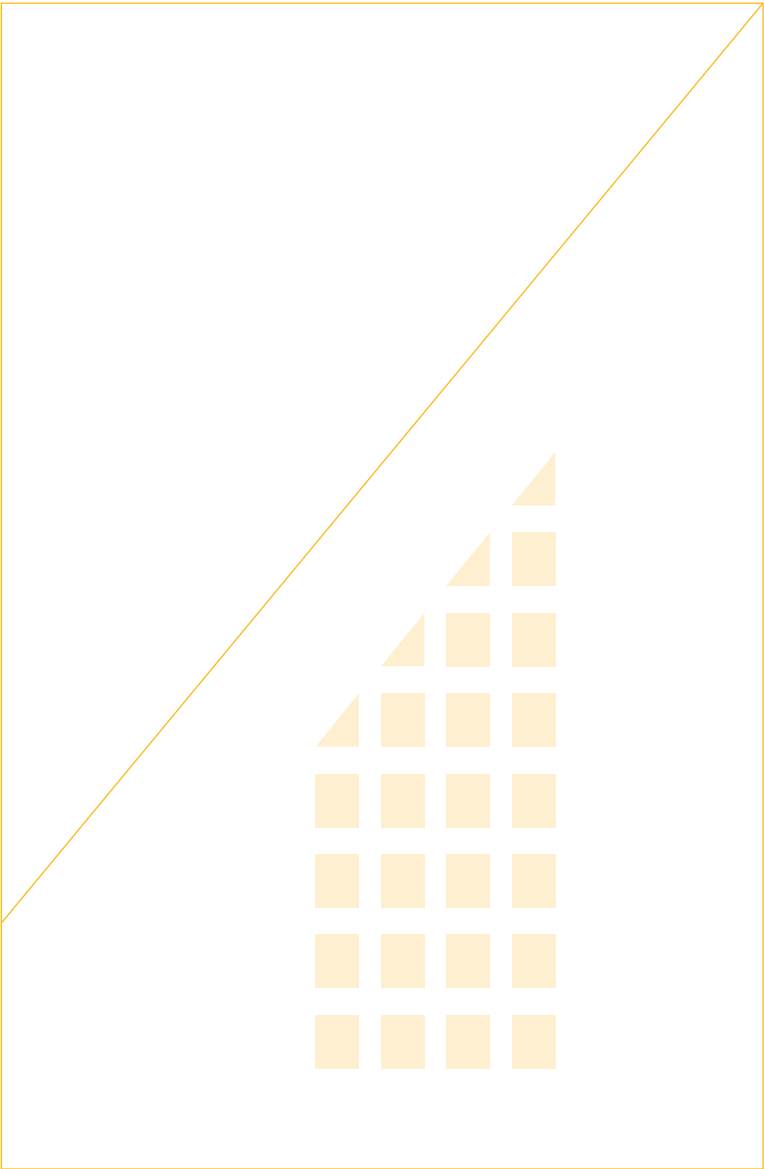
- 97% of staff agreed CSV provided a physically safe work environment.
- 84% of staff agreed senior leaders placed equal importance on psychological health as it did productivity.
- 92% of staff reported their job stress was manageable, significantly above the public sector average of 66%.

These results demonstrated CSV's investment in creating an environment where employees felt safe, supported and able to perform at their best, even amid the organisation's transition towards integration with the BPC.

In 2025–26, CSV implemented several key initiatives to further strengthen health, safety, and wellbeing, including:

- roll-out of the corporate skin check program, offered to all staff to support early detection of skin cancer and promote sun safety awareness
- annual flu vaccination program to reduce the impact of seasonal influenza
- ongoing access to the Employee Assistance Program (EAP), including a whole-of-organisation presentation about available supports for staff
- mental health first aiders trained and available to provide immediate peer-level support
- mandatory training for fire wardens, health and safety representatives and first aiders
- delivery of OHS for People Leaders compliance training
- targeted training sessions addressing psychosocial risks, including strategies for managing difficult conversations and interpersonal dynamics
- regular meetings of the Occupational Health, Safety and Wellness Committee, supporting continuous monitoring and proactive risk management.

CSV upheld its responsibility to protect the wellbeing of its workforce, foster a strong safety culture and ensure staff felt supported during all phases of the organisation's transition towards integration with the BPC.



Performance against OHS management measures

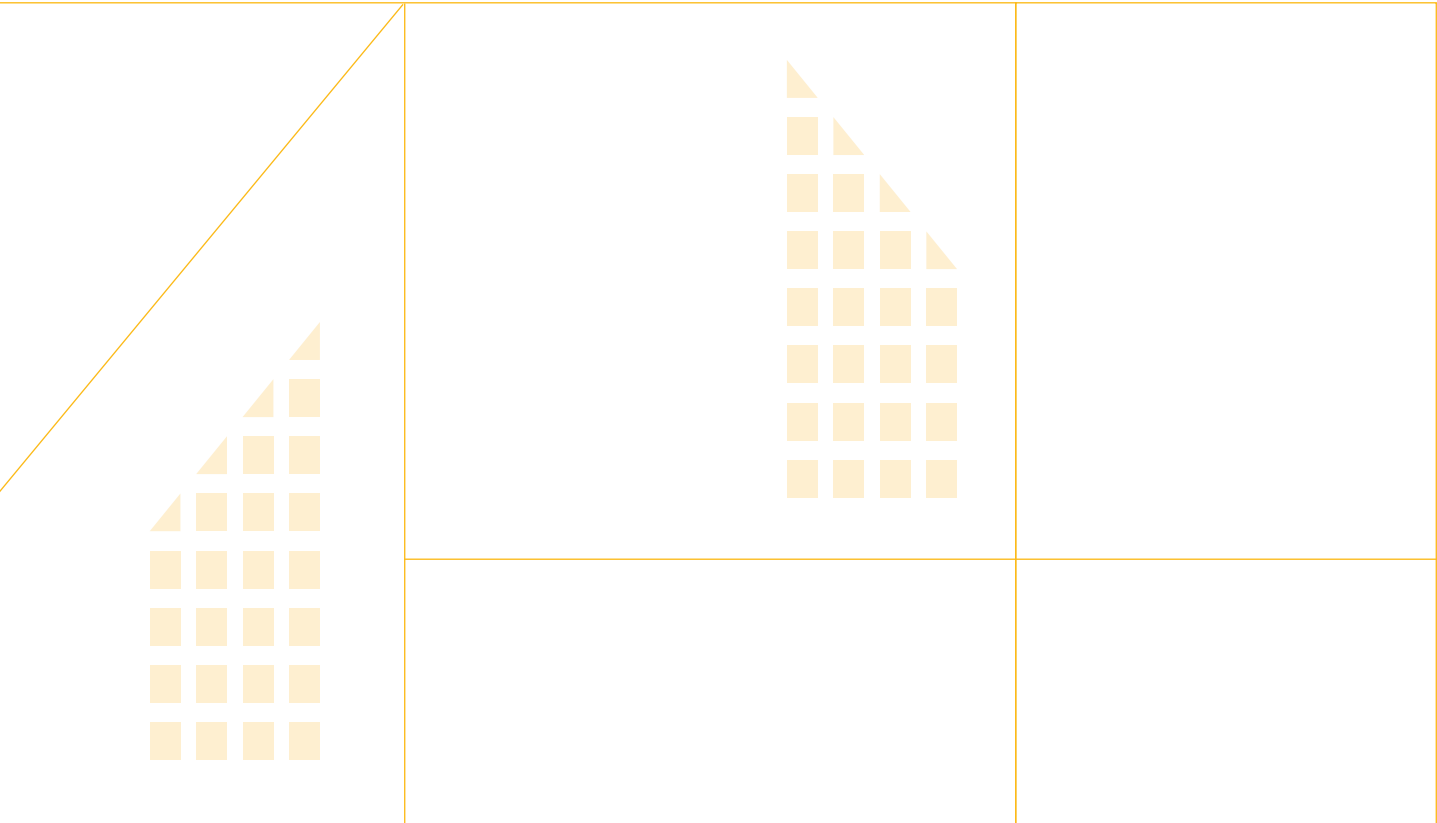
Measure	Performance indicator	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Incidents	Number of incidents	2	0	0
	Rate per 100 FTE	1.78	0	0
Corrective actions	Percentage completed within agreed timeframes	100%	N/A*	N/A*
Claims	Number of standard claims	0	0	0
	Rate per 100 FTE	0	0	0
	Number of lost time claims	0	0	0
Claim costs	Average cost per standard claim	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**
Fatalities	Fatality claims	0	0	0

* No incidents were reported during the period and therefore there were no corrective actions.

** No relevant claims were made during the period.

Incident management

CSV was committed to creating and maintaining a physically and psychologically safe environment for all its staff and people involved in program activities. During the 2025–26 financial year, no workplace incidents were reported, in line with the previous financial year.





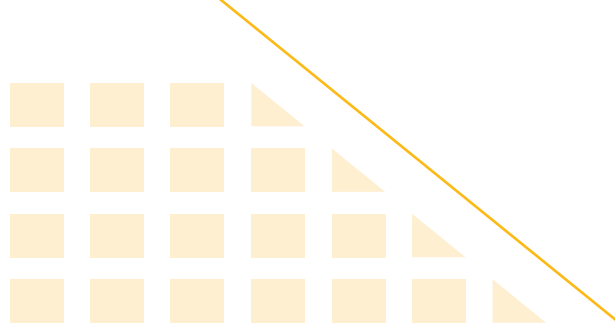
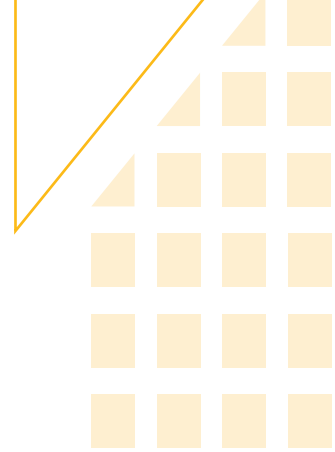
Financial statements



How this report is structured

Cladding Safety Victoria (CSV) has the pleasure of presenting its audited general-purpose financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 in the following structure, providing users with information about the authority's stewardship of resources entrusted to it.

Declaration in the Financial Statements	41
Independent Auditor's Report	42
Comprehensive operating statement	44
Balance sheet	45
Cash flow statement	46
Statement of changes in equity	47
Note 1: About this report	48
Note 2: Funding delivery of our services	50
2.1. Levy income	50
2.2. Other income	50
Note 3: The cost of delivering services	51
3.1. Employee benefits expenses	51
3.2. Grant expenses	53
3.3. Other operating expenses	53
3.4. Other non-recurring expenses	53
Note 4: Key assets to support service delivery	54
4.1. Property, plant and equipment	54
4.2. Depreciation and amortisation	56



Note 5:	Other assets and liabilities	57
5.1.	Receivables	57
5.2.	Payables	58
5.3.	Other non-financial assets	58
Note 6:	How we financed our operations	59
6.1.	Borrowings	59
6.2.	Leases	60
6.3.	Cash flow information and balances	62
6.4.	Commitments for expenditure	62
Note 7:	Financial instruments, contingencies and valuation judgements	63
7.1.	Financial instruments specific disclosures	63
7.2.	Contingent assets and contingent liabilities	65
7.3.	Fair value determination	66
Note 8:	Other disclosures	68
8.1.	Changes in accounting policy	68
8.2.	Responsible persons	69
8.3.	Remuneration of executives	69
8.4.	Related parties	70
8.5.	Remuneration of auditors	72
8.6.	Subsequent events	72

Declaration in the Financial Statements

The attached financial statements for CSV have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994* (Vic), applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2026 and the financial position of CSV at 30 June 2026.

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

We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 10 September 2026.



Dan O'Brien

Chief Executive Officer and Accountable Officer
(for the year ended 30 June 2026)

Cladding Safety Victoria

10 September 2026

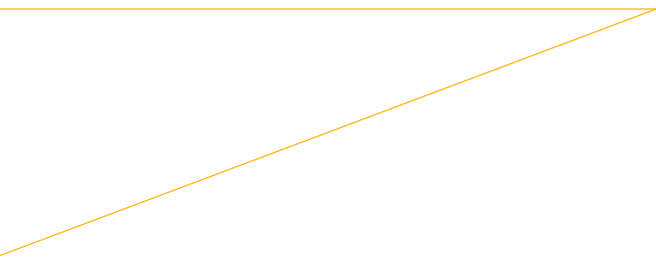
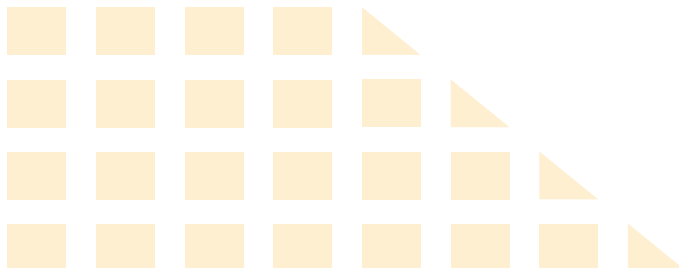


Rose Scasni

Chief Financial Officer
(for the year ended 30 June 2026)

Cladding Safety Victoria

10 September 2026



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Commissioner of Victorian Building Authority (trading as Building and Plumbing Commission)

Opinion	<p>I have audited the financial report of Cladding Safety Victoria (the authority) which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance sheet as at 30 June 2026 • comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended • statement of changes in equity for the year then ended • cash flow statement for the year then ended • notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information • declaration in the financial statements. <p>In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the authority as at 30 June 2026 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> and Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.</p>
Basis for Opinion	<p>I have conducted my audit in accordance with the <i>Audit Act 1994</i> which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the <i>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report</i> section of my report.</p> <p>My independence is established by the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i>. My staff and I are independent of the authority in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)</i> (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.</p> <p>I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.</p>
Chief Executive Officer's responsibilities for the financial report	<p>The Chief Executive Officer of the authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>, and for such internal control as the Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>In preparing the financial report, the Chief Executive Officer of the authority is responsible for assessing the authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.</p>

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

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

MELBOURNE
16 September 2026



Paul Martin
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Comprehensive operating statement^(a)

For the financial year ended 30 June 2026

(\$ thousand)

	Notes	2026	2025
Continuing operations			
Revenue and income from transactions			
Levy income	2.1	-	62,133
Other income	2.2	2,909	5,564
Total revenue and income from transactions		2,909	67,697
Expenses from transactions			
Employee costs	3.1	(12,413)	(13,765)
Grant expense	3.2	(35,368)	(59,187)
Other operating expenses	3.3	(6,175)	(11,397)
Other non-recurring expenses	3.4	(15,465)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	4.2	(349)	(534)
Interest expense	6.1.2	(6)	(13)
Total expenses from transactions		(69,776)	(84,896)
Net result from transactions (Net operating balance)		(66,867)	(17,199)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Total other economic flows included in net result		-	-
Comprehensive result		(66,867)	(17,199)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Note:

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

Balance sheet^(a)

As at 30 June 2026

		(\$ thousand)	
	Notes	2026	2025
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and deposits	6.3	47,034	106,553
Receivables	5.1	352	683
Total financial assets		47,386	107,236
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4.1	8	364
Other non-financial assets	5.3	250	397
Total non-financial assets		258	761
Total assets		47,644	107,997
Liabilities			
Payables	5.2	17,044	9,727
Borrowings	6.1	-	339
Employee benefits provision	3.1.2	1,651	2,115
Total liabilities		18,695	12,181
Net assets		28,949	95,816
Equity			
Contributed capital		83,610	83,610
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		(54,661)	12,206
Net worth		28,949	95,816

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Note:

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

Cash flow statement^(a)

For the financial year ended 30 June 2026

		(\$ thousand)	
	Notes	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from customers		65	71,760
Grants received from State Government		40	39
Goods and services tax recovered from the ATO ^(b)		5,274	7,787
Interest received		2,797	5,525
Total receipts		8,176	85,111
Payments			
Payments of grants		(46,167)	(67,735)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(21,183)	(25,590)
Payments of lease interest		(6)	(13)
Total payments		(67,356)	(93,338)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		(59,180)	(8,227)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	(5)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		-	(5)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of leases ^(c)		(339)	(527)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		(339)	(523)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(59,519)	(8,759)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		106,553	115,312
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6.3	47,034	106,553

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes:

- a) This format is aligned to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.
- b) GST paid to the Australian Taxation Office is presented on a net basis.
- c) CSV has recognised cash payments for the principal portion of lease payments as financing activities; cash payments for the interest portion as operating activities are consistent with the presentation of interest payments and short-term lease payments for leases and low-value assets as operating activities.

Statement of changes in equity^(a)

For the financial year ended 30 June 2026

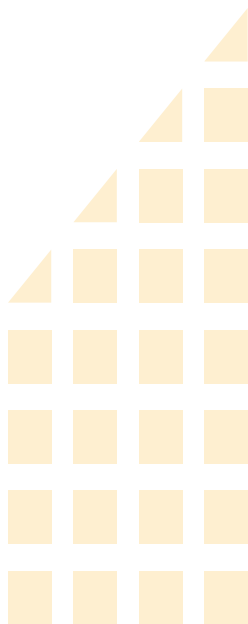
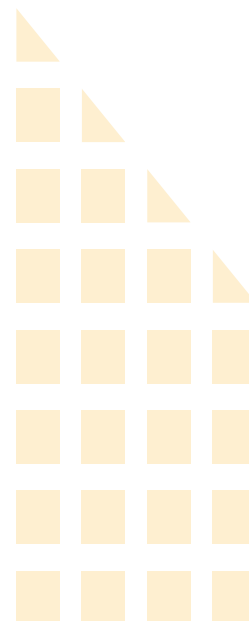
(\$ thousand)

	Contributed capital	Accumulated surplus	Total
Balance at 30 June 2024	83,610	29,405	113,015
Net result for the year	-	(17,199)	(17,199)
Balance at 30 June 2025	83,610	12,206	95,816
Net result for the year	-	(66,867)	(66,867)
Balance at 30 June 2026	83,610	(54,661)	28,949

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes:

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



Note 1: About this report

CSV is a not-for-profit entity and was established on 1 December 2020 as a statutory authority by the State of Victoria, under the *Cladding Safety Victoria Act 2020* (Vic). CSV was established to deliver a program that is a world-first initiative, making Victorians safer by reducing the risk associated with combustible cladding on residential apartments and government-owned buildings.

Its principal address is:

Cladding Safety Victoria
Level 8
550 Bourke Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* (AASB 1060) and Financial Reporting Direction 101 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* (FRD 101).

These financial statements are in Australian dollars, and the historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

These financial statements cover CSV as an individual reporting entity and include all the controlled activities of CSV. There is no entity consolidated into CSV.

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 unless otherwise stated.

Going Concern

The *Cladding Safety Victoria Repeal Act 2026* (Vic) (CSV Repeal Act) was given Royal Assent on 19 May 2026. The CSV Repeal Act provided for the abolition of CSV on 1 July 2026, with all assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations transferring to the Victorian Building Authority (VBA), trading as the Building and Plumbing Commission (BPC).

The abolition of CSV resulted in the cessation of CSV as a legal reporting entity. Any residual administrative and trailing activities are being completed within the BPC following the transfer.

Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a non-going concern basis, as CSV will not continue as a separate reporting entity beyond 1 July 2026.

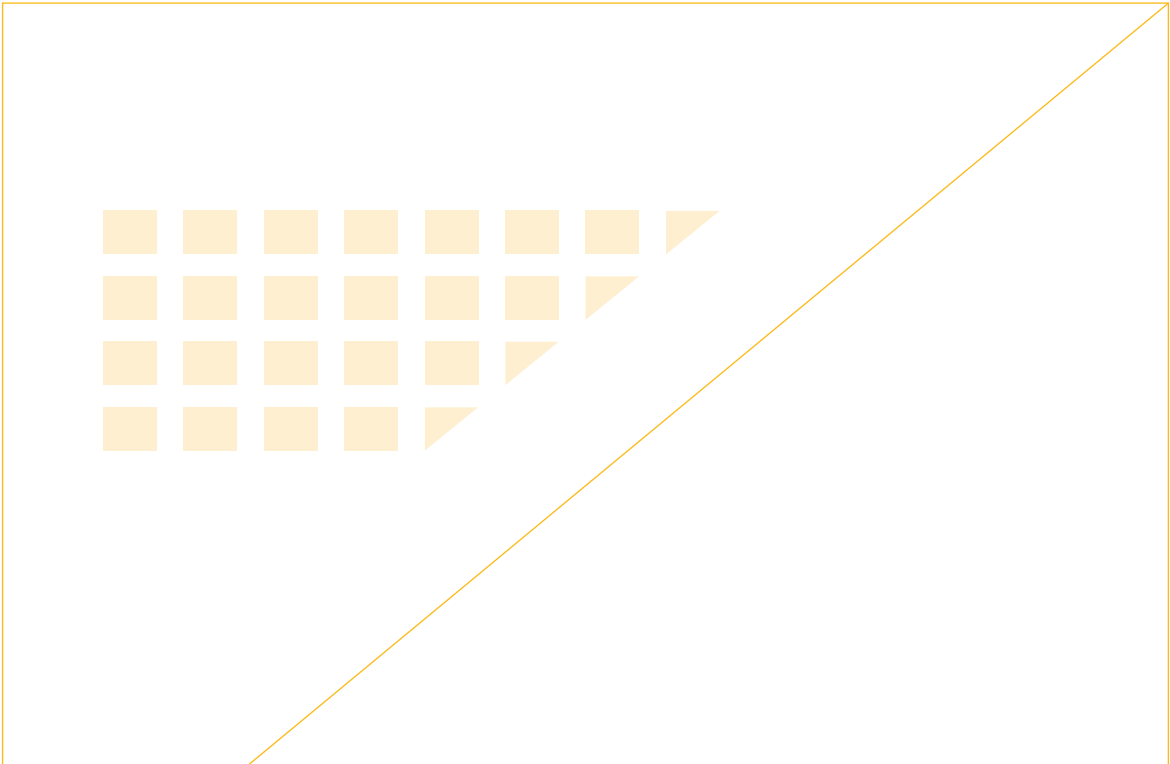
Notwithstanding this, CSV applied the recognition and measurement requirements of the AASs in preparing these financial statements. This is because the transfer of assets and liabilities to the BPC occurred at carrying amounts and there was no expectation that those assets would be realised through sale or that liabilities would be settled other than in the normal course of operations.

As a result, no adjustments were required to reflect net realisable value, recognise additional impairment losses, or recognise additional provisions, including liquidation costs.

Compliance information

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994* (Vic) (FMA) and applicable AASs which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

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



Note 2: Funding delivery of our services

CSV's mission is to improve the safety of buildings impacted by cladding issues by working in partnership with industry, government partners and the community.

To enable CSV to fulfil its mission, it is funded predominantly through the distribution of the Cladding Rectification Levy (CRL) under the *Building Act 1993* (Vic).

This section of the financial statements identifies the funding sources that enable CSV to achieve these objectives.

Structure

2.1. Levy income

2.2. Other income

2.1. Levy income

The CRL came into effect on 1 January 2020 and is calculated based on the rates and cost of building works for which a building permit number is sought. The CRL applies to Building Code of Australia classes 2 to 8 building works located in the metropolitan area that are \$0.8 million or more. The CRL is brought to account upon issue of the building permit number and is recognised at a point in time. Building works on Commonwealth Crown Land retain the current exemption from any building permit levy, including the CRL. From 1 February 2025, CSV no longer received the CRL.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Cladding Rectification Levy	-	62,133
Total levy income	-	62,133

Income recognised under AASB 1058

AASB 1058 *Income of not-for-profit entities* clarifies the income recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit entities. Under the AASB 1058 income recognition model, the entity first determines whether an enforceable agreement exists and whether the promises to transfer goods or services to the customer are 'sufficiently specific'. This occurred where grants and contracts do not contain performance obligations that are sufficiently specific. As a result, income is recognised when CSV has an unconditional right to receive cash, in accordance with AASB 1058.

CSV has determined that the CRL is recognised as income of not-for-profit entities in accordance with AASB 1058, as there is no performance obligation that is sufficiently specific. The CRL is recognised when the amounts become receivable.

2.2. Other income

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Interest income	2,797	5,525
Grants	40	39
Miscellaneous income	72	-
Total other income	2,909	5,564

Interest income includes interest received on bank deposits and Central Banking System (CBS) deposits. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method, which allocates the interest over the relevant period.

Note 3: The cost of delivering services

This section provides an account of the expenses incurred by CSV in delivering services. In [Note 2](#), the funds that enable the provision of services were disclosed and in this note the costs associated with provision of services are disclosed.

Structure

3.1. Employee benefits expenses

3.2. Grant expenses

3.3. Other operating expenses

3.4. Other non-recurring expenses

3.1. Employee benefits expenses

3.1.1. Employee expenses in the comprehensive operating statement

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave and on-costs	10,120	12,493
Defined contribution superannuation expense	1,097	1,229
Defined benefit superannuation expense	19	17
Termination benefits	1,177	26
Total employee benefits expense	12,413	13,765

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

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

The defined benefit plan(s) provides benefits based on years of service and final average salary. The basis for determining the level of contributions is determined by the various actuaries of the defined benefit superannuation plans. CSV does not recognise any defined benefit liabilities because it has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees. Instead, CSV accounts for contributions to these plans as if they were defined contribution plans under AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*. The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) discloses in its annual financial statements the net defined benefit cost related to the members of these plans as an administered liability (on behalf of the State as the sponsoring employer).

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Termination benefits are recognised when CSV is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits recognised during the year relate to employment separations arising from the wind-down of CSV.

3.1.2. Employee-related provisions

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

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Current provisions		
Annual leave	594	1,004
Long service leave	546	649
Provisions for on-costs	242	345
Total current provisions for employee benefits	1,382	1,998
Non-current provisions		
Long service leave	223	97
On-costs	46	20
Total non-current provisions for employee benefits	269	117
Total provisions for employee benefits	1,651	2,115

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

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

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

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

Employment on-costs such as payroll tax, workers compensation and superannuation are not employee benefits. They are disclosed separately as a component of the provision for employee benefits when the employment to which they relate has occurred. The on-cost provision is immaterial in 2026.

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

The components of this current LSL liability are measured at:

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

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

Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of non-current LSL liability is recognised as a transaction.

3.2. Grant expenses

(\$ thousand)

	2026	2025
Payments for specific purposes	35,368	59,187
Total grant expenses	35,368	59,187

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

All grant expenses incurred by CSV during the reporting period were operating in nature. Grant expenses are paid for a particular purpose and have conditions attached regarding their use.

Grant expenses are in the form of money and are recognised in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable.

3.3. Other operating expenses

(\$ thousand)

	2026	2025
Consultants and professional services	4,455	9,253
Computer services and equipment	772	779
Insurance expense	413	557
Administrative expenses	385	515
Accommodation	150	293
Total other operating expenses	6,175	11,397

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations. Other operating expenses are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Consultants and professional services relate to the expenses paid for operational services, specialist professional services, expert analysis and advice.

Insurance expense relates to the costs associated with insurance policies procured to safeguard against potential risks and liabilities.

3.4. Other non-recurring expenses

(\$ thousand)

	2026	2025
Payment to Department of Transport and Planning	15,465	-
Total other non-recurring expenses	15,465	-

During 2025-26, CSV recognised a non-recurring expense of \$15.46 million relating to the transfer of surplus CRL revenue to the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP). Effective from 1 December 2024, surplus CRL revenue collected by CSV was required to be remitted to DTP for subsequent transfer to the Consolidated Fund. As a result, CSV recognised the expense in 2025-26.

Note 4: Key assets to support service delivery

CSV controls assets that are utilised in fulfilling its objectives and conducting its activities. They represent the resources that have been entrusted to CSV to be utilised for delivery of those services.

Structure

4.1. Property, plant and equipment

4.2. Depreciation and amortisation

4.1. Property, plant and equipment

	(\$ thousand)					
	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Right-of-use buildings ^(a)	-	522	-	(203)	-	319
Plant, equipment and vehicles at fair value	94	276	(86)	(231)	8	45
Net carrying amount	94	798	(86)	(434)	8	364

Note:

- a) As a result of a change in FRD 104 Leases effective for reporting periods from 30 June 2026, right-of-use assets are measured at cost for reporting period 2026. The comparative information for reporting period 2025 is not restated and is reported at the previously determined fair value. For further information, refer to [Note 8.1](#).

Items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are measured initially at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Where an asset is acquired for no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

The following table is right-of-use assets included in the PPE balance, represented by a subset of buildings.

4.1.1. Total right-of-use assets: buildings

	(\$ thousand)
	Right-of-use buildings
Opening balance – 1 July 2025^(a)	319
Depreciation expense	(319)
Closing balance – 30 June 2026	-

Note:

- a) As a result of a change in FRD 104 Leases effective for reporting periods from 30 June 2026, right-of-use assets are measured at cost for reporting period 2026. The comparative information for reporting period 2025 is not restated and is reported at the previously determined fair value. For further information, refer to [Note 8.1](#).

Right-of-use asset acquired by lessees – initial measurement

CSV recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for:

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

Right-of-use asset – subsequent measurement

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, impairment and any adjustments for remeasurement of the lease liability. CSV depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. Impairment of right-of-use assets is determined and accounted for in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*.

Impairment of right-of-use assets

CSV has assessed all right-of-use assets for impairment, and no indicators of impairment are identified as at 30 June 2026.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

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

4.1.2. Reconciliation of movements in carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

			(\$ thousand)
	Right-of-use buildings ^(a)	Plant, equipment and vehicles at fair value	Total
Opening balance – 1 July 2025	319	45	364
Depreciation expense	(319)	(30)	(349)
Disposals	-	(7)	(7)
Closing balance – 30 June 2026	-	8	8

Note:

- a) As a result of a change in FRD 104 Leases effective for reporting periods from 30 June 2026, right-of-use assets are measured at cost for reporting period 2026. The comparative information for reporting period 2025 is not restated and is reported at the previously determined fair value. For further information, refer to [Note 8.1](#).

4.2. Depreciation and amortisation

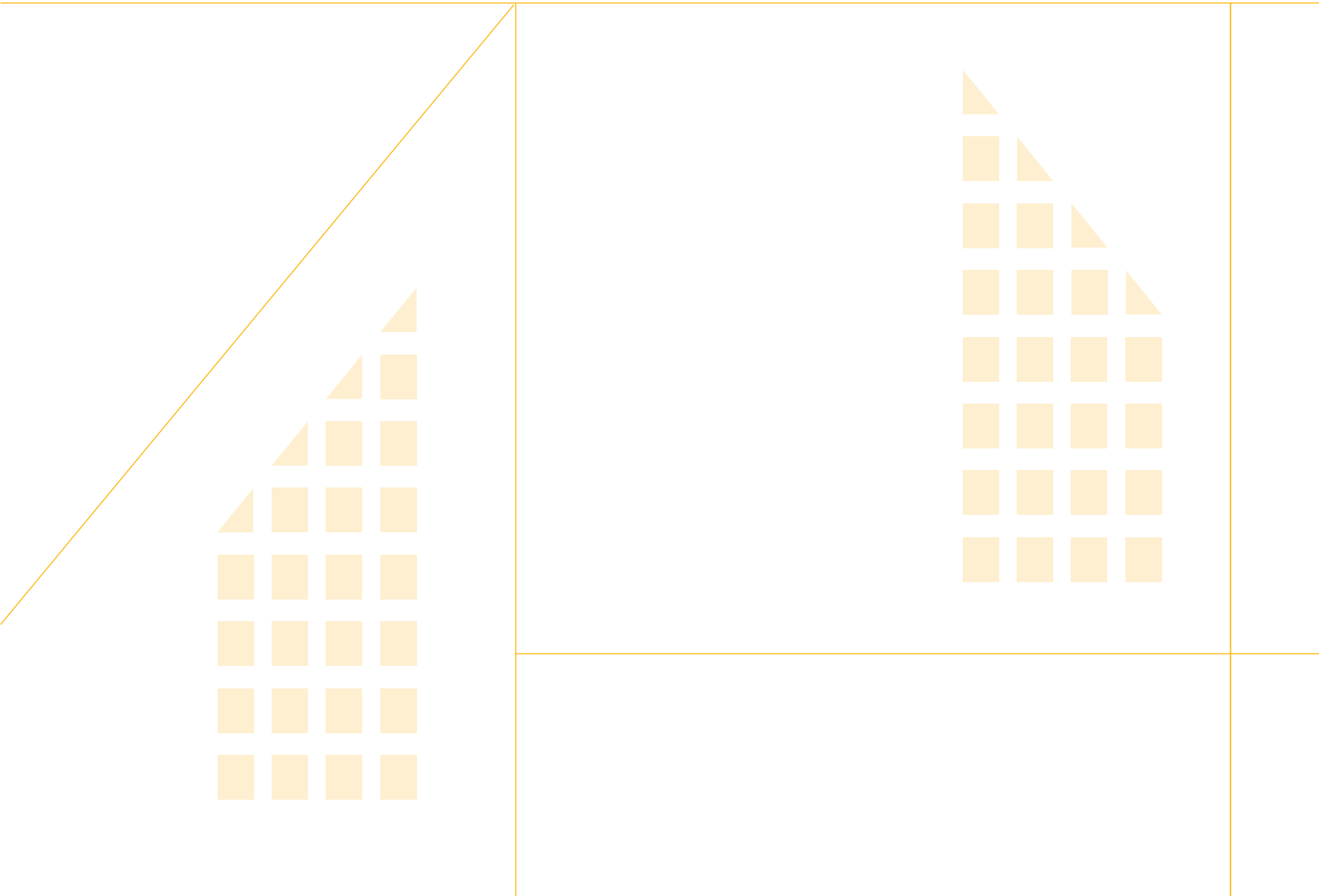
All buildings, plant and equipment and other non-financial physical assets that have finite useful lives, are depreciated.

Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight-line basis, at rates that allocate the asset’s value, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Typical estimated useful lives for the different asset classes for current and prior years are included in the table below.

Asset	(years) Useful life
Right-of-use buildings	1 to 5
Plant, equipment and vehicles at fair value	3 to 10

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

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



Note 5: Other assets and liabilities

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

Structure

5.1. Receivables

5.2. Payables

5.3. Other non-financial assets

5.1. Receivables

	(\$ thousand)	
Current receivables	2026	2025
Contractual		
Other sundry receivables	17	1
Statutory		
GST input tax credit recoverable	335	682
Total current receivables	352	683
Total receivables	352	683

Receivables consist of:

- **Contractual receivables** are classified as financial instruments and categorised as 'financial assets at amortised costs'. They are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. CSV holds the contractual receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.
- **Statutory receivables** do not arise from contracts and are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except for impairment) but are not classified as financial instruments for disclosure purposes. CSV applies AASB 9 for initial measurement of the statutory receivables and, as a result, statutory receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost.

5.2. Payables

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Current payables		
Contractual		
Grants payables	897	2,549
Supplies and services	12	242
Accrued grants payables	402	5,352
Accrued supplies and services	143	1,475
Other payables	15,465	-
Statutory		
Other tax payables	125	109
Total current payables	17,044	9,727
Total payables	17,044	9,727

Payables consist of:

- **Contractual payables:** Classified as financial instruments and measured at amortised cost. Accounts payable represent liabilities for goods and services provided to CSV prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid.
- **Statutory payables:** Recognised and measured similarly to contractual payables, but are not classified as financial instruments and not included in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost, because they do not arise from contracts.

Other payables represent surplus CRL revenue payable to the DTP for transfer to the Consolidated Fund (refer to [Note 3.4](#) for further information).

Payables for supplies and services have an average credit period of 30 days, no interest is charged. Payables for grants have an average credit period of 10 days, no interest is charged.

The terms and conditions of amounts payable to the government and agencies vary according to the agreements, and as they are not legislative payables, they are classified as financial instruments.

5.3. Other non-financial assets

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Current other assets		
Prepayments	250	397
Total current other assets	250	397

Other non-financial assets include prepayments, which represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services, or the payments made for services, covering a term extending beyond the reporting period.

Note 6: How we financed our operations

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

This section includes disclosures of balances that are financial instruments (such as interest-bearing liabilities and cash balances). **Note 7.1** and **Note 7.3** provide additional, specific financial instrument disclosures.

Structure

6.1. Borrowings

6.2. Leases

6.3. Cash flow information and balances

6.4. Commitments for expenditure

6.1. Borrowings

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Current borrowings		
Lease liabilities ^(a)	-	339
Total current borrowings	-	339
Total borrowings	-	339

Note:

a) Secured by the assets leased. Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

Borrowings refer to interest bearing liabilities entirely made up of lease liabilities for CSV.

Borrowings are classified as financial instruments. Interest bearing liabilities are classified at amortised cost and recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

6.1.1. Terms and conditions of borrowings

(\$ thousand)

		Maturity dates						
	Weighted average interest rate (%)	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Less than 1 month	1–3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	Over 5 years
2026								
Lease liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025								
Lease liabilities	3.89%	339	345	28	55	262	-	-
Total		339	345	28	55	262	-	-

CSV operates under the Government fair payments policy of settling financial obligations within 30 days and in the event of a dispute, making payments within 30 days from the date of resolution.

6.1.2. Interest expense

(\$ thousand)

	2026	2025
Interest on lease liabilities	6	13
Total interest expense	6	13

‘Interest expense’ represents costs incurred in connection with the interest component of lease repayments. Interest expense is recognised in the period in which it is incurred.

CSV recognises borrowing costs immediately as an expense, even where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset.

6.2. Leases

CSV leased premises for its head office. The lease expired on 31 May 2026 and the option to renew was not exercised. Following expiry, CSV continued to occupy the premises under a short-term lease arrangement on a month-by-month basis.

6.2.1. Recognition and measurement of leases as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

Lease liability – subsequent measurement: Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in the substance of fixed payments.

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

Presentation of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

CSV presents right-of-use assets as 'property, plant and equipment' (refer to [Note 4.1](#)). Lease liabilities are presented as 'borrowings' in the balance sheet (refer to [Note 6.1](#)).

6.2.2. Future Lease Payments

	(\$ thousand)	
	Minimum future lease payments ^(a)	
	2026	2025
Not longer than 1 year	-	345
Minimum future lease payments	-	345
Less future finance charges	-	(6)
Present value of minimum lease payments	-	339

Note:

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

6.3. Cash flow information and balances

Cash and deposits, including cash equivalents, comprise cash on hand and cash at bank. CSV's bank accounts are held in the CBS under the *Standing Directions 2018*. For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include cash and deposits on the balance sheet, as indicated in the reconciliation below.

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Total cash and deposits disclosed in balance sheet ^(a)	47,034	106,553
Balance as per cash flow statement	47,034	106,553

Note:

a) Cash and deposits bear variable interest rate with a weighted-average interest rate of 4.21% during 2025–26 (2024–25: 4.47%).

6.4. Commitments for expenditure

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

	(\$ thousand)			
Nominal amounts: as at 30 June 2026	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Grant commitments	388	-	-	388
Cladding Rectification Program commitments	1,198	-	-	1,198
Total commitment (inclusive of GST)	1,586	-	-	1,586
Less GST recoverable	(144)	-	-	(144)
Total commitment (exclusive of GST)	1,442	-	-	1,442
Nominal amounts: as at 30 June 2025				
Grant commitments	36,363	-	-	36,363
Cladding Rectification Program commitments	4,851	-	-	4,851
Total commitment (inclusive of GST)	41,214	-	-	41,214
Less GST recoverable	(3,747)	-	-	(3,747)
Total commitment (exclusive of GST)	37,467	-	-	37,467

CSV has continued to fund cladding rectification projects throughout financial year 2025–26.

Grant commitments include funding agreements executed with building owners for cladding rectification works.

Cladding Rectification Program commitments include contractors who work on the delivery of the Cladding Rectification Program including independent project managers, fire safety engineers, architects, and quantity surveyors, for which contracts have been executed.

Note 7: Financial instruments, contingencies and valuation judgements

It is often necessary for CSV to make judgements and estimates associated with recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. This section sets out financial instrument specific information, as well as those items that are contingent in nature or require a higher level of judgement to be applied, which for CSV related mainly to fair value determination.

Structure

7.1. Financial instruments specific disclosures

7.2. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

7.3. Fair value determination

7.1. Financial instruments specific disclosures

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

Categories of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

- the assets are held by CSV to collect the contractual cash flows
- the assets' contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are principal and interest payments.

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

CSV recognises the following assets in this category:

- cash and deposits
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables).

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

Categories of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

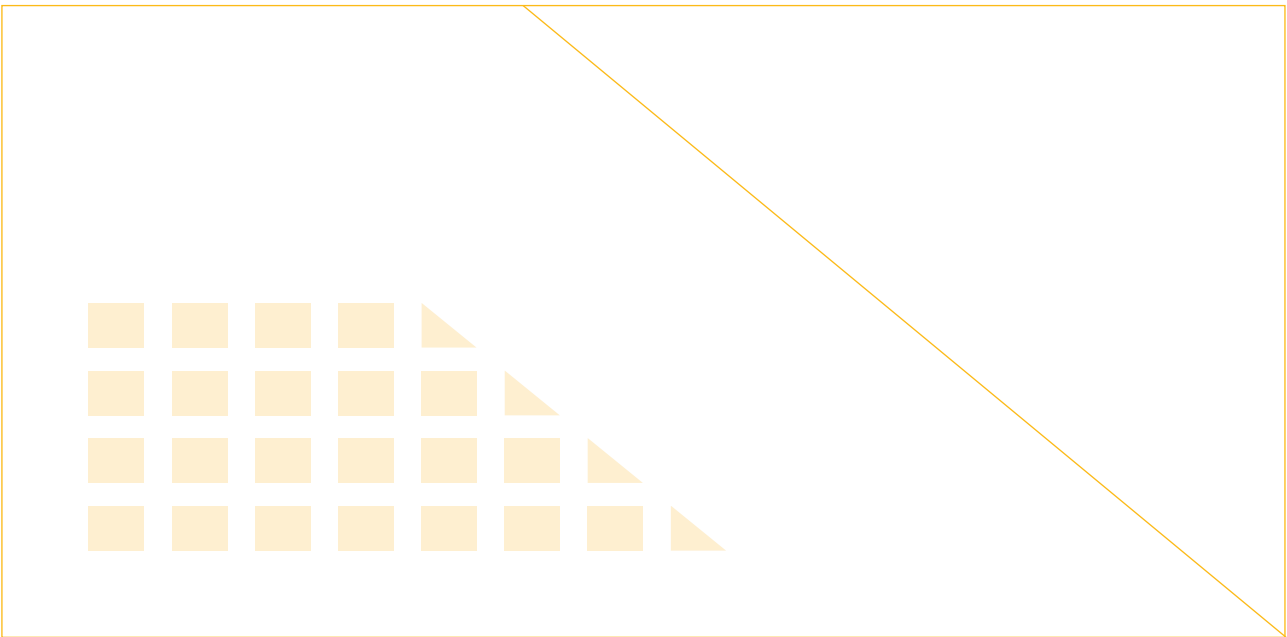
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are initially recognised on the date they originated. They are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial instruments are measured at amortised cost with any difference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

- payables (excluding statutory payables)
- borrowings (including lease liabilities).

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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



7.1.1. Financial instruments – Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments by category

(\$ thousand)

	Carrying amount	Net gain/(loss)	Total interest income/(expense)	Fee income/(expense)
2026				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	47,034	-	2,797	-
Trade receivables ^(a)	17	-	-	-
Total financial assets at amortised cost	47,051	-	2,797	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade payables ^(a)	16,919	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	(6)	-
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	16,919	-	(6)	-
2025				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	106,553	-	5,525	-
Trade receivables ^(a)	1	-	-	-
Total financial assets at amortised cost	106,554	-	5,525	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade payables ^(a)	9,618	-	-	-
Borrowings	339	-	(13)	-
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	9,957	-	(13)	-

Note:

a) The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from Victorian Government and GST input tax credit recoverable and taxes payable).

7.2. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

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

Contingent assets

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

These are classified as either quantifiable, where the potential economic benefit is known, or non-quantifiable.

CSV does not have any contingent assets as at 30 June 2026.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are:

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

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

Quantifiable contingent liabilities

CSV does not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2026.

7.3. Fair value determination

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

Land, buildings, vehicles, plant and equipment are carried at fair value, with the exception of right-of-use assets arising under AASB 16, which are measured using the cost model.

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

How this section is structured

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

- valuation techniques
- details of significant assumptions used in the fair value determination.

7.3.1. Fair value determination: Non-financial physical assets

Valuation techniques and significant assumptions of non-financial physical assets measured at fair value

AASB 2022-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities* amended AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* by adding Appendix F *Australian implementation guidance for not-for-profit public sector entities*. Appendix F explains and illustrates the application of the principles in AASB 13 on developing unobservable inputs and the application of the cost approach. These clarifications are mandatorily applicable annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. FRD 103 permits Victorian public sector entities to apply Appendix F of AASB 13 in their next scheduled formal asset revaluation or interim revaluation process (whichever is earlier). No revaluation was undertaken in 2025–26 as it was not a revaluation year.

For all assets measured at fair value, CSV considers the current use is the highest and best use.

Plant and equipment is held at fair value. When plant and equipment is specialised in use, such that it is rarely sold, fair value is determined using the current replacement cost method.

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

Description of significant assumptions applied to fair value measurement

2026 and 2025	Valuation technique	Significant assumption	Range
Plant and equipment	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit	\$1,400–\$17,000 (\$2,700 per unit)
		Useful life of plant and equipment	3–10 years
Vehicles	Current replacement cost method	Cost per unit	\$26,000
		Useful life of vehicles	3–5 years

Note 8: Other disclosures

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

Structure

- 8.1. Changes in accounting policy
- 8.2. Responsible persons
- 8.3. Remuneration of executives
- 8.4. Related parties
- 8.5. Remuneration of auditors
- 8.6. Subsequent events

8.1. Changes in accounting policy

Right-of-use assets

CSV has made a change in accounting policy to change the measurement basis from the revaluation model to the cost model for the subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets arising from market leases, in accordance with the updated requirements under FRD 104.

Previously, CSV had measured all right-of-use assets arising from market leases using the revaluation model under AASB 13. Following the change in accounting policy, CSV will measure all right-of-use assets using the cost model. Right-of-use assets measured using the cost model are held at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment and any adjustments for remeasurement of lease liability. Periodic revaluations are not required; however, the cost model requires annual impairment assessments in accordance with AASB 136.

Upon adoption of the cost model, CSV has applied a modified retrospective approach. The approach takes the right-of-use asset’s carrying amounts recorded under the revaluation model as at 30 June 2025 as the right-of-use asset’s opening balances on application of the cost model.

Accordingly, the comparative information presented is not restated and is reported at the previously determined fair value.

Impacts on financial statements

On transition to the cost model, there was no impact to CSV’s financial statements. No impairment was identified by CSV for the right-of-use asset held as at 30 June 2026.

8.2. Responsible persons

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

Ministers	
Hon. Sonya Kilkenney MP, Minister for Planning	1/07/2025 – 30/06/2026
Hon. Harriet Shing MP, Minister for Housing and Building	1/07/2025 – 15/04/2026
Hon. Nick Staikos MP, Minister for Housing and Building	15/04/2026 – 30/06/2026
Governing Board	
Rodney Fehring, Chair	1/07/2025 – 30/06/2026
Sarah Clarke, Deputy Chair	1/07/2025 – 30/06/2026
Genevieve Overell, Board Member	1/07/2025 – 30/06/2026
Jo Pugsley, Board Member	1/07/2025 – 30/06/2026
David Webster, Board Member	1/07/2025 – 30/06/2026
Accountable Officer	
Dan O'Brien, Chief Executive Officer	1/07/2025 – 30/06/2026

Remuneration

Remuneration received or receivable by the Accountable Officer in connection with the management of CSV during the reporting period was in the range of \$1,020,000–\$1,029,999. (2025: \$560,000– \$569,999).

8.3. Remuneration of executives

The number of senior executive service members, other than Ministers, governing board and accountable officers, and their total remuneration during the reporting period are shown in the table below. Total annualised employee equivalents provide a measure of full time equivalent executive officers over the reporting period.

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

Several factors affected total remuneration payable to executives over the year. A number of senior executive service members retired, resigned or were retrenched in the past year.

The increase in total remuneration in 2025-26 was primarily attributable to termination payments recognised for senior executives whose employment ceased during the year as part of CSV's wind-down activities.

Remuneration of the senior executive service

(including Key Management Personnel disclosed in [Note 8.4](#))

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Total remuneration^(a)	2,849	1,880
Total number of executives	6	6
Total annualised employee equivalent (AEE)^(b)	4.5	6.0

Notes:

- a) The total number of executive officers includes persons who meet the definition of Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the entity under AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and are also reported within the related parties note disclosure ([Note 8.4](#)).
- b) Annualised employee equivalent is based on the time fraction worked over the reporting period.

8.4. Related parties

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

Related parties of CSV include:

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

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

Significant transactions with government-related entities

During the financial year, CSV had transactions with other government-controlled entities, and these transactions were undertaken in the ordinary course of operations. Significant transactions are listed in the following table.

	2026	2025
Building and Plumbing Commission ^(a) - receipt	-	62,133
Department of Treasury and Finance ^(b) - receipt	2,797	5,525
Department of Transport and Planning ^(c) - payment	(15,465)	-
State Revenue Office ^(d) - payment	(794)	(828)
Total aggregate transactions	(13,462)	66,830

Notes:

- a) Cladding Rectification Levy (CRL) income. Effective 1 February 2025, CRL revenue receipts ceased to be received by CSV, with the Building and Plumbing Commission (BPC) continuing to collect the levy until 30 June 2026.
- b) Interest on CBS bank account.
- c) Transfer of surplus to requirement CRL revenue for return to the Consolidated Fund.
- d) Payroll tax, mental health and wellbeing surcharge and COVID-19 debt temporary surcharge.

Key management personnel (KMP) of CSV includes the Portfolio Ministers, the Hon. Sonya Kilkenney MP, the Hon. Harriet Shing MP, the Hon. Nick Staikos MP and CSV Board and members of the Senior Executive Team, which includes:

- Dan O’Brien, Chief Executive Officer
- Ashley Hunt, Executive Director Program Delivery
- Nathan Matthews, Director, Cladding Rectification
- Luke Exell, Director, Legal and Procurement
- Jodee-Anne Cook, Chief Operating Officer
- John Kent, Director, Stakeholder Engagement
- Rose Scasni, Chief Financial Officer

Remuneration of key management personnel

The compensation detailed below excludes the salaries and benefits the Portfolio Minister receives. The Minister’s remuneration and allowances is set by the *Parliamentary Salaries, Allowances and Superannuation Act 1968* (Vic) and is reported within the state’s Annual Financial Report.

Compensation of key management personnel

	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Total compensation^(a)	4,019	2,584

Note:

a) Note that KMPs are also reported in the disclosure of remuneration of executive officers (Note 8.3).

Transactions and balance with key management personnel and other related parties

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

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with CSV, there were no related party transactions that involved key management personnel, their close family members or their personal business interests.

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

8.5. Remuneration of auditors

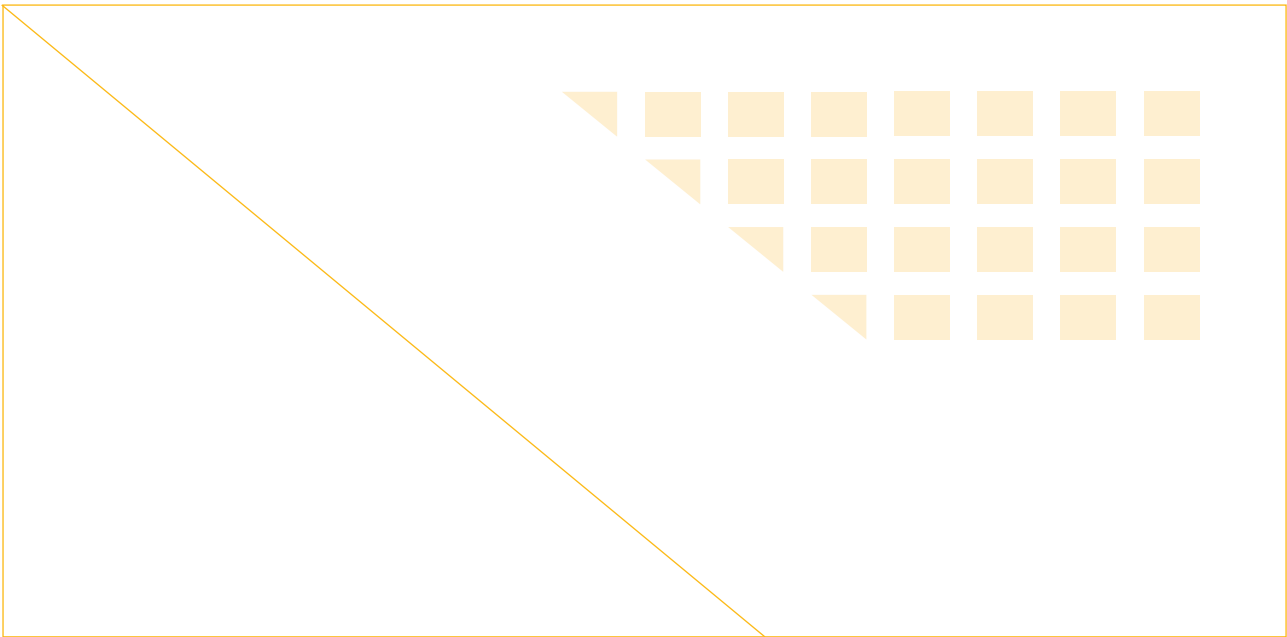
	(\$ thousand)	
	2026	2025
Victorian Auditor-General's Office		
Audit of the financial statements	49	44
Other nonaudit services ^(a)	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	49	44

Note:

a) The Victorian Auditor-General's Office is prohibited from providing non-audit services.

8.6. Subsequent events

On 1 July 2026, the CSV Repeal Act took effect, resulting in the abolishment of CSV as a legal reporting entity. In accordance with the Act, all assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of CSV will be transferred to the VBA, trading as the BPC at their carrying amounts. Following the transfer, any residual activities and outstanding obligations associated with CSV will be managed and finalised by the BPC. This event is a non-adjusting subsequent event and does not require any adjustment to be recognised in the financial statements as at 30 June 2026.





Disclosures

Financial Management Compliance Attestation Statement

I, Dan O'Brien, on behalf of the Responsible Body, certify that Cladding Safety Victoria has no Material Compliance Deficiency with respect to the applicable Standing Directions under the *Financial Management Act 1994* (Vic) and Instructions.

Dan O'Brien
Chief Executive Officer
Cladding Safety Victoria

(For the year ended 30 June 2026)

15 September 2026

Local jobs first

The *Local Jobs First Act 2003* (Vic) introduced in August 2018 brings together the Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP) and Major Project Skills Guarantee (MPSG) policy, which were previously administered separately.

Departments and public sector bodies are required to apply the Local Jobs First policy in all projects valued at \$3 million (exclusive of GST) or more in Metropolitan Melbourne or for state-wide projects, or \$1 million (exclusive of GST) or more for projects in regional Victoria.

The MPSG guidelines and VIPP guidelines will continue to apply to MPSG-applicable and VIPP-applicable projects respectively where contracts have been entered prior to 15 August 2018.

Projects commenced (standard)

During 2025–26, CSV did not fund the commencement of any Local Jobs First standard projects for the rectification of residential buildings. The MPSG did not apply to any projects during this period.

Projects completed (standard)

During 2025–26, one Local Jobs First standard project funded by CSV for the rectification of residential buildings reached completion, totalling \$3.69 million (exclusive of GST). The project was in metropolitan Melbourne, with an average commitment of 80 per cent of local content. MPSG did not apply to the project.

The outcomes expected from the implementation of the Local Jobs First policy to completed projects where information was provided are as follows:

- An average of 100 per cent of local content commitment was made.
- A total of 6.3 positions were committed, including the creation of one new job and the retention of 5.2 existing jobs (AEE).
- A total of 1.5 positions for apprentices, trainees and cadets were committed – including the creation of 0.8 new apprenticeships, traineeships and cadets – and the retention of the remaining 0.7 existing apprenticeships, traineeships and cadets.
- No small-to-medium businesses were engaged through the supply chain as no standard projects commenced during this period.
- Projects that were completed in 2025–26 were due to submit one post-contract review, with one submitted.

Projects commenced and completed (strategic)

Not relevant to CSV for 2025–26.

Reporting requirements – grants

Not relevant to CSV for 2025–26.

Social procurement framework

The Social Procurement Framework governs how the Victorian Government undertakes social procurement. The framework applies to the procurement of all goods, services and construction undertaken by, or on behalf of, entities subject to the Standing Directions 2018 under the *Financial Management Act 1994* (Vic).

CSV leveraged its buying power to deliver social, economic and environmental outcomes benefiting the Victorian community, the economy and the environment — above and beyond the goods, services and construction works procured.

CSV's Social Procurement Strategy prioritised the following social procurement objectives.

Social procurement objectives	Outcomes sought by CSV
Opportunities for Victorian Aboriginal people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchasing from Victorian Aboriginal businesses ▪ Employment of Victorian Aboriginal people by suppliers to the Victorian Government
Opportunities for Victorians with disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchasing from Victorian social enterprises and Australian Disability Enterprises ▪ Employment of Victorians with disability by suppliers to the Victorian Government
Women's equality and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender-equitable employment practices, including leadership at senior levels and equal remuneration ▪ Support for female workers' inclusion and safety in the construction sector ▪ Adoption of family violence leave by Victorian Government suppliers ▪ Gender equality within Victorian Government suppliers
Opportunities for Victorian priority jobseekers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchasing from Victorian social enterprises ▪ Job readiness and employment for Victorian priority jobseekers by suppliers to the Victorian Government
Supporting safe and fair workplaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchasing from suppliers that comply with industrial relations laws and promote secure employment
Sustainable Victorian social enterprise and Aboriginal business sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchasing from Victorian social enterprises and Aboriginal businesses
Sustainable Victorian regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job readiness and employment for people in regions with entrenched disadvantage
Environmentally sustainable business practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resource usage optimisation and sustainable waste management practices

Social procurement achievements

During 2025–26, CSV:

- engaged one social benefit supplier with a total spend of \$4,571 (exclusive of GST) with a certified social enterprise
- established 11 contracts with external and Victorian Government suppliers that included social procurement commitments.

Emergency procurement

No emergency procurement arrangements were activated during 2025–26.

Disclosure of procurement complaints

CSV did not receive any formal complaints through its procurement complaints management system in 2025–26.

Disclosure of major contracts

CSV did not enter into any contracts greater than \$10 million in value in 2025–26.

Consultancy expenditure

Details of consultancies (valued at \$10,000 or greater)

In 2025–26, there were 5 contracts where the total fees payable to consultants were \$10,000 or greater. The total expenditure incurred during 2025–26 in relation to these consultancies was \$754,000 (excluding GST). Details of individual consultancies are outlined below. All amounts are exclusive of GST.

(\$ thousand)				
Consultant	Purpose of consultancy	Total approved project fee	Expenditure 2025–26	Estimated future expenditure
Scyne Advisory	Internal audit services	432	149	N/A
CSIRO	Statistical and data analytics services	125	83	N/A
RMIT University	Independent research and analytics services	1,390	354	270
Weir Legal and Consulting Pty Ltd	Independent review of fire safety engineering services in relation to combustible cladding	69	69	N/A
KPMG	Independent assessment of benefits realised by the CRP	119	99	N/A

Note: CSV has partnered with RMIT University to undertake research, testing and analytics activities to verify PMCR methodologies and interventions, as well as to support benefits realisation research.

Details of consultancies less than \$10,000

In 2025–26, no consultants were engaged by CSV for whom the total fees payable to individual firms was less than \$10,000.

Government advertising expenditure

There is no government advertising expenditure to report for 2025–26.

Information and communication technology expenditure

For the 2025–26 reporting period, CSV had a total ICT expenditure of \$0.85 million, with details outlined in the table below.

(\$ thousand)			
All operational ICT expenditure	ICT expenditure related to projects to create or enhance ICT capabilities		
Business as Usual (BAU) ICT expenditure	Non-Business as Usual (non-BAU) ICT expenditure	Operational expenditure	Capital expenditure
(Total)	(Total = Operational expenditure and capital expenditure)		
851	765	86	nil

ICT expenditure refers to CSV's costs in providing business enabling ICT services within the current reporting period. It comprises Business as Usual (BAU) ICT expenditure and non-Business as Usual (non-BAU) ICT expenditure. Non-BAU ICT expenditure relates to extending or enhancing CSV's current ICT capabilities. BAU ICT expenditure is all remaining ICT expenditure that primarily relates to ongoing activities to operate and maintain current ICT capability.

Reviews and studies expenditure

Details of reviews and studies

During 2025–26, there were 5 reviews and studies undertaken with the total cost of \$1.11 million. Details of individual reviews and studies are outlined below. All amounts are exclusive of GST.

							(\$ thousand)
Name of the review	Reasons for review	Scope	Timeline	Anticipated outcomes	Estimated cost 2025–26	Final cost if completed	Public availability (Y/N) and URL
Material sample testing	To evaluate cladding fire spread under various scenarios	Determine how the products react, contribute to and withstand fire exposure	August 2023 – June 2026	More informed decision-making about the use of cladding products	339	3,437	Y www.vic.gov.au/cladding-testing
Research services	To provide independent research input into the PMCR	Contribute to currency and completeness of evidence underpinning the PMCR	December 2023 – December 2026	Effective and value-for-investment cladding risk reduction	302	N/A	Y www.vic.gov.au/cladding-risk-prioritisation-model-policy-and-methodology
ESM survey	To assess the status of ESMs across a cohort of buildings in the CRP	Understand the extent to which ESMs provide protection to buildings in the event of a fire	August 2024 – January 2026	Information for owners and MBSs to support decision-making	167	N/A	Y www.vic.gov.au/essential-safety-measures-survey
Fire safety engineering review	To assess the response of fire safety engineers to combustible cladding in Victoria	Independent review of fire safety engineering services in relation to combustible cladding	April 2025 – October 2025	Improvement opportunities for the fire safety engineering profession	69	69	Y www.vic.gov.au/fire-safety-engineering-services-response-combustible-cladding-victoria
Benefits realisation	To validate the benefits realised from the CRP	Independently assess the benefits realised from the CRP, identify lessons learned and opportunities for future program improvement	February 2026 – December 2026	Providing assurance on program effectiveness, value for money and achievement of intended outcomes	235	N/A	N In progress

Note: This table does not include reviews or studies that may be commercial-in-confidence or commercially sensitive, or where the release may be detrimental to government operations (e.g. by pre-empting the finalisation of policy decisions prior to their announcement by government).

Freedom of information

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Vic) (FOI Act) allows the public a right of access to documents held by CSV. The purpose of the FOI Act is to extend as far as possible the right of the community to access information held by government departments, local councils, Ministers and other bodies subject to the FOI Act.

An applicant has a right to apply for access to documents about CSV activities. This comprises documents both created by CSV or supplied to CSV by an external organisation or individual, and may include maps, films, microfiche, photographs, computer printouts, computer discs, tape recordings and videotapes.

The FOI Act exempts the access to certain documents, which may be exempt in part or in full. Examples of documents that may be exempt from access include cabinet documents; some internal working documents; law enforcement documents; documents covered by legal professional privilege, such as legal advice; personal information about other people; and information provided in-confidence and information that is confidential under another Act.

Under the FOI Act, the processing time for requests received is 30 calendar days. However, when external consultation is required under ss29, 29A, 31, 31A, 33, 34 or 35, the processing time may be extended to 45 days. Processing time may also be extended by up to 30 days, by agreement with the applicant. With the applicant's agreement this may occur any number of times. However, obtaining an applicant's agreement for an extension cannot occur after the expiry of the timeframe for deciding a request.

If an applicant is not satisfied by a decision made about their request, under section 49A of the FOI Act they have the right to seek a review by the Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner within 28 days of receiving a decision letter.

Making a request

Under the *Cladding Safety Victoria Repeal Act 2026* (Vic), CSV's records were transferred to the BPC on 1 July 2026. Freedom of information requests relating to CSV activities can be made by filling out the form located on the BPC's website at <https://www.bpc.vic.gov.au/legals/freedom-of-information> and paying the application fee of \$34.50. Access charges may also be payable if large amounts of documents are requested or the search for documents is time consuming.

A request for access to documents can also be by written request to the BPC's Freedom of Information team, as detailed in s17 of the FOI Act. When making a request, applicants should ensure requests are in writing and clearly identify what types of documents are being sought.

Requests for documents held by the BPC should be sent by email to foi@bpc.vic.gov.au or posted to:

Freedom of Information Officer
Building and Plumbing Commission
Level 19, 242 Exhibition Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Freedom of information statistics

During 2025–26, CSV received 3 freedom of information requests. Two requests were made by apartment owners and one request was made by a builder. Of the total decisions made, CSV granted access to 310 documents in full, 12 documents in part and denied access in full to one document. All decisions were made within statutory timeframes.

Further information

Further information regarding the operation and scope of freedom of information can be obtained from the FOI Act, regulations made under the FOI Act and www.ovic.vic.gov.au.

Compliance with the *Building Act 1993* (Vic)

CSV did not own or control any government buildings and consequently is exempt from notifying its compliance with the building and maintenance provisions of the *Building Act 1993* (Vic).

Compliance with *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012* (Vic)

The *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012* (Vic) (PID Act) encourages and assists people in making disclosures of improper conduct by public officers and public bodies. The PID Act provides protection to people who make disclosures in accordance with the Act and establishes a system for the matters disclosed to be investigated and rectifying action to be taken.

CSV did not tolerate improper conduct by employees, nor the taking of reprisals against those who come forward to disclose such conduct. CSV was committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in its administrative and management practices and supported the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to public health and safety or the environment.

CSV took all reasonable steps to protect people who make such disclosures from any detrimental action in reprisal for making the disclosure. It also afforded natural justice to the person who is the subject of the disclosure to the extent it is legally possible.

Reporting procedures

Under the *Cladding Safety Victoria Repeal Act 2026* (Vic), CSV's staff and functions were transferred to the BPC on 1 July 2026. Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by BPC or any of its employees may be made directly to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC):

Level 1, North Tower, 459 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Phone: 1800 422 284

Internet: www.ibac.vic.gov.au

Compliance with *Carers Recognition Act 2012* (Vic)

CSV acknowledged that the *Carers Recognition Act 2012* (Vic) establishes a guiding framework for the organisation. Accordingly, CSV offered a variety of flexible work arrangements and leave options to assist staff in balancing work responsibilities with personal and carer commitments. The organisation actively promoted flexibility in the workplace with the objective of reducing barriers to workforce participation for carers, empowering them to make informed decisions about their employment and care duties, and supporting their social, economic and personal wellbeing.

CSV was committed to continually developing policies, procedures, and work practices that were equitable, inclusive, and adaptable. Flexible work guidelines were designed to help all staff achieve a healthy work-life balance. Notably, CSV observed a consistently high number of secondary caregiver parental leave requests from male employees, which were supported by management. According to the 2025 People Matter Survey, 86% of CSV staff reported satisfaction with their work/life balance, compared to 78% within CSV's comparator group.

Compliance with *Disability Act 2006* (Vic)

CSV was committed to provide an accessible and inclusive workplace so people with disability can fully participate in all aspects of employment. CSV supported workplace adjustments to a work process/practice, job design, technology/equipment and work environment so that people with disability were able to have an equitable experience when they apply for a job, and they were equipped to do the inherent requirements of their job in an equitable, safe and productive way.

CSV also rolled out inclusive workplace training to all staff that covered key concepts of diversity, equity and inclusion, and provided examples of actions staff can take to support inclusion in the workplace.

Competitive Neutrality Policy

Competitive neutrality requires government businesses to ensure that where services compete, or potentially compete, with the private sector, any net advantage arising from government ownership is accounted for if it is not in the public interest. Government businesses that undertake significant business activities are required to implement competitive neutrality measures (such as setting competitive neutral prices), which accounts for any net advantage that comes from public ownership. Competitive neutrality policy supports fair competition between public and private businesses and provides government businesses with a tool to enhance decisions on resource allocation. This policy does not override other policy objectives of government and focuses on removing resource allocation distortions.

CSV complied with the requirements of competitive neutrality as required under the Intergovernmental Agreement on National Competition Policy and the Competition and Infrastructure Reform Agreement. The Commissioner for Better Regulation is responsible for considering competitive neutrality complaints by individuals and businesses against government entities. No competitive neutrality complaints were lodged in 2025–26 relating to business activities operated by CSV.

Compliance with DataVic Access Policy

The Victorian Government issued the DataVic Access Policy in 2012. Consistent with this policy, information included in this annual report will be available at www.data.vic.gov.au in electronic readable format.

Environmental reporting

Organisational boundary

CSV's head office was located at Level 8, 550 Bourke Street, Melbourne. This premises was leased in December 2024. Prior to that, CSV was located at Level 4, 717 Bourke Street in Docklands.

Electricity production and consumption

CSV consumed energy predominantly through office facilities.

Total electricity consumption (MJ)	2025–26	2024–25	2023–24
Purchased electricity – consolidated	109,238	121,263	145,262
Not directly purchased but from outside the organisation	-	-	-
Self-generated	-	-	-

Total electricity offsets (MWh)	2025–26	2024–25	2023–24
LGCs retired	15.17	18.76	39.79
Greenpower or certified carbon neutral electricity purchased	-	-	-

Transportation

CSV had a fleet of 3 hybrid vehicles, which were predominantly used for CSV building site visits.

Number and proportion of vehicles	2025–26		2024–25		2023–24	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Passenger vehicles: Hybrid	3	100	3	100	3	100

Sustainable buildings and infrastructure

No substantial office fit-outs were undertaken in 2025–26.

Additional information on request

In compliance with the requirements of the Standing Directions 2018 under *the Financial Management Act 1994* (Vic), details in respect of the items listed below have been retained and are available on request, subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Vic):

- a) a statement that declarations of pecuniary interests have been duly completed by all relevant officers
- b) details of shares held by senior officers as nominee or held beneficially in a statutory authority or subsidiary
- c) details of publications produced by CSV about itself and how these can be obtained
- d) details of any major external reviews carried out on CSV
- e) details of major research and development activities undertaken by CSV
- f) details of overseas visits undertaken, including a summary of the objectives and outcomes of each visit
- g) details of major promotional, public relations and marketing activities undertaken by CSV to develop community awareness of CSV and its services
- h) details of assessments and measures undertaken to improve the occupational health and safety of employees
- i) a general statement on industrial relations within CSV and details of time lost through industrial accidents and disputes
- j) a list of major committees sponsored by CSV, the purpose of each committee and the extent to which the purposes have been achieved
- k) details of all consultancies and contractors, including:
 - consultants/contractors engaged
 - services provided
 - expenditure committed to each engagement.

The information is available on request from the BPC telephone support line on 1300 067 088 or via the BPC online contact form at www.bpc.vic.gov.au/help-and-support/contact-form.

Information that is not applicable to CSV

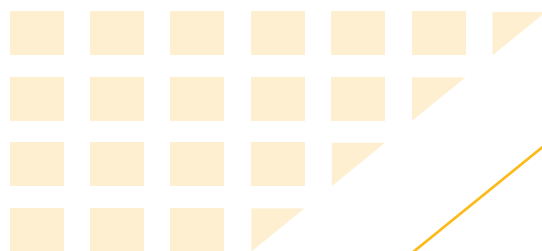
Details of changes in prices, fees, charges, rates and levies charged by CSV is not available because CSV did not charge for its services.

Disclosure index

CSV's annual report is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislation and pronouncements. This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of CSV's compliance with statutory disclosure requirements.

Click on a page reference number to refer to the relevant requirements for the corresponding disclosure requirements, or alternatively, refer to the corresponding page references.

Legislation	Requirement	Page reference
Standing Directions and Financial Reporting Directions		
Report of Operations		
Charter and purpose		
FRD 22	Manner of establishment and the relevant Ministers	pages 7 and 31
FRD 22	Purpose, functions, powers and duties	page 7
FRD 8	Departmental objectives, indicators and outputs	pages 8 and 29
FRD 22	Key initiatives and projects	pages 15–28
FRD 22	Nature and range of services provided	pages 10–11
Management and structure		
FRD 22	Organisational structure	page 30
FRD 22	Board committee membership	pages 31–32



Financial and other information		
FRD 8	Performance against output performance measures	page 29
FRD 10	Disclosure index	pages 84–86
FRD 12	Disclosure of major contracts	page 76
FRD 15	Executive disclosures	pages 69–70
FRD 22	Employment and conduct principles	page 32
FRD 22	Occupational health and safety policy	pages 36–37
FRD 22	Summary of the financial results for the year	pages 12–13
FRD 22	Significant changes in financial position during the year	page 12
FRD 22	Major changes or factors affecting performance	page 13
FRD 22	Subsequent events	page 72
FRD 22	Application and operation of the <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i> (Vic)	page 79
FRD 22	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of the <i>Building Act 1993</i> (Vic)	page 80
FRD 22	Statement on National Competition Policy	page 81
FRD 22	Application and operation of the <i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012</i> (Vic)	page 80
FRD 22	Application and operation of the <i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i> (Vic)	page 80
FRD 22	Details of consultancies more than \$10,000	page 76
FRD 22	Details of consultancies less than \$10,000	page 77
FRD 22	Disclosure of government advertising expenditure	page 77
FRD 22	Disclosure of ICT expenditure	page 77
FRD 22	Reviews and studies expenditure	pages 77–78
FRD 22	Statement of availability of other information	page 83
FRD 22	Disclosure of emergency procurement	page 76
FRD 22	Disclosure of social procurement activities under the Social Procurement Framework	pages 75–76
FRD 22	Disclosure of procurement complaints	page 76
FRD 24	Reporting of environmental data	page 82
FRD 25	Local jobs first	page 74
FRD 29	Workforce data disclosures	pages 32–35

SD 5.2	Specific requirements under Standing Direction 5.2	pages 1 and 74
Compliance attestation and declaration		
SD 5.1.4	Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Direction	page 74
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in report of operations	page 1
Financial Statements		
Declaration		
SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	page 41
Other requirements under Standing Direction 5.2		
SD 5.2.1^(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	page 49
SD 5.2.1^(a)	Compliance with Standing Directions	page 74
Other disclosures as required by FRDs in notes to financial statements^(a)		
FRD 21	Disclosures of responsible persons, executive officers and other personnel (contractors with significant management responsibilities) in the financial report	page 69
FRD 103	Non-financial physical assets	page 67
FRD 110	Cash flow statements	page 46
FRD 112	Defined benefit superannuation obligations	page 51
FRD 114	Financial instruments – general government entities and public non-financial corporations	page 63
<p><i>Note:</i></p> <p>(a) References to FRDs have been removed from the Disclosure Index if the specific FRDs do not contain requirements that are in the nature of disclosure.</p>		
Legislation		
<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Vic)</i>		page 79
<i>Building Act 1993 (Vic)</i>		page 80
<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012 (Vic)</i>		page 80
<i>Carers Recognition Act 2012 (Vic)</i>		page 80
<i>Disability Act 2006 (Vic)</i>		page 81
<i>Local Jobs Act 2003 (Vic)</i>		page 74
<i>Financial Management Act 1994 (Vic)</i>		pages 1, 41 and 74

Acronyms and abbreviations

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ACP	aluminium composite panels
ACP-FR	aluminium composite panels (fire retardant)
AEE	annualised employee equivalent
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
BAU	business as usual
BPC	Building and Plumbing Commission
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CRL	Cladding Rectification Levy
CRP	Cladding Rectification Program
CRPP	Cladding Remediation Partnership Program
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSV	Cladding Safety Victoria
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
DTP	Department of Transport and Planning
EPS	expanded polystyrene
ESM	essential safety measures
FMA	<i>Financial Management Act 1994 (Vic)</i>
FOI	freedom of information
FRD	Financial Reporting Direction
FT	full-time
FTE	full-time equivalent
GST	Goods and Services Tax

HC	head count
IBAC	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
ICA	Insurance Council of Australia
ICT	information and communications technology
IDAHOBIT	International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia
KMP	key management personnel
LGBTIQ+	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer+
LGC	large-scale generation certificate
LSL	long service leave
MBS	Municipal Building Surveyor
MCG	Melbourne Cricket Ground
MJ	megajoule
MPSG	Major Project Skills Guarantee
MWh	megawatt hour
OHS	occupational health and safety
PCB	Project Control Board
PID	Public Interest Disclosures
PMCR	Protocols for Mitigating Cladding Risk
PT	part-time
RMIT	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
SES	Senior Executive Service
STS	Senior Technical Specialist
VPSC	Victorian Public Service Commission

Website

www.vic.gov.au/cladding-safety

Online enquiry

www.bpc.vic.gov.au/help-and-support/contact-form

Postal address

GPO Box 536, Melbourne VIC 3001

Telephone

1300 067 088



For enquiries in languages other than English, contact the Translating and Interpreting Service on 131 450.



If you are deaf, or have a hearing or speech impairment, contact us through the National Relay Service.

For more information:

Voice relay number 1300 555 727

TTY number 133 677

SMS relay number 0423 677 767

