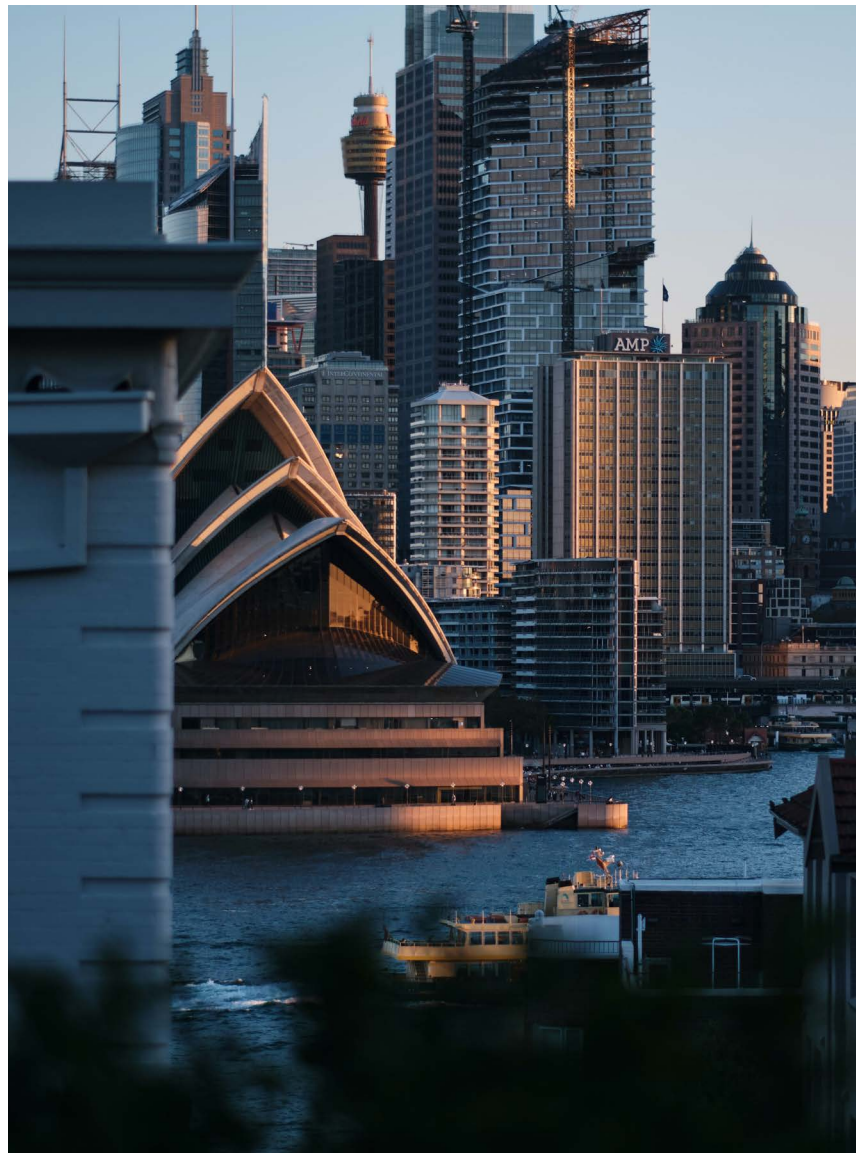




# Annual Report

2021-2022









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**The Hon. Alister Henskens SC MP**

Minister for Enterprise, Investment and Trade  
Minister for Science, Innovation and Technology  
Minister for Sport  
Minister for Skills and Training

52 Martin Place Sydney  
NSW 2000

28 October 2022

Dear Minister,

We are pleased to submit the Annual Report of Investment NSW for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 for presentation to the NSW Parliament.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985, the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 and the regulations under those Acts.

The financial statements for 2021–2022, which form part of the report, have been certified by the Auditor-General of New South Wales.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Mildwater".

**Elizabeth Mildwater**

Secretary  
Department of Enterprise,  
Investment and Trade

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Katie Knight".

**Katie Knight**

Interim CEO  
Investment NSW





# Foreword

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Investment NSW continued to implement its vision to make our state the most desirable place in the world to visit, work, study, invest and do business.

Investment NSW has been successful at delivering economic and social benefits for the people of NSW by growing our economy, and now plays a central role as a group within the newly created Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade.

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Looking back over the past 12 months, we are proud of what we have been able to achieve for the people of NSW.

Some of the highlights have been:

1. Bringing together the NSW Government's economic development and investment attraction activities for the first time enhancing innovation and productivity.
2. Being the single point of entry or the 'front door' for prospective investors and private sector proposals to work with the NSW Government.
3. Supporting NSW's recovery and growth after immensely tough times through programs such as Jobs Plus and implementation of our 24-Hour Economy Strategy and CBDs Revitalisation Program.
4. Working as a global organisation to promote NSW exports on the world stage and attract foreign direct investment through our international trade network.
5. Reinvigorating our international education sector post-COVID-19 through the hard work of the Study NSW team.
6. Launching our work on Net Zero Economy to help NSW capture the jobs and investment generated by the global transition to net zero emissions.
7. Making NSW a world leader for research, development, modern manufacturing and innovation.



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Investment NSW continued to work with a range of strategic partners to help us fulfil our mission, including:

- Create NSW, a fellow group in the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade and the NSW Government's arts and cultural driver, bringing together arts, screen and culture functions.
- Western Parkland City Authority, which facilitates the design and delivery of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis and supports the growth of the Western Parkland City.
- Greater Cities Commission, which is coordinating and aligning the planning for Australia's first global six cities region.
- The Department of Regional NSW, which is working to showcase regional NSW and its highly skilled workforce leading key economic and export sectors.
- Infrastructure NSW, delivering critical public infrastructure projects across NSW.

We would like to acknowledge the dedication and continued hard work of our Investment NSW employees, who have continued to drive the achievements our organisation delivers.



**Elizabeth Mildwater**  
Secretary, Department of Enterprise,  
Investment and Trade



**Katie Knight**  
Interim CEO, Investment NSW

# Who we are



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## Investment NSW

On 29 March 2021, Investment NSW was established as an executive agency under the Department of Premier and Cabinet. On 21 December 2021, the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade was established and on 1 July 2022 Investment NSW became a group within the principal Department.

From 29 March 2021, as part of the machinery of government changes, the Destination NSW Staff Agency was abolished, and staff transferred to Investment NSW. Following machinery of government changes in December 2021, Destination NSW became an Executive Agency within the Enterprise, Investment and Trade cluster from 1 April 2022. Further information about Destination NSW can be found in the Destination NSW 2021/22 Annual Report.

Investment NSW delivers economic and social benefits for the people of NSW by growing the state's economy to help make NSW a prosperous, inclusive and thriving global hub for business, innovation, talent, visitors and residents.

Investment NSW achieves this by creating opportunities across five key pillars:

- boosting research and development
- fostering startups and innovation
- growing priority sectors and precincts
- attracting global investment, talent and students
- helping NSW businesses find new export markets.

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Investment NSW comprises:

## Trade and Investment

The Trade and Investment branch provides expert advice to government on international trade and creates investment opportunities for NSW. It also provides subject matter and industry specialists that deliver industry development to maintain a dual focus on attracting and retaining both domestic and international investment into NSW.

The Trade team showcases NSW to the world, building NSW export capability and helping exporters to achieve commercial success in new markets and with new customers. The team seeks to drive the recovery of the state's international education sector, and attract and retain top skilled workers. The team also provides concierge services for businesses and investors to help navigate the options available for partnering with the NSW Government.

The Investment Partnerships team facilitates industry development, investment and business growth in priority sectors via a range of targeted services, including assistance with planning approvals, site selection and access to incentives through programs such as Jobs Plus. The team also provides specialist support for NSW's innovation ecosystems, which includes assistance to startup and scaleup businesses to create jobs, build new capabilities and activate precincts.

The international trade and investment network has been expanded in six high growth geographic regions, the Americas, ASEAN, Greater China, India and the Middle East, North Asia and the UK, Europe and Israel. The international network represents NSW's economic development interests overseas and promotes New South Wales as Australia's leading destination to invest, study, work, visit, and do business with.





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## Net Zero Economy

The Net Zero Economy team was established in the second half of 2021 to capture economic opportunities for NSW arising from the growing global transition to decarbonisation. The team drives whole-of-government coordination for responsive, industry-focused policy and initiatives to ensure NSW attracts global investments in the clean economy sector and cultivates investment opportunities.

## Strategy and Performance

The Strategy and Performance branch facilitates evidence-based decision making, both within Investment NSW, the Enterprise, Investment and Trade cluster and the broader NSW public sector by providing economic, policy and grant program administration expertise.

The Economic Performance team supports the development and delivery of Investment NSW initiatives across the policy cycle so that initiatives are designed and operated to maximise the benefits delivered for the people of NSW. The team also provides assurance that Investment NSW proposals are evidence-based and in line with government strategies, policies on economic appraisal, program evaluation and business cases.

The Strategy and Analysis team develops economy-wide, industry and corporate strategies and undertakes economic research and modelling to optimise the public value derived from NSW Government investments. The team also provides economic data and market intelligence to support policy formulation and design.

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The Program Delivery and Innovation team administers large scale grant programs (for example, the Jobs Plus Program) to support Investment NSW's economic development, innovation, investment attraction and trade activities, ensuring public money is spent fairly, effectively and transparently in line with best practice and community expectations.

## Commercial Transactions

The Commercial Transactions group facilitates the delivery of complex projects that have generated billions of dollars for the NSW economy. From the groundbreaking Australian headquarters of Atlassian at Tech Central, to the new Gosford Campus of the University of Newcastle, the team are the driving force behind some of the state's biggest government-to-private-sector deals and transactions.

Many of these deals are executed within NSW Government's unsolicited proposals or direct dealing processes, often in partnership with stakeholders across government. The team works with private sector proponents that may approach the NSW Government with an idea or proposal.

Commercial Transactions also leads or provides advisory services on priority projects where private-sector partnership and commercial analysis are key, including the RNA Pilot Manufacturing Facility and Viral Vector Manufacturing Facility at Westmead Health and Innovation Precinct.

As part of Investment NSW's transition to a group within the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade, rather than an executive agency, Commercial Transactions now sits as a separate group within the Department.

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## Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner

The Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner works with other government partners, local councils, industry and the community to build vibrant, diverse, inclusive and safe hospitality and entertainment precincts. It seeks to enhance both the economic output of the state and amenity for residents and tourists alike, by improving the conditions for flexible day and night trading. In so doing the Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner makes a positive contribution to the desirability of NSW as the best global location to live, work, play and invest.

The Office seeks to integrate planning and placemaking, diversify night-time activities, promote industry and cultural development, improve safety, mobility and connectivity and change the narrative around CBDs across Greater Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle and boost the state's economic activity.

In October 2021, the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner Michael Rodrigues also took on the additional role of NSW COVID-19 Recovery Commissioner to oversee the implementation of the NSW Government's Economic Recovery Strategy.

The Office leads the NSW Government's CBDs Revitalisation Program, promoting economic recovery and revitalisation of the central business districts across Greater Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, as they recover from the impacts of COVID-19.

## Office of the Chief Scientist and Engineer

The Office of the NSW Chief Scientist and Engineer (OCSE) provides independent, evidence-based advice on how to address difficult policy problems in NSW that involve science or engineering. OCSE chairs, assembles and sits on special-purpose committees and panels which deliver reports and reviews to the NSW Government.

OCSE also supports the NSW research sector through the provision of grant funding for early-stage research, as well as support for technology development by startup ventures. OCSE seeks to foster and encourage a lively state innovation system, particularly by promoting productive links between government, academia and industry to help emerging, high-tech industries grow. This includes investment or co-investment in several NSW facilities, open access infrastructure and innovation networks.

OCSE promotes Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics through outreach and education programs, with a focus on engaging younger people to consider career choices in these fields. The team also manage the annual NSW Science and Research Breakfast Seminar Series and the Premier's Prizes for Science and Engineering.

## Operations

The Operations group provides the key business support functions enabling Investment NSW to deliver on its mandate for the people of NSW. The group works with internal clients across the agency to ensure the highest standards of engagement, operations and governance in all aspects of administration and project delivery.

This group comprises specialist teams covering People and Culture; Legal; ICT; Finance; Strategic Communications, Media, Marketing and Engagement; Built Environments; Governance; and Ministerial Services.

The Operations group creates and implements policies and procedures to guide Investment NSW's internal and external activity, reduce risk and embed an inclusive culture.

As part of Investment NSW's transition to a group within the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade, the operations function is now integrated with the broader corporate service team supporting the Department.







# Delivering for NSW

Investment NSW's mission is to reinforce our state as the most desirable place in the world to visit, work, study, invest and do business.

We deliver economic and social benefits for the people of NSW by growing our economy. Our vision is for NSW to be prosperous, inclusive and a thriving global hub for business, innovation, talent, students and residents. In 2021-22 we did this through:





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1

Supporting recovery and economic growth



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2

Catalysing future industries and driving innovation



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3

Attracting investors to NSW



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4

Promoting NSW on the global stage



# 1. Supporting recovery and economic growth

In 2021-22 Investment NSW supported businesses and communities to recover from the pandemic and drove the state's post-COVID-19 economic growth.

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## CBDs Revitalisation Program

The CBDs Revitalisation Program is enlivening central business districts across Greater Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle which have been heavily impacted by lockdowns, while also supporting the recovery of industries such as hospitality, culture and the visitor economy. The Program provides funding for events and activation activities that attract people back to CBDs. The NSW Government has invested \$50 million in the program and is supporting 70 projects across three funding rounds.

In Round 1, the NSW Government committed funding to six projects including Sydney Street Parties, Culture Up Late extension, Lights of Christmas, Sydney Fringe Festival, Film Festivals and Sydney's Open for Lunch.

Through Rounds 2 and 3, grant funding of up to \$1 million per grant has been provided to local councils and industry to lead a diverse range of activations across CBD areas which encourage visitation and support for local businesses. These include Chatswood Nights, Blacktown by Night, Hurstville Hopalong Community Trail, Wollongong Laneways Live, and Intersections by YCK Laneways.

Round 2 opened for applications in December 2021, with 24 projects receiving total funding of \$15,324,253. Round 3 opened in late March 2022, with 40 applicants allocated a total of \$21,250,422.50 of support. Round 3 events will occur during the first four months of 22/23.

Hosted by the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner, Investment NSW held a CBDs Revitalisation Summit in April 2021, to bring together major stakeholders from the private, public and community sectors to discuss how best to revitalise our CBDs. There were presentations from expert speakers and interactive forums that encouraged the sharing of ideas and garnered valuable feedback from the attendees.

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## Responding to COVID-19

The Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner has worked closely with other government partners and industry to assist sectors heavily impacted by COVID-19 lockdowns and restrictions.

Alfresco Restart Package – Responding to the need for greater trading space in outdoor areas during the pandemic, the Office played a key coordination role in the delivery of a \$66 million package to promote alfresco dining in NSW. The package included financial support for businesses to invest in alfresco dining business needs, whilst streamlining regulations to make it easier to operate outdoors.

Hospitality Super Sunday – The Office, along with key industry members and NSW Health, coordinated a Hospitality Super Sunday vaccination drive for hospitality workers as the state moved in October 2021 to reopen to those fully vaccinated. It was organised at a critical point to ensure the hospitality industry was ready to respond to the easing of restrictions and the return of customers to venues.

Live Music Support Packages – The Office worked in partnership with Destination NSW and Create NSW to help deliver the Live Music Support Package which provided \$24 million of support to 162 live music venues across NSW. The Live Music Support Package aimed to provide funding to live music venues to help them stay open and create employment opportunities for musicians, promoters and technicians. It provided urgent financial support for live music venues in financial hardship as a result of COVID-19.





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## Jobs Plus Program

The \$250 million Jobs Plus Program is a grants program designed to strengthen the NSW economy by supporting the creation of 25,000 jobs by 30 June 2024. The Jobs Plus Program is the largest grant program in the Investment NSW portfolio. Investment NSW applies a rigorous assessment process to ensure funds are allocated appropriately. During 2021/22 financial year, 33 applications were approved, which will provide \$134,975,367 of support to create 13,056 new full time equivalent jobs by 2024.

Close to 50 percent of applications for the program were submitted by manufacturing businesses looking to expand their footprint in NSW.

## Local Government support

In partnership with the City of Sydney and the Night Time Economy Councils' Committee, Investment NSW, through the Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner, held a series of workshops in 2021 for NSW councils on leveraging the 24-Hour Economy Strategy to build a vibrant night life for their communities. Local NSW councils are critical to the delivery of the Strategy and play a key role in creating a diverse, safe and sustainable night life. As part of a masterclass, a Local Area Acceleration Toolkit was also developed for councils as a resource to help identify key elements that will aid them in creating a local 24-hour economy in their communities.

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## Vivid Sydney Later

The Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner established a pilot partnership to support late-night dining during Vivid Sydney 2022. The pilot, Vivid Sydney Later, supported 12 hospitality businesses to trade until at least midnight for restaurants and 2.00am for bars every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday during Vivid Sydney.

The pilot enabled participating venues to trial extended operating hours during a time of high demand and visitation to the Sydney CBD. Its objectives included: countering the perception that Sydney does not have a late-night dining offer; improving and diversifying the Vivid Sydney product with a dining offering; and attracting and retaining visitation to the Sydney CBD.

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## Enhancing NSW's bushfire response

In July 2021 the NSW Bushfire Response Research and Development Mission was launched. The \$28 million, four-year program was a key recommendation of the Accelerating R&D in NSW Advisory Committee's Action Plan and was designed to establish NSW as a global leader in bushfire technologies and response.

OCSE quickly began its rollout of activities under the Mission, establishing an expert panel, an agency working group and partnering with the renowned philanthropic group, the Minderoo Foundation.

Round 1 of the \$6 million, four-year Bushfire Technology Pilot Program saw five NSW businesses funded to trial innovative bushfire technologies in partnership with NSW fire response agencies. The supported projects target key areas of bushfire response, including providing reliable and clean energy power to remote sites, real-time monitoring of fire conditions and data-sharing, including the use of an app to quickly locate equipment.

OCSE also established the Bushfire Commercialisation Fund, a three-year, \$16 million grant program to accelerate the development and deployment of bushfire technologies and services. Applications for the first round of the fund opened in July 2022.

## The International Student Arrivals Pilot Plan

This pilot plan was developed to return international students to NSW safely and at the appropriate scale following prolonged border closures during the pandemic. Study NSW brought together industry and government partners to expedite student returns, stimulating recovery of the sector under the NSW International Education Recovery Strategy.

The program initially aimed to return a fixed number of students per fortnight, but the reopening of Australia's international borders and removal of quarantine requirements altered the timeline. A new project plan was implemented to oversee the return of international students which included utilising a mix of charter flights and booking places on commercial flights, complemented by a series of on-shore welcome events and a communications toolkit.

The International Student Arrivals Pilot Plan facilitated Australia's most successful international student return program, returning 1,068 students from 23 countries on 11 flights from December 2021 to March 2022.

The plan ensured NSW became the first state in Australia to start returning international students at scale while borders were still closed. Study NSW was awarded a global PIONEER international education excellence award for its public-private partnership under the program, and NSW has since captured 41 percent of all onshore growth in student numbers, more than any other jurisdiction.

## 2021-22 NSW Business and Skilled Migration Program

NSW has successfully delivered its Business and Skilled Migration Program for 2021-22. The program, which operates under agreement with the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs, is critical to supporting economic growth across the state through the supply to industry of highly skilled migrants. NSW nominated more than 8,000 migrants with skills identified as being required by the state, to live and work both in Sydney and regional NSW.

NSW also participated in the business, innovation and investment migration program to attract migrants who have the ability to make significant economic contributions to the state, either through their entrepreneurial skills, investment capacity or ability to create new businesses and jobs.

In 2021-22, NSW led the state and territories by attracting more than 1,266 new Business and Investor Migrants who have proposed: the creation of 3,300 new jobs, \$578 million in business investment and \$720 million in investment through managed funds which is directed toward supporting its start-up and innovation sectors.







# Case study

## Sydney Street Parties Series

Starting in May 2022, Investment NSW's Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner held a series of Street Parties in locations across Greater Sydney to deliver on the NSW Government's commitment to CBDs revitalisation.

The \$2 million Sydney Street Parties series was funded through the CBDs Revitalisation Program, part of the COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy.

The Sydney Street Parties series saw the Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner collaborate with five local councils (City of Sydney, City of Parramatta, Randwick City, Inner West and Northern Beaches) to deliver activations that supported local businesses and increased visitor numbers into community areas.

### Key takeouts



Economic benefits



Social benefits



Increased visitors



The series delivered economic and social benefits in response to the impacts of the pandemic.

# \$2M

**Sydney Street Parties series saw five local councils deliver activations**



# 2. Catalysing future industries and driving innovation

Investment NSW is tackling the dual challenges of economic transformation and supporting the NSW economy to be globally competitive. We do this by driving innovation in NSW, creating opportunities for NSW businesses and supporting emerging industries that will form the basis of NSW's continued prosperity in future economic cycles.

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## Establishing the Modern Manufacturing Taskforce

In December 2021, the Premier announced the NSW Government would appoint a Modern Manufacturing Commissioner, as well as a Modern Manufacturing Taskforce, to be chaired by Mr Tony Shepherd AO. The Taskforce was established in April 2022 with members coming from successful manufacturing businesses, industry associations, and academia, including Dr Bronwyn Evans AM CEO, Engineers Australia; Professor Roy Green, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, UTS; Dig Howitt, CEO and President, Cochlear Limited; and Chris Jenkins, Country Director and CEO, Thales Australia (now Non-Executive Director of the Thales Australia and NZ Board).

The Taskforce delivered an independent report to the NSW Government in July 2022 on actions that can improve NSW's modern manufacturing capabilities and capacities. As of 30 June 2022, the Taskforce had held seven meetings, conducted consultations with more than 50 individuals and held two industry round tables. The Commissioner has been tasked with developing the NSW Government's Modern Manufacturing Strategy in response to the report and leading the implementation of the actions.

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## Implementation of the NSW Advanced Manufacturing Industry Development Strategy

Investment NSW played a critical role in ensuring the success of the NSW Advanced Manufacturing Industry Development Strategy, developed to drive the competitiveness of NSW advanced manufacturers, by delivering a range of programs in 2021/22.

These included sourcing 15 manufacturing businesses to utilise the Department of Education's Workforce Development support program and assisting 17 learners from eight manufacturing businesses to participate in the Driving Digital Skills pilot program.

Investment NSW was a sponsor of Australian Manufacturing Week held in Sydney in June 2022, including assisting with promotion and co-hosting related activities. More than 6,000 visitors attended the trade show, and approximately 600 students accessed an associated Investment NSW/Training Services webinar designed to encourage student uptake of manufacturing careers. In 2021/22, Investment NSW distributed \$1.05 million through the NSW Export Assistance Grant program, to benefit 112 NSW manufacturers.





## Showcasing Sydney's Tech Central

Hosted by Investment NSW, in partnership with the Greater Cities Commission, the 2022 Tech Central Summit brought together leading industry experts to highlight talent, diversity, real estate, growth opportunities and a specialised skills ecosystem available in and around Tech Central.

The summit highlighted how Tech Central can help businesses grow and innovate through world-leading research and reinforced the NSW Government's commitment to the sustainable growth of a district that provides positive social and economic outcomes equally.

The summit saw the announcement of Jobs Plus support for Morse Micro, an Australian semiconductor company, that is expanding its work into long-range, low power Wi-Fi in Sydney's Tech Central and The University of Technology Sydney Vault, a first-of-its-kind secure collaborative research and innovation facility to advance the state's cyber security industry.

In January 2022, Investment NSW launched the Tech Central Scaleup Accommodation Rebate to help technology businesses in the scaleup phase of growth to establish in Tech Central by providing a 40 percent rebate on eligible rental costs and 30 percent rebate on eligible fit out costs.

The program supports the NSW Government's vision for Tech Central to become a world class innovation and technology precinct by attracting technology scaleups into the area. The objective of the program is to activate 25,000 square metres of space for this purpose. Since launching, there has been strong interest from companies looking to locate to Tech Central.

## Translating local RNA research into home-grown vaccines and therapeutics: the RNA Pilot Facility and R&D Initiatives

Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is a game-changing vaccine technology at the forefront of the COVID-19 response and capable of treating illnesses previously considered undruggable.

NSW universities are world-renowned for their early-stage RNA research. The next phase with this ground-breaking research is to translate it into market-ready intellectual property, which can be used to commercialise and manufacture home-grown vaccines and therapeutics.

Recognising this opportunity, Investment NSW developed a compelling investment case for an RNA Pilot Manufacturing Facility with supporting R&D Initiatives. Funding for both elements was secured as part of the 2022-23 NSW State Budget – setting up NSW as a first-mover in commercialising RNA research within Australia and APAC.

This great outcome is thanks to the collaboration offered by Health Infrastructure, the Office of Health and Medical Research and partnerships with the NSW RNA Bioscience Alliance and the NSW Vice Chancellor's Committee.

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## Fostering education, health and innovation in the Central Coast

The NSW Government is investing \$18 million to help create a new health and innovation campus with the University of Newcastle in the heart of the Gosford CBD. Investment NSW worked with the Greater Cities Commission to successfully develop the Gosford CBD University Campus Business Case to enable funding approval as part of the 2022-23 NSW State Budget.

Investment NSW continues to work closely with the University of Newcastle and other key government agencies, including the Greater Cities Commission and Hunter Central Coast Development Corporation to develop and deliver this exciting new campus. This extensive cross-agency collaboration culminated in the signing of a Framework Deed between the University of Newcastle and the NSW Government, which is currently guiding the final key steps of the campus development (set to be complete by the end of 2025) and direction into the future.

## Bringing an investment and commercial perspective to Net Zero policy and program development

Investment NSW established a Net Zero Economy worksteam to provide strategic advice on the economic opportunities arising from decarbonisation, along with addressing barriers to investment, and providing an investment and commercial perspective across a range of government policies and programs.

The NSW Net Zero Investment Plan is focused on leveraging NSW's strengths and leading Net Zero policies and programs to capture the jobs and investment generated by the transition to a net zero economy. The plan was developed in consultation with key NSW Government partners including the Office of Energy and Climate Change within Treasury, the Department of Planning and Environment and the Department of Regional NSW.

Collaboration with the NSW Innovation and Productivity Council, led to the introduction of the Net Zero Economy as a new theme in the 2022 NSW Innovation and Productivity Scorecard. The scorecard demonstrated a growing net zero economy with NSW recording a 100 percent growth of renewable energy's share of total energy generation since 2018 and NSW leading on national sales of electric vehicles.

Investment NSW has engaged with multiple international trade delegations, presented to multi-national commercial organisations, and sponsored the Impact X summit in November 2021, showcasing NSW as a leading destination for clean energy and clean tech investment.

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## A Decarbonisation Innovation Hub to help achieve Net Zero

In 2021, OCSE commenced standing up the Decarbonisation Innovation Hub, that brings together researchers, industry and government to accelerate new decarbonisation technologies. The Hub is a key part the NSW Government's Net Zero Industry and Innovation Plan.

OCSE undertook a competitive selection process to determine the Hub's management that resulted in the appointment of a consortium headed by UNSW Sydney and the University of Newcastle. Partners in the consortium include the University of Wollongong, Western Sydney University, University of Technology Sydney, Charles Sturt University, the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Climate-KIC. In addition, over 60 industry and research members are being engaged at a project-level, including the University of New England, Southern Cross University and the University of Sydney.

OCSE and the consortium will continue to develop the Hub, focusing on translating innovative ideas into new industries, jobs and better outcomes across the energy and electrification, land and primary industries, and power fuels (including hydrogen) sectors.

The Hub will be supported by a \$15 million investment over nine years, with the funding provided by the NSW Environmental Trust, with matching financial support from the partner organisations and industry members.

## Making NSW a leader in quantum computing

The NSW Government's 20-Year R&D Roadmap identifies quantum technologies and semiconductors as key sectors where NSW can build globally competitive industries with huge potential benefits for society.

In 2021/22, OCSE began developing a Quantum Action Plan for NSW and continued its support for key quantum investments, the Sydney Quantum Academy (SQA) and Silicon Quantum Computing (SQC). In 2022, SQA hosted the first national Quantum Australia Conference and in June SQC announced a capital raise of \$130 million and delivered the world's first integrated circuit manufactured at the atomic scale.

The Semiconductor Sector Service Bureau (S3B) was announced in June 2022, appointing an Inaugural Director, Dr Nadia Court, from the Sydney Nanoscience Hub. Semiconductors are key components in some quantum technologies, as well as in other technologies used in sectors such as health, defence and telecommunications.



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S3B will drive critical sovereign semiconductor capability in NSW and Australian advanced manufacturing industries by drawing on leading experts from the University of Sydney, Macquarie University, UNSW Sydney, CSIRO, and the Australian National Fabrication Facility. The Bureau is funded by the NSW Government and will be located at Cicada Innovations, in the heart of Sydney's Tech Central Precinct.

## NSW Innovation and Productivity Council

Throughout 2021-22 the NSW Innovation and Productivity Council (IPC) has continued to deliver unique, forward-looking research related to innovation, productivity and efficiency to inform strategic thinking by the NSW Government. The IPC released three key reports: *Global talent wars: Learning from locations that attract the best*; *NSW Remote Working Insights 2: Why hybrid is here to stay and how to seize the opportunities* and *The 2022 NSW Innovation and Productivity Scorecard*.

These publications provide policy makers, innovation ecosystem members, business and researchers access to quality research that can help inform policies, programs and strategies to drive innovation and productivity. The NSW Innovation and Productivity Council is supported by Investment NSW through a specialist team which provides secretariat support and conducts research to inform the development of reports.

## NSW Space Qualification Mission – Waratah Seed

In July 2021, Investment NSW awarded CUAVA (the Australian Research Council Training Centre for CubeSats, UAVs, and their Applications) \$500,000 over two years to deliver the 'NSW Space Qualification Mission – Waratah Seed' through a competitive grant process.

The mission will be Australia's first ride share satellite. Waratah Seed will launch NSW-developed space payloads into orbit, providing NSW space companies affordable access to space, along with providing an opportunity to test their space capabilities, while gaining flight heritage.

CUAVA have since awarded heavily subsidised spots on the satellite to five promising NSW space start-ups and are currently integrating their payloads into the satellite, to be launched into orbit late 2023.

## NSW Cyber Hubs

In November 2021, Investment NSW successfully established the NSW Cyber Hub, located in Sydney's CBD. The NSW Cyber Hub has commenced the implementation of the 2021 NSW Cyber Security Strategy.

The strategy is focused on growing NSW's cyber security sector, attracting global investment and talent, building a future talent pipeline and supporting innovation and R&D. The Hub also has an outreach network of more than 500 Cyber Connect subscribers.

The Western Sydney Startup Hub will provide 1,500 square metres of affordable workspaces and programs for innovative technology startups, scaleups and small businesses in Western Sydney. The Hub will help create highly skilled and innovative local jobs in the Westmead Health and Innovation District, a priority innovation precinct. Investment NSW provided \$300,000 as a fit-out contribution to the Operator of the Hub, which is scheduled to open its doors in October 2022.

## Innovation Partnerships

In 2021, the NSW Government signed historic five-year Innovation Partnerships with 11 NSW public universities to boost innovation, attract investment and strengthen collaboration across the sector and state. The Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) agreements are a first for NSW and will cement its reputation as the smart state.

The agreements are a framework that take NSW university collaboration to an unparalleled level and contain a pipeline of more than 100 current and potential strategic opportunities to support innovation across areas such as big data, artificial intelligence, cyber security, clinical innovation, clean energy, advanced manufacturing, regional development and more.

The University of Sydney was the first to sign the MoU, with the following subsequently added: Australian Catholic University, Charles Sturt University, Macquarie University, Southern Cross University, University of New England, University of New South Wales, University of Newcastle, University of Technology Sydney, Western Sydney University and University of Wollongong.

## Launch of the NSW Cyber Business Exchange and Supporting NSW Cyber Security

In March 2022, Investment NSW launched a Cyber Industry Partnership Program. The Australian Information Security Association (AISA) was selected through a competitive process as the industry partner until 30 June 2023. AISA created the NSW Cyber Business Exchange brand that will run four streams of sub-programs, including curated networking events, expert round tables, target sector focus groups and SME mentoring. In 2022, the NSW Cyber Business Exchange showcased four cyber businesses at the Indo-Pacific Trade Show and provided pitch training to 26 businesses at the CyberCon Connect event.







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Launched in 2022, the NSW CyberCheck.Me pilot provided 40 small businesses with free cyber ‘health checks’ by students from Charles Sturt University. The pilot program, that is currently being evaluated, provides students with practical work experience in cyber, and enhances small business awareness of cyber risks.

From September 2021, Investment NSW, in partnership with Department of Education, delivered the NSW Cyber Ambassador Program. It has enabled a uniform approach for Ambassador outreach across NSW schools. In 2021/22, NSW Cyber Ambassadors visited 48 schools (48 percent in regional NSW), reaching over 1,700 students and 100 teachers and career advisors.

In 2022, Investment NSW, in partnership with Department of Education, commenced its Cyber Work Experiences (CWE) with Gridware and Transport for NSW. 75 year-9 and year-10 students from seven schools participated in the first two day-long immersive CWE – the first of its kind showcasing government, schools and industry collaboration. The program aims to raise student awareness of cyber security careers and increase student uptake of cyber studies and careers.

These programs have been bolstered by additional Commonwealth Government funding under the Cyber Security Skills Innovation Partnership Fund.

## DMTC Smart Enough Factory

In March 2022, Investment NSW sponsored DMTC, formerly the Defence Materials Technology Centre, to deliver the ‘Smart Enough Factory’ Program to Shoalhaven/Illawarra based defence and aerospace businesses. The program aims to create a network of defence ready companies, improve technology uptake and digital literacy to align with Industry 4.0 concepts and improve manufacturing processes.

The program has supported five small and medium businesses in the Shoalhaven/Illawarra region, converting equipment to better collect performance data, improve traceability and generate efficiencies to the overall operations of the business, allowing them to be more technologically competitive.

## Australian Satellite Manufacturing Hub

The Australian Satellite Manufacturing Hub (ASMH) will enable the manufacture of large Earth Observation satellites up to 500kg at the South Jerrabomberra Regional Jobs Precinct in NSW and at the UTS Tech Lab, adjacent to the Sydney Innovation and Technology Precinct in Botany, NSW.

Announced in May 2022, Investment NSW committed \$22.85 million to support a successful federal Modern Manufacturing Initiative proposal to establish the ASMH in NSW.

The ASMH will be established through a \$71 million investment and collaboration between Electro Optic Systems, Nova Systems, and the federal and NSW Governments.

## National Space Industry Hub

In July 2021, Investment NSW awarded Sydney-based incubator Cicada Innovations \$2.13 million over four years to operate the National Space Industry Hub (the Hub) following an extensive and competitive grant process. In February 2022, Cicada Innovations officially launched the Hub.

Strategically located at Everleigh, within the Tech Central Innovation and Technology precinct, the Hub plays a critical role in retaining and growing space businesses in NSW. The Hub offers physical space, resources, mentoring, and connections for emerging space ventures and researchers in Australia.

In its first year of operations the Hub has supported 85 people/businesses across three support programs, has seven residents residing and welcomed 614 people to events.

## NSW Node of the SmartSat Cooperative Research Centre (CRC)

Investment NSW, through the OCSE, has contributed \$1.1 million over four years, for the NSW Node of the SmartSat CRC. The Project is supporting industry research, collaboration and solving valuable industry problems via the commercialisation of space-related technologies. The Node runs grant programs and regular events to drive research and collaboration for space industry growth and R&D commercialisation impact. Now in its second year, the Node has approved three space demonstrator projects to receive \$500,000 in total funding.

## NSW Space Research Network

In July 2021, Investment NSW, through OCSE, officially established the NSW Space Research Network (the SRN). Since then, the SRN has launched three grant programs, funding collaborative research projects, early-stage proof of concept projects, and industry internships.

Co-hosted by the University of Sydney and the University of Technology Sydney, and strategically located in the National Space Industry Hub, the SRN will increase collaboration amongst our leading space research institutions, industry, and government to deliver space-focused research outcomes.

In its first year, the SRN has approved seven research pilot projects and two seed projects to receive \$1.17 million in total funding.

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## Minimum Viable Product Grant

Minimum Viable Product (MVP) grants are designed to help pre-revenue technology startups to engage with a potential business customer, or channel to market, to achieve market validation and first sale. The MVP grant is a matched funding grant up to 50 percent of approved project costs, to a maximum of \$25,000.

A total of 450 MVP grant applications were received and assessed. 113 projects were approved with a total of \$2.75 million allocated, with industry contribution in match funding of \$4 million. 98 of the 450 applications were from female founders and 15 from regional NSW. 103 completed projects created 492 jobs with a potential 539 direct jobs projected in the next 12 months.

The MVP grant is funded through the Jobs for NSW Fund. This grant supports Investment NSW's goal of fostering startups and innovations.

## Female Founder Startup Program

Through a partnership with Tech Ready Women, Investment NSW has provided 150 women entrepreneurs with access to a female founder startup program, across three cohorts in FY2021/22. This program provides education, mentoring, growth strategies and connections to the NSW startup ecosystem.

The participating female founders come from across NSW. In the most recent cohort, 58 percent of participants came from regional NSW and/or diverse backgrounds. The founders are also collectively planning to hire more than 140 employees in the next 12 months.

The total cost to deliver this program to 150 women was \$265,750. This program was funded via the Jobs for NSW Fund.

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## Westmead Innovation Ecosystem Fund

The \$10 million Westmead Innovation Ecosystem Fund launched on 1 March 2022. This Fund is a part of the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Ecosystems Action Plan, and will:

- Commercialise research in fields such as biotechnology, diagnostics and digital health, as well as creating knowledge intensive jobs at the Westmead Health and Innovation District.
- Offer grants between \$1 million to \$10 million over four years to be awarded to one or more businesses or organisations to implement commercialisation, incubator/accelerator programs, and global partnerships and promotion activities.

## Sponsorship of Spark Festival 2021

The NSW Government was the Major Sponsor for Spark Festival 2021, Australia's largest innovation festival, which took place from 13-27 October 2021.

The total sponsorship provided was \$110,000 (ex GST), which included a \$40,000 contribution from the Greater Cities Commission for a Tech Central hub, as part of the festival. This sponsorship supported 130 events, attended by over 12,000 people during the festival which provided connections, networking, and education to support the growth of the innovation ecosystem in NSW.

This sponsorship showcased NSW as the Australian home of innovation and inspired national and global talent to look towards NSW as the place to build their career in technology.





# Case study

Cochlear, Sydney

Home-grown medtech business  
Cochlear is the world-leader in implantable hearing solutions and a prime example of a thriving, R&D driven business, with more than 95 percent of its revenue coming through its exports to more than 180 countries.

## Key takeouts

95%

revenue through export



expansion of 170 highly skilled jobs



next gen of hearing implants

In May 2022, support through the Jobs Plus Program for Cochlear was announced to expand and modernise its advanced manufacturing facility in Sydney's Lane Cove, cementing the facility's critical role in Cochlear's global manufacturing network for the next ten years.

The expansion will see Cochlear create more than 170 highly skilled jobs and develop the next generation of hearing implants.

Cochlear CEO and President Dig Howitt said the Jobs Plus Program played a central role in deciding to revitalise its advanced manufacturing capacity at Lane Cove.

"Cochlear was founded more than 40 years ago and our site at Lane Cove was our first global headquarters and manufacturing facility. With Jobs Plus support, the facility that made our first hearing implants will be making our next generation implants 40 years later," Mr Howitt said.



# 10 year

program was announced through Jobs Plus for global manufacturing of Cochlear in Sydney

“Cochlear is part of a thriving medical technology and hearing health ecosystem in NSW that brings significant economic and health benefits to our community. The Jobs Plus Program is backing a sector that will only grow in value over the coming decade.”

**– Dig Howitt, Cochlear CEO and President**



# Case study

## Driving Semiconductor Capability in NSW

In June 2022, Investment NSW announced the establishment of a new initiative to drive sovereign semiconductor capability in NSW to support critical local industries including health, defence and telecommunications, to be located in Sydney's Tech Central Precinct.

### Key takeouts – semiconductor industry

**\$US  
556B**

of semiconductor sales in 2021 worldwide

**\$US  
1.3T**

forecasted to be reached by the end of the decade

S3B will tap into our universities' expertise in semiconductor design and will seek to support supply chains brokering, access to market intelligence, support training and skills and support broader ecosystem development to help NSW tap into this market.

The Semiconductor Sector Service Bureau (S3B) brings together leading experts from the University of Sydney, Macquarie University, UNSW Sydney, Australia's national science agency CSIRO and the Australian National Fabrication Facility.

The semiconductor sector had been identified as a local strength in the recently released NSW 20-Year R&D Roadmap, presenting a golden opportunity to grow our economy. From computers and smartphones to military communications and medical devices, semiconductors (also known as 'chips') drive the technological devices we use every day and are indispensable to many global supply chains. The S3B represents an enormous opportunity to accelerate NSW's participation in the global semiconductor market.

The S3B will be the nexus of the semiconductor sector in NSW and Australia, and will not only build connectivity and collaboration but support commercial opportunities. It will play a key role in advocating for the sector and connecting companies and researchers with design and manufacturing capabilities globally.

NSW has a clear competitive advantage when it comes to semiconductors, with most Australian companies already based here.



The Semiconductor Sector Service Bureau will drive sovereign semiconductor capability in NSW to support critical local industries including health, defence and telecommunications.

# S3B

will be the nexus of the semiconductor sector in NSW and Australia



# 3. Attracting investors to NSW

Investment NSW facilitates global and domestic investment attraction, reinforcing NSW as the most desirable place in the world to visit, work, study, invest and do business.

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## Managing the Unsolicited Proposals Program

Investment NSW managed the NSW Government's unsolicited proposals program to May 2022, allowing non-government counterparties to propose innovative ideas and solutions that realise NSW Government objectives, where the proponent is uniquely placed to deliver them.

Over 2021-2022, Investment NSW supported 49 enquiries and the lodgement of two formal unsolicited proposals.

At 30 June 2022, there were five proposals being assessed at Stage 2, and three proposals being assessed at Stage 3. Further information on these proposals is published on the unsolicited proposals website.

In May 2022, the Unsolicited Proposals: Guide for Submission and Assessment was amended to reflect Machinery of Government changes, with responsibility for unsolicited proposals transferred into the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade under the Commercial Transaction group.

## Attracting and retaining both domestic and international investment

Leveraging programs such as the \$250 million Jobs Plus Program, Investment NSW has supported Australian and international companies to enter or expand their footprint in NSW, reducing the cost of establishment, financial risk or increase speed to market.

For example:

- UK-headquartered defence prime contractor, BAE Systems Australia, is creating 55 new skilled engineering jobs in the Hunter, creating an aircraft sustainment hub.
- Homegrown medtech company Cochlear is expanding its footprint in NSW, creating more than 170 high-skilled jobs and supporting the development of next-generation hearing implants.
- Afterpay has joined Atlassian and been confirmed as an anchor tenant for Sydney's growing Tech Central precinct.

NSW is well-positioned to capitalise on new and diverse opportunities as the global economy rebounds from COVID-19. Opportunities in global supply chains, reconfiguration, and new sovereign capability, present attractive options for NSW to engage with international companies.

## Promoting NSW and cultivating investment opportunities as a leading destination for clean energy and clean technology

Investment NSW has coordinated NSW Government representation and speaking opportunities at domestic industry conferences, including Impact X, Clean Energy Summit and the Australian Hydrogen Forum. Presentations to international investors have also included the Australian British Chamber of Commerce Renewable Energy Seminar, the Swedish Trade and Invest Council on renewable energy opportunities in NSW, and the NSW-Guangdong Joint Economic Meeting.





Investment NSW hosted a reception for a delegation of 80 high-profile German hydrogen investors and academics, led by the German Federal Minister for Education and Research. Investment NSW presented NSW's Net Zero ambitions and the opportunities for German investment in NSW's emerging green hydrogen industry.

## NSW Industry Development Framework

In February 2022, Investment NSW publicly released the NSW Industry Development Framework. The Framework facilitates a structured, coordinated approach to public investment in targeted NSW industries and technologies to boost long term economic growth and create new opportunities with measurable benefits for the people of NSW. The Framework encourages transparent governance and evaluation measures to minimise rent-seeking behaviour from firms and rectify issues associated with poor policy design. These principles ensure that taxpayer money is used as efficiently as possible.

## Land Forces 2021

Land Forces is one of three major trade exhibitions for Defence and the defence and aerospace industry. The expo serves as a key meeting hub for the Australian and international defence and aerospace industries, Defence, academia and government. Investment NSW ensured that NSW businesses were well represented at Land Forces 2021, and worked with 23 co-exhibitors, double the representation at the previous Land Forces event.

Approximately 75 percent of businesses and companies on the NSW stand said they expected to create new jobs as a result of their participation.

## International Astronautical Congress 2025

In February 2022, Investment NSW secured the backing of the Australian Space Agency (ASA) and the Space Industry Association of Australia (SIAA) against other State and Territory Governments to bid to host the International Astronautical Congress in Sydney, Australia in 2025.

Since then, Investment NSW in partnership with ASA, the SIAA, and Business Events Sydney submitted a competitive bid, and Sydney was ultimately selected to host the congress. The International Astronautical Congress 2025 will provide an opportunity to boost NSW's presence in the global space ecosystem and attract participants from all sub-sectors in the space industry, government, and academia to Sydney.

## Regional Defence Networks Program

Launched in January 2022, the \$1.23 million Regional Defence Networks Program (RDN Program) is focused on driving business growth across four key regions – Hunter, Shoalhaven/Illawarra, Riverina-Murray and Western Sydney. The RDN Program is designed to not only support the introduction to and/or growth of small to medium businesses in the defence and aerospace industry, but also to create opportunities for engagement with the Department of Defence and Prime Contractors. This engagement will help to create new, highly skilled jobs and long-term growth.

The RDN Program has, through its four appointed partner agencies, delivered more than five workshops and forums, providing a platform for Investment NSW to promote defence and aerospace industry opportunities and share mechanisms of support to more than 200 businesses across NSW.

# Case study

## Revitalisation of Harbourside Shopping Centre, Darling Harbour

In April 2022, Investment NSW successfully finalised a \$2 billion unsolicited proposal with Mirvac Group to revitalise the outdated Harbourside Shopping Centre at Darling Harbour.

The asset will be transformed into a new world-class retail, commercial and residential development which incorporates 10,000 sqm of additional and upgraded public domain.

### Key takeouts

**\$2B**

Proposal finalised



2x current domain footprint



Enhanced pedestrian connections



Rejuvenation of commercial precinct

Investment NSW's Commercial Transactions group, on behalf of the landowner Place Management NSW, has led this highly complex project through the unsolicited proposal process.

The Commercial Transactions group facilitated extensive cross-government collaboration and managed the comprehensive network of stakeholders, with varying priorities, to deliver outcomes that represented whole-of-government interests. Innovative, precedent setting solutions were implemented to deliver the best value to government and the people of NSW.

The new development will also provide significant economic benefits to NSW. The project will deliver double the existing public domain footprint on the site and generate more than 6,500 jobs (2,100 during construction and 4,400 additional long-term jobs). It will also support the NSW Government's COVID-19 Recovery Plan, the 24-Hour Economy Strategy and 2030 Visitor Economy Strategy, in addition to the Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy and the Eastern City District Plan.

The new development will see the completion of Darling Harbour's broader rejuvenation and reinforce its place as a vibrant tourist, entertainment and commercial precinct.



Built in 1988, Harbourside is characterised by outdated architecture, a lack of integration with surrounding areas, inadequate pedestrian connections, limited accessibility, and poor utilisation of its prime waterfront location.

The project, will provide better integration with the neighbouring areas, improve pedestrian connections and accessibility, and better capitalise on the unique harbourside site.

# 6,500

additional jobs created

# 10,000

sqm of additional public domain



# Case study

BAE Systems Australia,  
Williamstown

On 15 March 2022, the NSW Government announced that BAE Systems Australia will create 55 maintenance and engineering jobs by 2030 and support 190 indirect jobs by 2024 in the Hunter through support provided by the state's \$250 million Jobs Plus Program.

## Key takeouts

**\$250M**



Supported through the Jobs Plus Program

55 jobs by 2030

190 indirect jobs by 2024

Leveraging existing defence assets in the Hunter region, namely the F-35 fleet, Jobs Plus funding will support the creation of an additional set of regionally focused bays at the aircraft sustainment hub, which will complement the new bays planned to be built by BAE Systems.

As part of this hub, the company will manage an F-35 South-Asia Pacific Regional Depot. These regional bays will be export focused, attract overseas aircraft and sustainment contracts from the region, increasing jobs and opportunities for the Hunter region.

The NSW Government has already invested more than \$16 million to develop infrastructure and skills in the Hunter region to strengthen its defence and aerospace industry. This investment will increase the number of workers and businesses operating in the Williamstown Special Activation Precinct, and drive benefits for the entire supply chain through enhanced networking, information exchange and skills development.



Investment NSW engages closely with the defence and aerospace industry, from Department of Defence and international Prime Contractors, through to small and medium enterprises to strengthen local sovereign industry capabilities.

BAE Systems Australia is one example with its global footprint and more than 1,600 businesses as part of its defence and aerospace industry supply chain.

# 1,600

businesses as part of its defence and aerospace industry supply chain

# \$16M +

already invested to develop infrastructure and skills in the Hunter region to strengthen its defence and aerospace industry



# 4. Promoting NSW on the Global Stage

Investment NSW delivers economic and social benefits for the people of NSW by boosting NSW's access to global markets and increasing exports.

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## Indo Pacific International Maritime Exposition 2022

Investment NSW was the Principal Sponsor of the Indo Pacific International Maritime Exposition (Indo Pacific), the largest domestic defence tradeshow held from 10–12 May 2022 in NSW. Over three days, at Sydney's International Convention Centre in Darling Harbour Indo Pacific attracted 736 participating exhibitor companies, and more than 25,000 visitors from over 40 nations. The sponsorship helped to position NSW as the state best able to deliver Australia's current and future sovereign defence and aerospace capability needs.

Indo Pacific provided Investment NSW with an opportunity to promote the NSW defence and aerospace industry capabilities, help the local industry win future work from the Department of Defence and Prime Contractors, and extend these wins into export market opportunities. Investment NSW supported 38 NSW small and medium businesses to co-exhibit, showcasing the depth and breadth of their capabilities to critical domestic and international industry decision makers.

Leveraging the unprecedented domestic and international industry presence, Investment NSW delivered ten side events to promote not just NSW's strengths in defence and aerospace, but adjacent industries such as cyber, tech and advanced manufacturing.

Since the event, ten co-exhibitors have indicated anticipated sales opportunities ranging from \$250K - \$30 million and are also expecting to create at least 30 new jobs over the next 24 months as a direct result of exhibiting at Indo Pacific.

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## NSW-Guangdong Joint Economic Meeting

The Joint Economic Meeting (JEM) is the biennial flagship event held with NSW's longest and most active sister state, Guangdong Province, organised by Investment NSW. The 2021 JEM commemorated the 42nd anniversary of the relationship and was the most significant bilateral activity between Australia and China in 2021.

The official JEM plenary session on 1 December 2021 was held at the Museum of Contemporary Art, Sydney and featured government-to-government briefings, the signing of two agreements strengthening NSW and Guangdong business growth, and the commemoration of the 35th anniversary of relations between The City of Sydney and City of Guangzhou.

The second day's program profiled NSW businesses' capabilities to Guangdong officials and businesses and outlined areas for commercial collaboration across three online business forums.





## Promoting NSW at World Expo 2020 Dubai

Expo 2020 Dubai concluded after a six-month run from October 2021 to March 2022. Boasting more than 20 million visitors, it was the largest World Expo in history, with participation from over 190 countries.

Investment NSW supported 105 businesses during the six-month period. These businesses participated in targeted sector programs including space, technology, agtech, defence and security, agrifood, health, medtech, and international education. The programs provided the participating NSW businesses with business-matching sessions allowing opportunities to showcase their products and participate in conferences and events.

## The expansion of the offshore network

During the reporting period, Investment NSW has increased the number of staff in its offshore network. As of 30 June 2022, Investment NSW has expanded its offshore network to 34 staff in 15 locations. Onboarding activity for 11 staff and recruitment was underway for the final 10 positions. Once complete, Investment NSW will have 56 people in 21 locations.

The strategically located and well-resourced expanded network better supports NSW exporters to reach target markets at scale, generates a larger and more targeted pipeline of foreign investors and helps international students to return to NSW education providers.

In the **Americas**, the offshore team launched Tech Central at South by Southwest (SXSW) in Austin, Texas, generating US technology and creative industries investment leads. SXSW will also take place in Sydney from 2023. In **ASEAN**, the team gave NSW businesses a platform at global tradeshows. This included in-store promotions in Indonesia and Vietnam of NSW products. In **Greater China**, ongoing restrictive COVID-19 policies complicated plans for trade activities. However, 28 NSW exporters were assisted to enter the market and generated export sales. In addition to the **India and Middle East** team's success at Expo 2020 Dubai, investment leads were generated across India through a national technology roadshow. In **North Asia**, the team supported 40 NSW cyber security, food and beverage, and health exporters to grow. The **UK and Europe** team profiled NSW health, defence, technology, clean economy and food and beverage capabilities and supported 50 NSW exporters to enter the UK market.

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# NSW Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry Development Strategy implementation

This Strategy was developed to increase the competitiveness of the critical food and beverage manufacturing industry. Working with government agencies partners to deliver the strategy, Investment NSW was responsible for a range of programs, including chairing and coordinating the NSW Independent Brewers Action Plan whole-of-government working group, and providing funding, export support and COVID-19 recovery programs adapted to enable support for breweries. Investment NSW also supported 37 businesses to engage with Korean and Japanese Food and Beverage trade shows, awards and showcases.

Support was also provided for multinational food businesses considering entering the Australian market through coordination of site visits, introductions to potential partners, provision of market intelligence, investment promotion and business development activities.

## Delivering against the Trade Statement

Investment NSW developed, and supported the release in October 2021, of NSW's first Trade Statement which sets out the NSW Government's vision for economic growth and prosperity. The statement sets an ambitious target to double the value of NSW's exports from \$96 billion to \$200 billion by 2031, and seeks to increase exports as a percentage of NSW's economy as well as grow and diversify NSW's exports.

Investment NSW delivered a range of initiatives to help NSW business access new markets and customers, working closely with over 600 business, including over 200 through the Going Global program. This support assisted in the generation of \$135 million in export sales in 2021-22.

This targeted support included raising awareness of NSW wine regions by amplifying NSW wines sold on Japan's largest ecommerce platform RAKUTEN. Results indicate NSW wines reached an audience of more than 90,000 consumers and grew in sales by more than two percent.

In June 2022, Investment NSW partnered with the NSW Ministry of Health and AusBiotech to exhibit and showcase 24 NSW health companies at BIO San Diego in the United States, one of the largest global biotechnology events globally.

Investment NSW built capability and expertise to grow the number of exporters from NSW, and increase the value of our export sales by delivering export focused workshops to more than 100 participants across NSW.

## Farmer Jo, Byron Bay

Farmer Jo is a family-owned boutique producer of premium muesli and granola, based in Byron Bay. The business was established by Sally and Scott Tulloch, who started selling their products at farmers markets before realising there was a demand for their products internationally.

Investment NSW's Export Adviser in the Northern Rivers supported Farmer Jo with specialised USA market entry advice including Food and Drug Administration (FDA) registration, labelling requirements, and freight and logistics options.

Farmer Jo has now sent its first shipment of four containers of muesli products to Sam's Club in the USA. This is part of the first year's contract of \$2 million for 40 stores across California, with the second year's order expected to be substantially more.





# Case study

## Earp Distillery, Newcastle

Earp Distilling Co. was founded in Newcastle by brothers Michael and Richard Earp to embrace modern distilling technologies after recognising an opportunity for high quality, bespoke locally-made spirits.

The company participated in Investment NSW's Going Global Food and Beverage stream to Japan in 2021 and is now participating in this year's Food and Beverages stream to Indonesia.

Our Trade and Investment Directors in Tokyo and Jakarta worked with Earp Distillery to facilitate introductions to buyers in Japan and Indonesia and participate in major international trade shows, including the Foodex trade show in Japan and Food and Hotel Indonesia. Earp Distilling is now positioning its brand in the on-premise trade in these markets.





Image from [earpdistillingco.com](http://earpdistillingco.com)

# Case study

## Export Support for AirPhysio, Tweed Heads

AirPhysio, based in Tweed Heads, is a manufacturer of Class 1 medical devices to assist people with lung and respiratory conditions like asthma and bronchitis.

The company currently exports to over 30 countries, and Investment NSW has supported its rapid growth through coaching on market entry and compliance requirements, how to establish a presence in the USA, international payments, international airfreight and partner introductions in-market.

AirPhysio also participated in the Investment NSW's Going Global Health stream to the Middle East and featured at the Arab Health tradeshow in Dubai in January 2022.

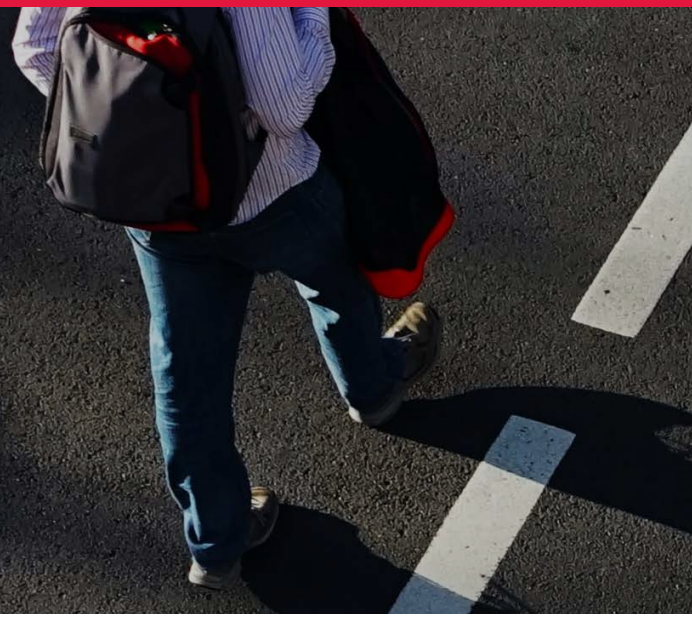
AirPhysio has been recognised on a national scale, as the winner of the prestigious Regional Exporter of the Year at the 2021 National Export Awards, and the 2021 NSW Exporter of the Year.





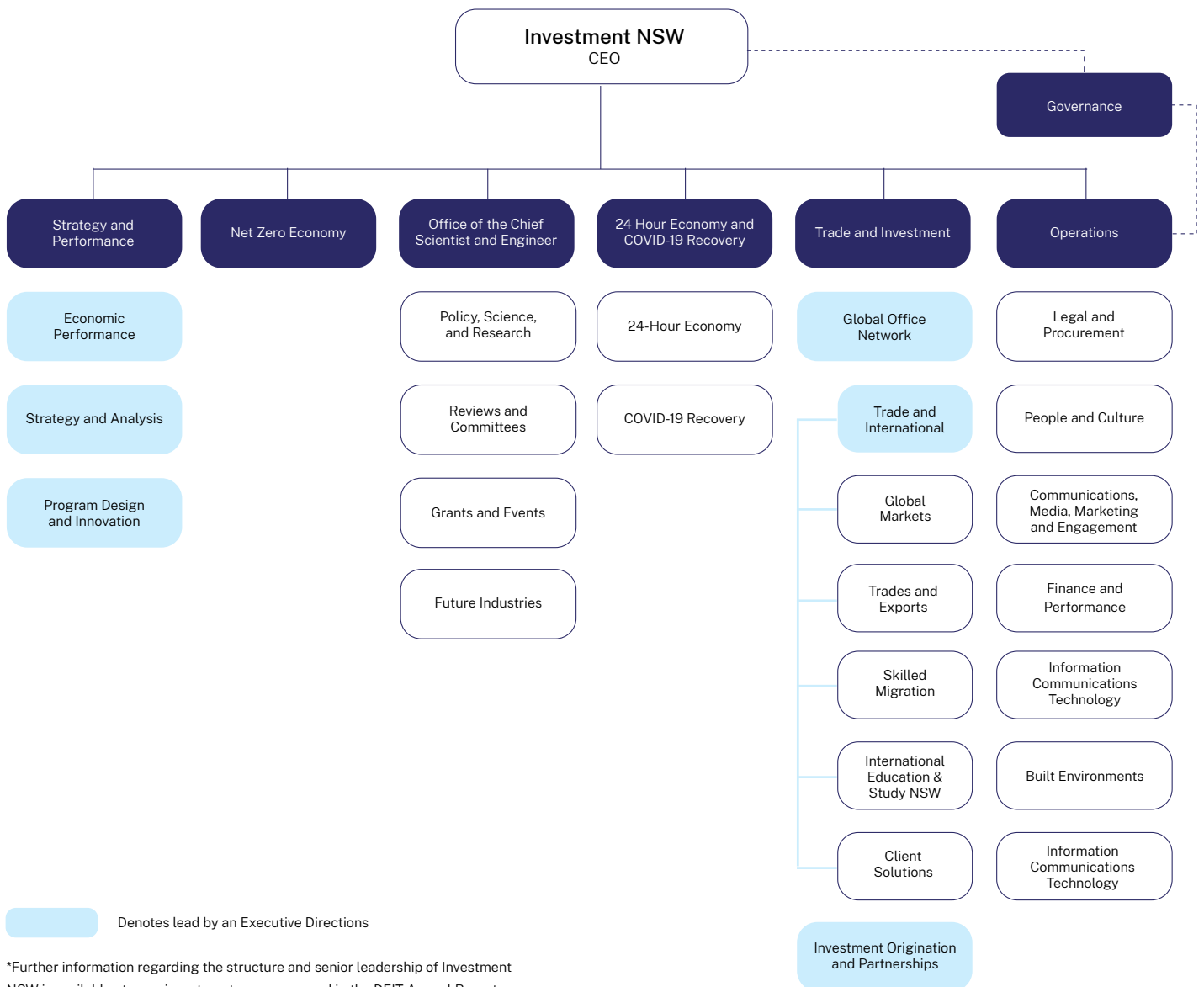
Image from [airphysioaustralia.com.au](http://airphysioaustralia.com.au)

# Statutory reporting



## Human Resources

### Organisational structure



\*Further information regarding the structure and senior leadership of Investment NSW is available at [www.investment.nsw.gov.au](http://www.investment.nsw.gov.au) and in the DEIT Annual Report.





## Workforce diversity

### Trends in representaton of workforce diversity groups

Workforce diversity group	Benchmark/target	2022
Women	50%	55.5%
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples	3.3%	0%
People whose language first spoken as a child was not English	23.2%	22.9%
People with disability	5.6%	4.7%
People with disability requiring work-related adjustment	N/A	1.7%

## Actual and estimated staff numbers (non-casual headcount at census date)

Remuneration level of substantive position	\$50,479 - \$66,298	\$66,298 - \$74,117	\$74,117 - \$93,791	\$93,791 - \$121,288	\$121,288 - \$151,609	\$151,609 and above (Non SES)	\$151,609 and above (SES)	Total
Total staff	0	1	37	110	148	0	50	346
Respondents	0	1	31	94	131	0	37	294
Men	0	0	8	45	69	0	29	151
Women	0	1	29	64	77	0	21	192
Unspecified Gender	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People from racial, ethnic, ethno-religious minority groups	0	0	16	41	19	0	3	79
People whose language first spoken as a child was not English	0	1	16	35	18	0	9	79
People with disability	0	0	0	5	10	0	1	16
People with disability requiring work-related adjustment	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	5

Estimated figures are calculated for each salary band by taking the number of employees who have responded “yes” to the Workforce Diversity question as a proportion of the total number of employees who have responded to the Workforce Diversity survey, multiplied by the total number of staff, and rounded to zero decimal places. E.g. Estimated number of people with disability in Salary Band 1 = (actual number of people with disability in Salary Band 1 / total number of survey respondents in Salary Band 1) \* total number of staff in Salary Band 1, and rounded to zero decimal places.



## Average remuneration of Public Service Senior Executives (PSSEs) employed in each band

PSSE band	2022	
	Average Remuneration (\$)	Range (\$)
1. Director	\$241,351	\$197,400–\$281,550
2. Executive Director	\$337,896	\$281,551–\$354,200
3. Deputy Secretary/Chief Executive	\$473,689	\$354,201–\$499,250
4. Secretary	N/A	N/A

	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3
FY 20/21	31 (16 female, 15 male)	8 (3 female, 5 male)	3 (2 female, 1 male)
FY 21/22	39 (18 female, 21 male)	9 (3 female, 6 male)	2 (0 female, 2 male)

### Employee relations

Investment NSW has engaged with the relevant union, the Public Service Association of NSW, throughout the reporting period.

There were no industrial disputes lodged and no working time was lost due to industrial disputes directly involving Investment NSW during the reporting period. There was a sector wide strike action day held on 8 June 2022 with minimal numbers of employees taking part and being placed on unpaid leave.

### Workplace health and safety

During the reporting period there was nil incidents reported for Investment NSW.

### Workers compensation

During the reporting period there was one workers compensation claim for Investment NSW. The claim has been resolved.

### Multicultural policies and services

All NSW Government agencies are expected to provide high-quality services and programs for all the people of NSW. The Multicultural Policies and Services Program is a whole-of-government program, led by Multicultural NSW, that assists public authorities to implement multicultural principles and to report on their accountabilities in this area.

In 2021–2022, Investment NSW continued to review and develop appropriate strategies and programs to improve workforce diversity and inclusion outcomes, aligned to business priorities and goals, which support the diverse communities we serve.

# Legal

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## Government Information (Public Access) (GIPA) Act 2009

The GIPA Act requires NSW Government agencies to make mandatory disclosures of information, encourages the proactive release of information and provides mechanisms for individuals to apply to access government information. From 1 July 2022, Investment NSW became a group within the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT).

More information on how to access departmental information is available at: <https://www.nsw.gov.au/enterprise-investment-trade/policy/access-to-information/how-to-access-information>

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Section 7 of the GIPA Act authorises NSW Government agencies to proactively release government information for which there no overriding public interest against disclosure. Section 7(3) of the GIPA Act requires agencies, at intervals of not more than 12 months, to review their proactive release program. DEIT (as a recently created Department) is currently developing policies and processes to identify and release government information under this section.

During 2021/22, Investment NSW received 12 formal access applications, including withdrawn applications, but not including invalid applications. There were no access applications refused in whole. There were 5 refused in part, because part of the application was for disclosure of information for which there is an overriding public interest against disclosure.



## Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn/pending
Personal information applications*								
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	5	5						2
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other								

\*A personal information application is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

## Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome \*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn/pending
Media		2						
Members of Parliament		2						
Private sector business	3							1
Not for profit organisations or community groups								
Members of the public (application by legal representative)								
Members of the public (other)	2	1						1

\*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision.

## Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 to Act

There were no applications where Schedule 1 to the Act was used in consideration of overriding public interest against disclosure.

## Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful*
Responsible and effective government	3
Law enforcement and security	
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	3
Business interests of agencies and other persons	4
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	
Secrecy provisions	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	

\*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application).



## Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	9
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	-
Total	10

## Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agency-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	1

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## Public interest disclosures

All Investment NSW staff have a responsibility to report suspected wrongdoing including:

- corruption
- maladministration
- serious and substantial waste of public money
- breaches of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*.

Investment NSW encourages and facilitates the disclosure, in the public interest, of wrongdoing in the public sector and is committed to protecting staff that make public interest disclosures.

The Chief Executive Officer of Investment NSW has ensured staff are aware of their responsibilities under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994* (PID Act) by:

- publishing and endorsing internal reporting policy and commitment to the objectives of the PID Act. The policy and procedure provides an effective framework for the making and management of disclosures and the protection and support for people who make them.
- providing staff with guidance material and links to additional external and internal PID resources.
- providing staff with access to advice and guidance from the agency's disclosures coordinator.

The PID Act Section 31 requires each public authority to prepare an annual report on its obligations under the Act. In accordance with section 4 of the Public Interest Disclosures Regulation 2011, Investment NSW discloses that no public officials made a PID to the agency, no PIDs were received and no PIDs were finalised in the reporting period of 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

## Judicial decisions

Nil in the reporting period.

## Legislation administered

### **Minister for Enterprise, Investment and Trade**

*Jobs for NSW Act 2015*

*Payroll Tax Rebate Scheme (Jobs Action Plan) Act 2011*, jointly with the Minister for Customer Service and Digital Government

### **Minister for Science, Innovation and Technology**

*Innovation and Productivity Council Act 1996*

### **Privacy**

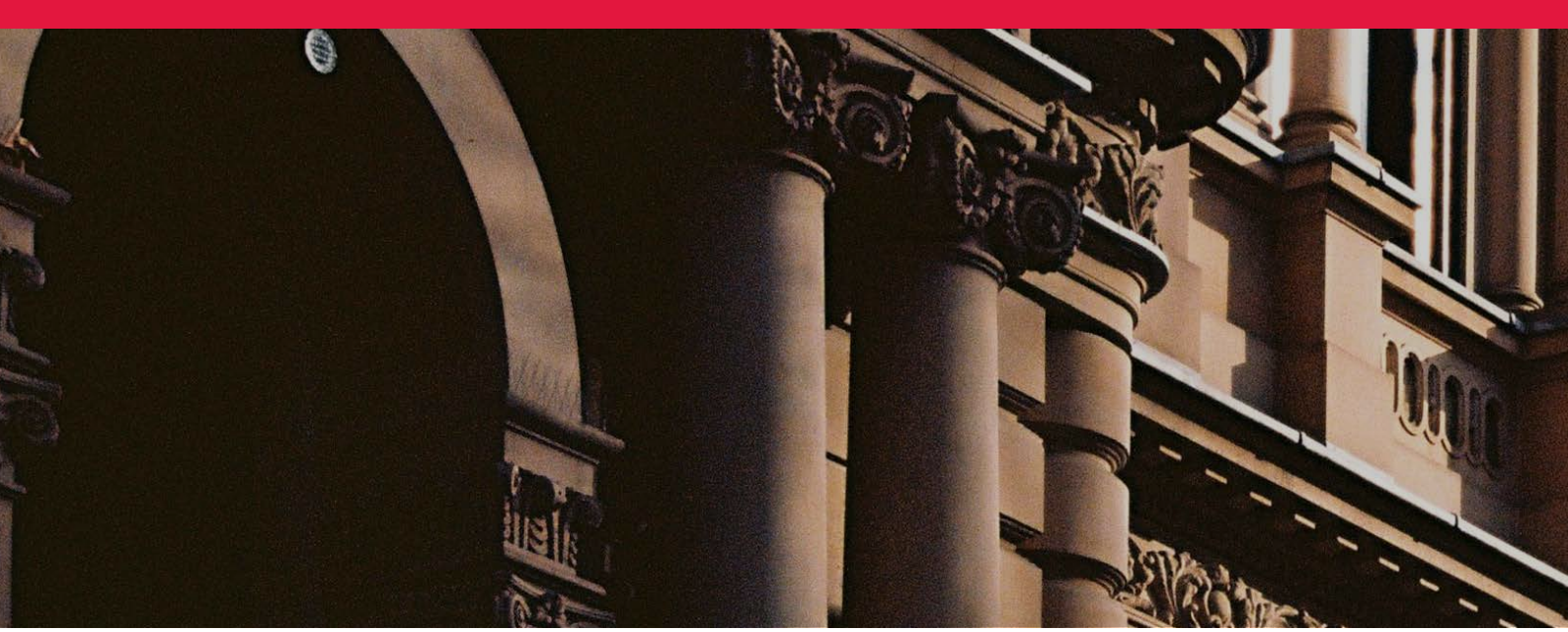
All investment NSW staff must comply with the Privacy and *Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (NSW).

When dealing with personal information, unless otherwise expressly permitted not to, Investment NSW staff need to comply with the 12 information protection principles unless there is a relevant exemption that applies. The 12 principles can be separated into the stage of the personal information life-cycle' that they relate to.









# Governance

## Annual Report Production

The production cost for the 2021–2022 Annual Report was \$12,500.

## Responding to consumers

Investment NSW encourages customers to provide feedback and is committed to using this feedback to improve our performance and support the services we deliver. Investment NSW has a central client relations team who receive and assess enquiries. A case manager will be assigned based on the type of enquiry or whether an escalated response is required.

All feedback submitted to Investment NSW is recorded in a customer relationship management tool and Investment NSW aims to resolve all complaints in a quick and efficient manner.

In 2021-22 Investment NSW received 18 complaints and 20 items of feedback/enquiries. Concerns raised predominately related to skilled migration visas.

## Risk Management Framework

The Investment NSW Risk Management Framework applied to all Investment NSW staff, excluding Destination NSW staff. The framework defines the process for identifying and managing risk, details the Investment NSW risk appetite and tolerance levels and how to apply them, and includes escalation procedures.

This Risk Management Framework conforms to:

- *The Government Sector Finance Act 2018*
- NSW Treasury's TPP 20-08 Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the General Government Sector
- ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines.

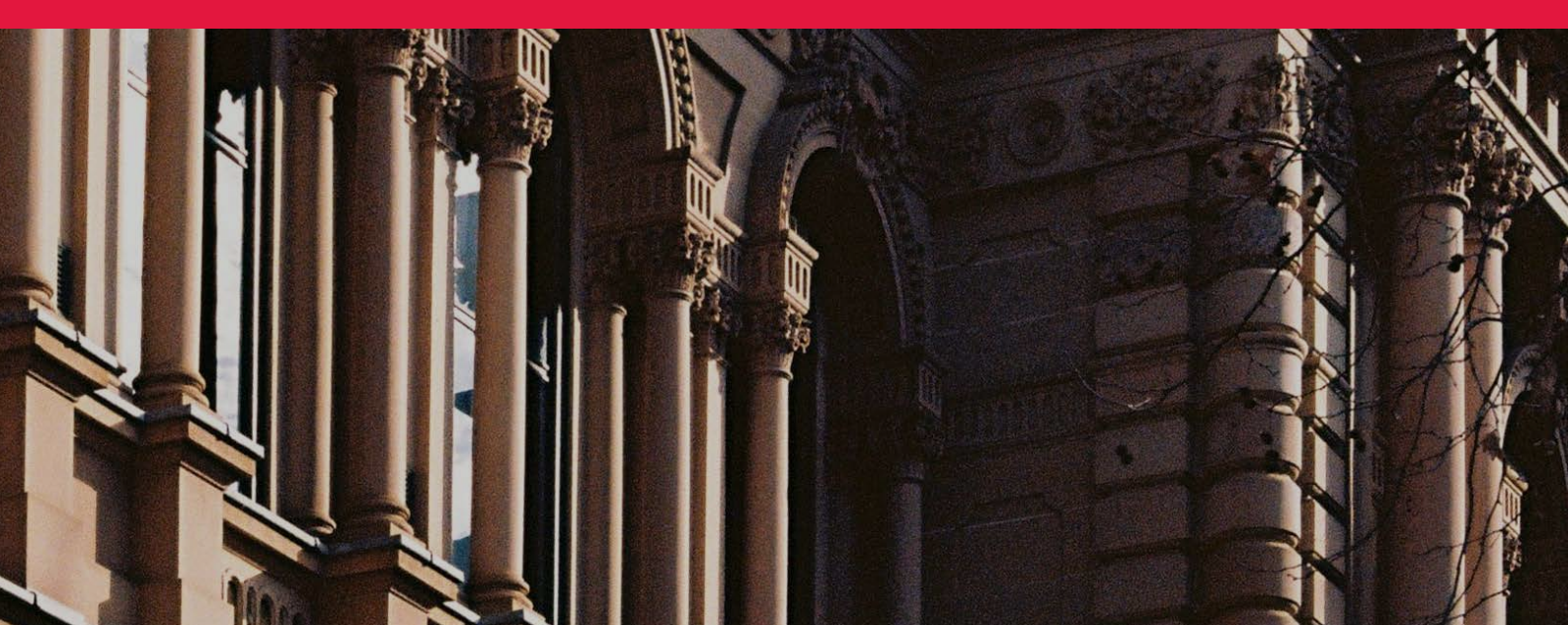
## Internal Audit Function

The internal audit function was in the process of being established when the agency was abolished as an executive agency and became a group within DEIT. No internal audits were conducted during the reporting period.

## Audit and Risk Committee

The Investment NSW CEO (as the accountable authority) established the Audit and Risk Committee in compliance with the Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the General Government Sector. The Committee was formed in July 2021 and met five times during the reporting period.





## Internal Audit and Risk Management Attestation Statement for the 2021-2022 Financial Year for Investment NSW

Core Requirements		For each requirement, please specify whether compliant, non-compliant, or in transition
<b>Risk Management Framework</b>		
1.1	The Accountable Authority shall accept ultimate responsibility and accountability for risk management in the agency.	Compliant
1.2	The Accountable Authority shall establish and maintain a risk management framework that is appropriate for the agency. The Accountable Authority shall ensure the framework is consistent with AS ISO 31000:2018.	Compliant
<b>Internal Audit Function</b>		
2.1	The Accountable Authority shall establish and maintain an internal audit function that is appropriate for the agency and fit for purpose.	In transition
2.2	The Accountable Authority shall ensure the internal audit function operates consistent with the International Standards for Professional Practice for Internal Auditing.	In transition
2.3	The Accountable Authority shall ensure the agency has an Internal Audit Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'.	In transition
<b>Audit and Risk Committee</b>		
3.1	The Accountable Authority shall establish and maintain efficient and effective arrangements for independent Audit and Risk Committee oversight to provide advice and guidance to the Accountable Authority on the agency's governance processes, risk management and control frameworks, and its external accountability obligations.	In transition
3.2	The Accountable Authority shall ensure the Audit and Risk Committee has a Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'.	In transition



### Membership

The independent chair and members of the Audit and Risk Committee were:

1. Independent Chair, Mr Bruce Turner AM, 16 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
2. Independent Member, Ms Gerry Brus, 27 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
3. Independent Member, Mr Mark Harrison, 28 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

### Departures from Core Requirements

I, Elizabeth Mildwater, advise that the internal audit and risk management processes for Investment NSW depart from the following Core Requirements set out in the *Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the General Government Sector*.

The departure from the Core Requirements is due to the agency implementing measures to achieve compliance with new policy requirements consistent with the permitted transitional arrangements.

Departure	Reason for departure and description of practicable alternative measures implemented/being implemented
<b>In Transition</b>	
1. Core Requirements 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 – Internal Audit Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investment NSW had a 12-month transition period, that commenced on 4 February 2022, to obtain compliance with TPP 20-08's Core Requirements.</li><li>• Establishment of the internal audit function and procurement of service providers commenced during the financial year, consistent with the permitted transitional arrangements.</li></ul>
2. Core Requirements 3.1 and 3.2 – Audit and Risk Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Investment NSW Audit &amp; Risk Committee was established in August 2021 and held regular meetings throughout the remainder of the financial year, in compliance with Core Requirements 3.1 and 3.2.</li><li>• TPP 20-08 directs that these requirements be marked as 'In transition' as they were not implemented and maintained for the full financial year.</li></ul>

These processes, including the practicable alternative measures implemented, demonstrate that Investment NSW has established and maintained frameworks, including systems, processes and procedures for appropriately managing audit and risk within Investment NSW.



**Elizabeth Mildwater**  
Acting Secretary  
Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade

Thomas Luckey  
Director, Governance, Audit & Risk  
Contact: (02) 9228 3591

Date: 14/10/2022

# Cyber security annual attestation statement



## Investment and Destination NSW

### Investment NSW and Destination NSW Cyber Security Annual Attestation Statement for the 2021-2022 Financial Year

I, Lisa Braid, am of the opinion that Investment NSW and Destination NSW have managed cyber security risks in a manner consistent with the Mandatory requirements set out in the NSW Government Cyber Security Policy.

- Governance is in place to manage cyber security maturity and initiatives.
- New system and processes are in development to further strengthen the cyber security environment.
- There is an approved cyber security plan to ensure continuous improvement and management of cyber security governance and resilience.
- There is an approved incident response plan, which was formally tested in-line with the NSW Cyber Security Policy.
- Risks to information and systems have been assessed and are managed.

This attestation covers Investment and Destination NSW systems managed by the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT) Information Technology Team.

A separate attestation for GovConnect systems will be provided by the Department of Customer Service.

**Lisa Braid**

**Acting Secretary, Department of Enterprise Investment and Trade**

**Date:** 8/9/2022



## Financial Information

Accounts payment performance: Aged analysis at the end of each quarter

Quarter	Current (within due date) \$	Less than 30 days overdue \$	Between 30 and 60 days overdue \$	Between 61 and 90 days overdue \$	More than 90 days overdue \$
<b>All suppliers</b>					
September 2021	7,946,931	1,489,736	131,585	-	-
December 2021	9,942,068	1,720,797	41,102	550,000	7,500
March 2022	33,958,771	1,135,222	175,825	97,430	-
June 2022	36,840,625	3,819,028	-	54,780	57,881
<b>Small business suppliers</b>					
September 2021	405,609	71,323	-	-	-
December 2021	634,315	267,502	-	-	-
March 2022	380,604	241,488	-	-	-
June 2022	2,038,038	2,214,693	-	-	-

## Accounts due or paid within each quarter

Measure	Sept-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22
<b>All suppliers</b>				
Number of accounts due for payment	318	474	472	659
Number of accounts paid on time	265	346	394	606
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on number of accounts)	83%	73%	83%	92%
Dollar amount of accounts due for payment	12,983,432	16,060,678	44,947,443	42,141,238
Dollar amount of accounts paid on time	11,304,871	13,745,799	43,559,772	38,782,058
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on \$)	87%	86%	97%	92%
<b>Small business suppliers</b>				
Number of accounts due for payment	21	33	34	88
Number of accounts paid on time	16	16	29	83
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on number of accounts)	76%	48%	85%	94%
Dollar amount of accounts due for payment	483,532	895,217	628,691	3,763,418
Dollar amount of accounts paid on time	466,591	659,536	554,917	3,157,003
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on \$)	96%	74%	88%	84%
Number of payments for interest on overdue accounts	-	-	-	-
Interest paid on overdue accounts				



## Insurance

Investment NSW is a member of the Treasury Managed Fund (TMF). The TMF is a self-insurance scheme created by the NSW Government to insure government agency risk. As a member, Investment NSW is indemnified for all insurable risks, with claims funded by deposit contributions and managed by iCare. The TMF provides cover for the following:

- workers compensation
- legal liability
- property
- motor vehicle
- miscellaneous risks

## Overseas Travel

Date	Office	Destination	Purpose
23-30 January 2022	Stephen Cartwright	Dubai – London	Attend World Expo in Dubai and on to take up post in London.
3-9 February 2022	Mike Newman	Seoul, South Korea	Meet executives of South Korean companies and key stakeholders to demonstrate NSW's commitment and support for their business in NSW.
6-12 February 2022	Amy Brown	London	Meetings with key Formula 1 representatives occurred in London in February 2022. These discussions were a key aspect of the process for securing the event and focused on the potential for NSW to deliver the Formula 1 World Championship race for the Australian region.
10-24 February 2022	Ali Asghar Shah	Dubai, UAE	Deliver commercial outcomes for NSW at Expo 2020 Dubai. Specifically, implementing two projects for NSW's Agrifood program: Gulfood and NSW's Agrifood Flagship event. The Agrifood program is the largest deliverable across NSW's Expo program with 35 NSW companies participating in the Gulfood tradeshow (13-17 Feb) and NSW's Flagship Event (22 Feb).
11-18 February 2022	Rob Harrison	Dubai, UAE	Attending Gulf Foods –Dubai, UAE to support NSW food exporters Program alignment: Going Global Export Program.
13-18 February 2022	Joshua Sherman	Changi, Singapore	Support Team Defence Australia at the Singapore Airshow 2022 –engage with critical international defence industry decision makers.

22 February – 2 March 2022	Yoojin Kim	Sydney	Supporting Korean Energy Business Delegation (especially Korea Gas Corporation (KOGAS)).
20-26 March 2022	Virginia Lee	Dubai, UAE	Foster commercial outcomes for the NSW international education sector, including by supporting delivery of the NSW Education Showcase Event at the Australian Pavilion at World Expo Dubai and engaging with in-market agents and industry partners.
21-25 March 2022	Toshi Kawaguchi	Dubai, UAE	Foster commercial outcomes for the NSW international education sector, including by presenting at the NSW Education Showcase Event at the Australian Pavilion at World Expo Dubai and engaging with in-market agents and industry partners.
1-19 April 2022	Lasya Rao	London	Attending FinTech Week – London, UK To support NSW fintech exporters Program alignment: Going Global Export Program.
2 April – 2 June 2022	Murray Davis	Taiwan	(17 days quarantine) Business development trip building links with the Taiwanese semi-conductor industry.
3-9 April 2022	Paul Hepplewhite	Colorado, USA	Support Going Global Space USA Program at the Colorado Space Symposium. Targeted investment attraction, business development, promote global supply chain and export opportunities.
21-28 April 2022	Zane Rebronja	Vietnam, (HCMC only)	Seminars with migration agents and fund managers to an audience of prospective business and investor migrants in market to pitch and promote NSW as a preferred destination to live, work and invest. International seminars are a key feature of the NSW Business and Skilled migration strategy to attract high calibre migrants where there is significant competition from other Australian and international jurisdictions.
25 April – 6 May 2022	Vish Padmanabhan	Sydney	Support visiting Indian investors, meet NSW businesses in Regional NSW and Sydney, participate in the India Australia Business and Community Awards (IABCA), in Middle East activities including an Australia Arab Chamber of Commerce and Industry roundtable, meetings with the Saudi Arabian Consul General and businesses with investment interest in the Middle East.
25 April – 6 May 2022	Malini Dutt	Sydney	Support visiting Indian investors, meet NSW businesses, participate in market briefings and activities that align with NSW's trade and investment priorities for India, participate in the India Australia Business and Community Awards (IABCA), and meetings with 15 NSW exporters that are participating in Going Global Programs.



30 April –  
23 July 2022

Mike Newman

Tokyo,  
Japan

To finalise our Japanese operations, meet with key businesses, and plan for a possible mission to Japan by the Premier. Also, to lodge his permanent working visa application with the Japanese foreign office.

5 May -  
5 June 2022

Stephen  
Cartwright

Australia

Accompany UK and European trade and investment delegations to major defence and hydrogen tradeshows and conferences (priorities for NSW in the UK/ Europe region), and visit key stakeholders and exporters in regional NSW, again aligned with the sector priorities for NSW of defence, advanced manufacturing, the net zero economy including hydrogen, and food and agribusiness.

5-24  
May 2022

Anthony Heath

Australia

The purpose of the travel was to: attend the Exhibition; undertake induction training and meet key stakeholders; visit defence companies and develop an understanding of the NSW defence ecosystem. Attendance at trade shows is a key aspect of Investment NSW's work and they provide the opportunity to meet potential investors and arrange B2B meetings for NSW defence exporters.

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## Disclosure of controlled entities and subsidiaries

Two controlled entities were established during the year for the purpose of promoting trade and investment opportunities for New South Wales businesses within these countries:

- NSW Government US Office Inc, a non-profit, non-stock corporation incorporated in Delaware, USA
- General Incorporated Association (GIA) NSW Government, a non-profit entity established in Tokyo, Japan

Minimal transactions were made in these entities for the year and as a result, they qualified for small agencies reporting exemption as prescribed under clause 9D of the Government Sector Finance Regulations 2018. Consequently, they were also excluded from consolidation into Investment NSW's financial statements for the reporting year.

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## Land disposal

There were no land disposals for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.



## Jobs Plus Payroll Tax FY 21/22

In accordance with section 66F(11) of the Payroll Tax Act 2007, the relevant Minister must, until 1 July 2028, cause to be tabled in each House of Parliament an annual report containing the following for each financial year:

- the total number of employers who entered into Jobs Plus agreements
- the total number of new jobs the employers agreed to create, as specified by the agreements
- the total number of new jobs in fact created by the employers, whether created in that financial year or an earlier financial year
- the total amount of payroll tax from which the employers were exempt under this section, whether in relation to that financial year or an earlier financial year

The following annual report has been produced for Financial Year 2021/22 for the purposes of Section 66F(11). Note that:

- this is the first such annual report as Section 66F(11) commenced on 1 July 2021
- 'Regular Jobs' are jobs associated with the project and are counted towards the minimum 30 FTE job creation but do not attract payroll tax exemptions

Jobs Plus	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	Total to date
<b>Jobs Plus Agreements</b>			
Number of Employers who entered into Jobs Plus Agreement	0*	21	21
<b>Agreed Jobs</b>			
Agreed Regular Jobs	0	61	61
Agreed PT Exemption Jobs	6	846	854
Agreed Total New Jobs	6	907	913
<b>Actual Jobs Created</b>			
Actual Regular Jobs Created	0	0	0
Actual PT Exemption Jobs Created	0	0	0
Actual Total Jobs Created	0	0	0
<b>Payroll Tax</b>			
Payroll Tax Claim Estimated	\$3,628	\$3,847,501	\$3,851,129
Payroll Tax Actually Claimed	\$0	\$0	\$0

\*One Jobs Plus agreement signed in 2021/22 covers six jobs created by the employer in 2020/21 between application approval and the signing of the deed.



## Funds granted to non-government community organisations

Grant Details		Amount \$'000
CBD Revitalisation	24-hour economy program designed to revitalise Sydney CBD	15,290
Innovation Scaleup Fund	Program is for the delivery of three initiatives – COVID tech vouchers, Innovation district challenges and R&D innovation scale up fund	7,292
Export Assistance Grant	Grant program to help eligible export businesses in NSW access global markets.	4,636
Jobs Plus	The Jobs Plus program provides NSW businesses with various support measures to grow their businesses	20,155
RNA Pilot Facility	Supports the establishment of an RNA Pilot Manufacturing Facility which will translate research strengths into a sustainable commercial pipeline of RNA therapeutics and products	202
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Grants to support vendors in the manufacturing of PPE	3,731
Quantum Computing	Program to supercharge the development and commercialisation of quantum computing	3,500
Research Acceleration and Attraction	Funding provided to support innovation and investment in the state's R&D capacity	10,294
Small Business Innovation and Research	Program to provide competitive grants to small and medium sized enterprises to find and commercialise innovative solutions to well-defined problems for NSW Government agencies	735
Space Industry grants*	Grants provided to maximise opportunities for NSW businesses in the space industry	1,112
Study NSW	Study NSW grants are to fund partner projects to enhance international student experience	238

Note: All figures exclude GST. \*Grants are paid through the Jobs for NSW Fund.

# Research and Development Funding

High-level research, research excellence and critical mass

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of grant	Amount \$
Various	The Physical Sciences Fund is a competitive grant program providing support for companies to make physical science devices and systems ready for commercialisation.	\$5,078,779
The University of Sydney	Quantum Computing Fund allocation to continue the development of the Sydney Quantum Academy (SQA) in partnership with the University of NSW, Macquarie University and University of Technology Sydney. This was the fourth of five payments totaling \$15.4 million over five years.	\$3,500,000
Various	The NSW Small Business Innovation and Research (SBIR) program is a competitive grants program for small and medium-sized enterprises to find and commercialise competitive solutions to specific challenges identified each year by NSW Government agencies. In 2021/22 these included improving connectivity in regional areas, counting and locating koalas, improving transport navigability for vision-impaired people, reducing PPE waste in hospitals and improving water purification. A total of 17 grants were awarded in 2021/22.	\$1,641,781
UNSW Sydney	NSW Circular (the NSW Circular Economy Innovation Network) undertook programs to accelerate the pace of innovation and transition toward a circular economy.	\$700,000
The University of Sydney	The NSW Smart Sensing Network brings together expertise across government, academia and industry to help address problems where innovative sensing solutions can be applied.	\$1,000,000
University of Technology Sydney	The NSW Defence Innovation Network (DIN) aims to increase NSW capability in defence R&D by addressing issues facing industry and government, increasing collaboration on NSW defence R&D capability across universities, enhancing NSW's opportunities to participate in Commonwealth defence R&D activities and leveraging national and international R&D opportunities.	\$1,000,000
Digital Finance CRC	Cooperative Research Centres (CRCs) are long-term collaborations between research organisations, government and industry, administered by a Commonwealth program through the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources. CRCs deliver long-term benefits for NSW, including job creation, innovation and technological advances in priority areas. In 2021/22, OCSE co-funded the Digital Finance CRC.	\$300,000
Various	The Industrial Transformation Research Program (ITRP) centres provide specialised training and support to higher degree by research and postdoctoral researchers in identified priority areas. Grants were provided to UNSW Sydney, UTS, University of Sydney, Macquarie University and University of Wollongong. The ITRP is run by the Commonwealth's Australian Research Council.	\$800,000

UNSW Sydney	OCSE commissioned two Power to X (P2X) studies in 21/22. The first is a P2X Industry Study to assess the viability of NSW P2X hubs. The second is a P2X Remote Micro-Hubs Feasibility Study to develop a framework to assess the viability of decentralised P2X facilities, identify prospective island and remote mainland locations in NSW for deployment, and deliver a comprehensive assessment of the economic and environmental benefits of selected locations.	\$298,700
University of Newcastle	The Newcastle Institute for Energy and Resources (NIER) brings together the University of Newcastle's researchers in an integrated facility, providing valuable opportunities to advance research through access to large-scale test bed and pilot plant operations. Through industry and academic collaboration, NIER aims to deliver solutions that address real life challenges in areas such as resource productivity and efficiency, energy technologies and utilisation, advanced materials for industrial innovation and land, water, social impacts and sustainability.	\$50,000
Various	The NSW Conference Sponsorship Program provides financial support to scientific conferences and meetings that align with NSW Government priorities and provides economic, environmental, social and technological benefits to NSW.	\$170,500

Note: All figures exclude GST. Funding provided through the Office of NSW Chief Scientist and Engineer/R&D NSW.



# Science outreach and engagement initiatives

## Sponsorship of organisations, activities and events

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of grant	Amount \$
Premier's Prizes for Science and Engineering	The NSW Premier's Prizes for Science and Engineering recognises excellence in science and engineering. It rewards researchers and teachers for work that has generated economic, environmental, health, social or technological benefits for NSW.	\$139,920
Research Impact Showcase	The Research Impact Showcase is conducted as part of the Waratah Research Network's mandate. The showcase was held at NSW Parliament and promoted the impact of the research sector in NSW and how it generates outcomes for the state.	\$16,298
R&D Roadmap Launch	This event formally launched the NSW Government's 20-Year R&D Roadmap, which sets out a strategic plan for NSW to produce more world-leading technologies, products and services. The event promoted the Roadmap to relevant industry, government and academic stakeholders.	\$34,321
NSW Science and Research Breakfast Seminars	The NSW Science and Research Breakfast Seminars Series provides an opportunity for the state's leading researchers, technologists and entrepreneurs to showcase their work.	\$45,009
The University of Sydney	Employment of the Inspiring Australia NSW Manager position and associated on-costs. The role is tasked with the organisation of science outreach in NSW and events year-round and during National Science Week, as well as one-off sponsorships.	\$200,000
Engineers Australia	Annual sponsorship of Engineer Australia's Sydney/ Newcastle divisions to provide STEM outreach for high school and university students.	\$99,990
University of Newcastle	Principal sponsorship provided for the Science and Engineering Challenge, an annual national engineering competition between high schools.	\$99,990
Australian Science Media Centre (AusSMC)	Annual sponsorship of the Australian Science Media Centre (AusSMC), a not-for-profit organisation helping science journalists to report evidence-based stories.	\$40,000

National Youth Science Forum (NYSF)	Funding to support the National Youth Science Forum (NYSF) a Year 12 Program involving NSW STEM speakers and organisations, as well as supporting equity scholarships for NSW students in disadvantaged communities.	\$40,000
Royal Society of NSW (RSNSW)	Annual sponsorship of the Royal Society of NSW (RSNSW) to support staff costs and operating expenses for live-streamed events, attract and leverage further funding and expand services across Western NSW. Sponsorship also contributes to the Annual RSNSW and Learned Academies Forum, which in 2021 was themed 'Power & Peril of the Digital Age'.	\$108,000
Various	The Supporting Young Scientists program offers grants to NSW high school students to attend STEM competitions, events and courses. Six grants were awarded in 21/22, including supporting students to attend national and international robotics competitions, the International Science and Engineering Fair and a biology field trip.	\$62,985

Note: All figures exclude GST. Funding provided through the Office of NSW Chief Scientist and Engineer/R&D NSW.

## Consultants

Consultant (Costing \$50,000 or more)	Project Description	Amount (excl GST) \$
POLLINATION CAPITAL	Net Zero Investment implementation plan	370,000
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU	Organisation design and support	341,900
DELOITTE FINANCIAL ADVISORY PTY LTD	Advice to support RNA Project	330,450
ACCENTURE AUSTRALIA LTD	ACCENTURE AUSTRALIA LTD	277,090
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU	Global NSW Expansion program	249,500
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU	Advice to support RNA Project	227,325
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU	Macquarie Street East Precinct*	216,880
PRICewaterHOUSE COOPERS SECURITIES	Planning and Program Delivery Operational Support Services	205,871
HASSELL	Macquarie Street East Precinct*	195,200
ERNST & YOUNG	Market research	178,372
HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	Advice to support RNA Project	169,856
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU	Space Manufacturing Precinct	148,300
MAXIMUS INTERNATIONAL PTY LIMITED	Investment NSW: Belong project	145,000
PRICewaterHOUSE COOPERS SECURITIES	Advice on mRNA workforce skills and training pathway	138,000
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU	Jobs Plus program	135,184
THE TRUSTEE FOR KO CONSULTING TRUST	NSW Defence Advocate	134,350
PRICewaterHOUSE COOPERS SECURITIES	Advice to support performance and management services	115,185
STAY KIND LIMITED	Take Kare Safe Space program	100,000
TQUILA ANZ PTY LTD	Velocity grants management	99,600
YASH TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Salesforce project management	98,000



ERNST & YOUNG	Preparation and drafting of policies	96,546
THINKERBELL	Investment NSW Offshore Trade Promotion and Investment Attraction Services Campaign	84,276
KPMG AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Advice to support New Gosford University Project	77,669
SPORTFIVE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Support to secure a major event in NSW	74,200
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY SYDNEY	CBD Revitalisation Program population survey	72,994
ERNST & YOUNG	Qualitative online forums with Sydney residents	71,611
CBRE	Advice to support Revitalisation of Harbourside Project	64,540
ANDREW CAMPBELL HOGGAN	Advice on change management and culture	64,200
EXPERT 360 AUST PTY LTD	Consultant advisory on Net Zero	60,980
STRATEGIC PROJECT PARTNERS	NSW "Workforce of the Future" Strategy	60,000
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU	Migration Services on Analysis of NSW Objectives and BIIP alignment	55,000
NEWGATE AUSTRALIA	Professional consultancy fee	54,578
	Consultant engagement less than \$50,000	
Total number of engagements		-
51		1,049,423
<b>Total expenditure on consultants</b>		<b>5,762,080</b>

\*Project transferred to the Department of Planning and Environment from August 2021.

## Address of principal office/s

As at 30 June 2022, Investment NSW had offices at:

- 52 Martin Place, Sydney
- 11-31 York Street, Sydney
- 88 Cumberland Street, The Rocks (Destination NSW)
- 105 Prince Street, Orange

A small number of staff work regionally in NSW under occupancy arrangements with other agencies.

Investment NSW also had staff based in the following international office locations during this reporting period:

China, Guangzhou	Unit A2, L10, Guangahou Development Centre, 3 Linjiang Avenue, Pearl River New Town, Guangzhou 510623, China
China, Shanghai	Suite 4303, L43, CITIC Square 1168 Nanjing West Road, Shanghai 200041, China
India, Mumbai	67, 6 North Avenue, Maker Maxity, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400051, India
Indonesia, Jakarta	(Embedded within Austrade) Australian Trade and Investment commission Jl. Patra Kuningan Raya No.Kav. 1-4, RT.6/RW.4, Kuningan Tim., Kecamatan Setiabudi, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12950, Indonesia
Japan, Tokyo	9F, 1-3, Kyobashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku Tokyo 104-0031, Japan
Republic of Korea, Seoul	(Embedded within Austrade) Australian Trade and Investment Commission, Australian Embassy, 18th Floor Kyobo Building 1 Jongro 1 Ga, Jongno-gu, Seoul 03154, Republic of Korea

Singapore	9 Raffles Place, Unit 14-05, Republic Plaza 1, Singapore 048619, Singapore
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	(Embedded within Austrade) Australian Trade and Investment Commission, Australian Consulate-General, 20/F Vincom Centre, 47, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	804, Office Tower, Al Muhairy Centre, Khalidiya, PO Box 110649, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom, London	Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA, United Kingdom
United States of America, San Francisco	Working remotely
United States of America, New York	150 East 42nd Street, 34th Floor, New York, NY 10017, United States of America





## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### Investment NSW

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Investment NSW, which comprises the Statement by the Secretary, the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a Statement of Significant Accounting Policies, and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the applicable financial reporting requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act), the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2018* (GSF Regulation) and the Treasurer's Directions
- presents fairly Investment NSW's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of Investment NSW in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

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

## **The Secretary's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

The Secretary is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the GSF Act, GSF Regulation and Treasurer's Directions. The Secretary's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Secretary determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Secretary is responsible for assessing Investment NSW's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf). The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that Investment NSW carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the assumptions used in formulating the budget figures disclosed in the financial statements
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



David Daniels  
Director, Financial Audit Services

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

19 October 2022  
SYDNEY



Investment  
NSW

**Financial Statements  
for the year ended  
30 June 2022**



**Investment NSW**  
**Statement by the Secretary**

Pursuant to section 7.6(4) of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* ('the Act'), I state that these financial statements:

- a) have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the applicable requirements of the Act, the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2018* and the Treasurer's directions, and
- b) present fairly Investment NSW's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.



**Elizabeth Mildwater**  
**Acting Secretary**  
**Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade**

14 October 2022

**Investment NSW**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2022**

	Notes	Budget 2022	Actual 2022	Actual for the period 29 March 2021 to 30 June 2021
		\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Continuing operations</b>				
<b>Expenses excluding losses</b>				
Operating expenses				
Employee related	3(a)	86,701	77,524	19,647
Other operating expenses	3(b)	48,043	44,532	16,657
Depreciation and amortisation	3(c)	11,222	6,485	1,897
Grants and subsidies	3(d)	255,531	85,058	16,310
Finance costs	3(e)	939	313	79
<b>Total expenses excluding losses</b>		<b>402,436</b>	<b>213,912</b>	<b>54,590</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Sale of goods and services	4(a)	30,117	3,559	2,027
Grants and contributions	4(b)	387,714	345,137	52,368
Investment revenue	4(c)	(12,961)	95	127
Other revenue	4(d)	364	30,547	6,975
Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits	4(e)	1,543	2,074	1,800
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>406,777</b>	<b>381,412</b>	<b>63,297</b>
<b>Operating result</b>		<b>4,341</b>	<b>167,500</b>	<b>8,707</b>
Other gains / (losses)	5	-	10,301	(2,420)
<b>Net result</b>		<b>4,341</b>	<b>177,801</b>	<b>6,287</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>4,341</b>	<b>177,801</b>	<b>6,287</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**Investment NSW**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**as at 30 June 2022**

	Notes	Budget 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Current assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,270	198,168	57,725
Receivables and prepayments	7	4,827	19,528	15,177
Other financial assets		139	-	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>11,236</b>	<b>217,696</b>	<b>72,902</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Financial assets at fair value	8	5,697	15,222	5,656
Property, plant and equipment	9			
- Plant & equipment		8,752	1,028	319
- Leasehold improvement		1,279	11,566	3,051
- Work in progress		-	28	3,293
Total property, plant and equipment		<b>10,031</b>	<b>12,622</b>	<b>6,663</b>
Right-of-use assets	10	1,973	3,975	3,664
Intangible assets	11	1,701	522	533
Receivables	7	688	642	2,133
Other assets		11,547	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>31,637</b>	<b>32,983</b>	<b>18,649</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>42,873</b>	<b>250,679</b>	<b>91,551</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Payables	12	8,696	22,706	47,021
Borrowings	13	6,439	1,272	13,690
Provisions	14	7,072	28,835	9,196
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>22,207</b>	<b>52,813</b>	<b>69,907</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Borrowings	13	18,458	2,762	4,529
Provisions	14	4,450	4,004	3,816
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>22,908</b>	<b>6,766</b>	<b>8,345</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>45,115</b>	<b>59,579</b>	<b>78,252</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>(2,242)</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>13,299</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Accumulated funds		(2,242)	191,100	13,299
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(2,242)</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>13,299</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



**Investment NSW**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2022**

	Notes	Accumulated Funds \$000	Total \$000
<b>Balance at 29 March 2021</b>			
Net result for the period		6,287	6,287
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>6,287</b>	<b>6,287</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>			
Increase in net assets from equity transfers	15	7,012	7,012
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>		<b>13,299</b>	<b>13,299</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>			
		13,299	13,299
Net result for the period		177,801	177,801
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>177,801</b>	<b>177,801</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>		<b>191,100</b>	<b>191,100</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**Investment NSW**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2022**

	Notes	Budget 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual for the period 29 March 2021 to 30 June 2021 \$000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>Payments</b>				
Employee related		(84,820)	(79,273)	-
Grants and subsidies		(255,531)	(54,830)	(1,824)
Finance costs		(939)	(313)	-
Payments to suppliers		(48,381)	(86,317)	(390)
<b>Total payments</b>		<b>(389,671)</b>	<b>(220,733)</b>	<b>(2,214)</b>
<b>Receipts</b>				
Sale of goods and services		30,117	3,776	-
Grants and contributions		387,714	343,393	52,368
Interest received		263	95	-
Other		364	40,941	360
<b>Total receipts</b>		<b>418,458</b>	<b>388,205</b>	<b>52,728</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	19	<b>28,787</b>	<b>167,472</b>	<b>50,514</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(12,795)	(12,735)	-
Proceeds from sale of investments		16,005	-	-
Other Investing		(869)	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>2,341</b>	<b>(12,735)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Proceeds from borrowing and advances		-	903	-
Repayment of borrowings and advances		(24,858)	(15,197)	-
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>(24,858)</b>	<b>(14,294)</b>	<b>-</b>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		6,270	140,443	50,514
Opening cash and cash equivalents		-	57,725	-
Cash transferred in as a result of administrative restructuring		-	-	7,211
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents</b>	6	<b>6,270</b>	<b>198,168</b>	<b>57,725</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

## Investment NSW

### Notes to Financial Statements

#### 1. Reporting entity

Investment NSW is a NSW government entity and is controlled by the State of New South Wales, which is the ultimate parent. Investment NSW is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and it has no cash generating units.

Investment NSW was established on 29 March 2021 under the *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative changes- Miscellaneous) Order 2021* (the "Administrative Order") to drive investment and job creation in New South Wales. The Administrative Order consolidated various functions transferred from the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), NSW Treasury, Department of Planning and Environment (previously the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment), Destination NSW and Department of Education. Investment NSW became an agency within the DPC cluster from this date.

On 1 April 2022, the *Administrative Arrangements (Second Perrottet Ministry – Transitional) Order 2021* effectively transferred Investment NSW from the DPC cluster to the newly formed Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT) cluster, and Investment NSW also ceased to be the employing agency of staff in Destination NSW.

This will be the last year of reporting for Investment NSW. From 1 July 2022, Investment NSW is abolished, and persons employed in it are transferred to DEIT pursuant to the *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes-Miscellaneous) Order (No 6) 2022*. Investment NSW will be reported in DEIT from this date.

Investment NSW as a reporting entity, comprises all the entities under its control, namely:

- NSW Government US Office Inc – A non-profit, non-stock corporation incorporated in Delaware, USA
- General Incorporated Association (GIA) NSW Government, a non-profit entity established in Tokyo, Japan

These entities were established during the year for the purpose of promoting trade and investment opportunities for New South Wales businesses within these countries.

There have been minimal transactions in these entities for the year and as a result they are qualified for small agencies reporting exemption as prescribed under clause 9D of the *Government Sector Finance Regulations 2018*. As the transactions are considered immaterial to Investment NSW, they are also excluded from consolidation into its financial statements for the reporting year.

Investment NSW is part of the NSW Total State Sector Accounts.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Secretary of DEIT on the date the accompanying Statement by the Secretary was signed.

#### 2. Statement of significant accounting policies

##### (a) Basis of preparation

Investment NSW has ceased operating as a standalone entity from 1 July 2022 and its functions are combined within DEIT. From 1 July 2022, its assets, rights and liabilities are transferred to DEIT and will be used, recovered or settled in the normal course of business by DEIT. Therefore, the financial statements of Investment NSW for the reporting year have been prepared on a going concern basis.



## **2. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)**

Investment NSW's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations)
- the requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act) and
- Treasurer's Directions issued under the GSF Act.

Property, plant and equipment and certain financial assets and liabilities are measured using the fair value basis. Other financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except where specified otherwise.

Key judgements, assumptions and estimations management has made in the production of the financial statements are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency, which is Investment NSW's presentation and functional currency.

### **(b) Statement of compliance**

The financial statements and notes comply with the AAS, which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

### **(c) Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except that:

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

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

### **(d) Foreign currency translation**

Investment NSW's Trade and International function aims to deliver economic growth through international engagement for NSW (Global NSW). The Global NSW network aims to deliver export and foreign direct investment outcomes and represents NSW on the ground in the priority markets. Investment NSW operates across a number of offices internationally, and in the following foreign currencies: Arab Emirates Dirham (AED), British Pound (GBP), Chinese Yuan (CNY), Indian Rupee (INR), Japanese Yen (JPY), Singapore Dollar (SGD) and United States Dollar (USD).

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the end of the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in net result.

### **(e) Comparative information**

Except when an AAS permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is presented in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements. The comparative information is for the period between 29 March 2021 to 30 June 2021.

## **2. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(f) Changes in accounting policies, including new or revised AAS**

#### **i. Effective for the first time in FY 2021-22**

The accounting policies applied in FY 2021-22 are consistent with those of the previous financial year. New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the first time in FY2021-22 do not have a material impact on the financial statements of Investment NSW.

#### **ii. Issued but not yet effective**

As mandated by NSW Treasury Policy and Guidelines TPG22-07 *Mandates of options and major policy decisions under Australian Accounting Standards*, Investment NSW has not early adopted any new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The below lists the new standards, amendments, and interpretations that whilst not yet effective, may be applicable to Investment NSW. The operative date is applicable for financial years commencing after that date.

- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Operative date 1 January 2022)
- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments (Operative date 1 January 2022)
- AASB 2020-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date (Operative date 1 January 2023)
- AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates (Operative date 1 January 2023)
- AASB 2021-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards (Operative date 1 January 2023)
- 2022-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Initial Application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 – Comparative Information (Operative date 1 January 2023)

Investment NSW has assessed the potential impact of these and have determined they are unlikely to have a material impact on the financial statements.

### **(g) Impact of COVID-19 on financial reporting**

The effect of COVID-19 on the financial performance and position of Investment NSW has been considered in the preparation of these financial statements. Impacts on the property market for leased onshore and offshore accommodation have been considered. Impairments are recognised for the finance lease receivables from sub tenants (refer Note 5) and an allowance for credit loss is provided on receivables (refer Note 7). Other impacts are considered to be immaterial.

### **(h) Programs of Investment NSW**

Investment NSW has only one program, 'Growing the NSW Economy'. Details of the expenses, income, assets and liabilities for this program are available in the primary financial statements.

### 3. Expenses excluding losses

	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual for the period 29 March 2021 to 30 June 2021 \$000
<b>(a) Employee related</b>		
Salaries and wages (including annual leave)	63,986	14,664
Superannuation – defined benefit plans	56	27
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	4,991	1,303
Long service leave	2,381	1,759
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	3,352	691
Redundancy payments	2,483	1,311
Workers' compensation insurance	275	(33)
Other - miscellaneous	-	(75)
	<b>77,524</b>	<b>19,647</b>

#### ***Superannuation on annual leave loading***

Investment NSW has determined that it is not probable a liability arises to pay superannuation on annual leave loading. This position has been formed based on current inquiries, other information currently available to management, and after considering the facts from a decision in the Federal Court of Australia: Finance Sector Union of Australia v Commonwealth Bank of Australia [2022] FedCFamC2G 409. That decision confirmed that, in relation to the industrial agreement considered in that case, annual leave loading did not form part of ordinary time earnings and therefore, did not require superannuation contributions to be made under superannuation guarantee legislation because the obligation to pay annual leave loading was not referable to ordinary hours of work or to ordinary rates of pay. Rather, it was paid by reference to the period of annual leave, and for the purpose of compensating employees for their loss of opportunity to work additional hours at higher rates during this period.

This position will be re-assessed in future reporting periods as new information comes to light on this matter.



### 3. Expenses excluding losses (continued)

	Actual	Actual for the period 29 March 2021 to 30 June 2021
	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
<b>(b) Other operating expenses</b>		
Accommodation expenses	1,301	2,226
Administration fees	1,189	170
Advertising	295	104
Auditor's remuneration	200	75
Consultancy	5,762	2,116
Contractors	6,499	1,709
Computer costs	3,205	1,031
Events fees	1,182	237
Events - venue hire	1,098	23
Expenses relating to short-term leases	185	331
Fees for services	14,814	6,431
Maintenance	565	88
Promotion	3,781	1,124
Recruitment cost	1,001	315
Travel	621	145
Other	2,833	532
	<b>44,532</b>	<b>16,657</b>

#### **Maintenance expense**

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement or an enhancement of a part or component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

#### **Insurance**

Insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self-insurance for Government entities. The expense (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claims experience.

#### **Lease expense**

Investment NSW recognises the lease payments associated with the following types of leases as an expense on a straight-line basis:

- Leases that meet the definition of short-term. i.e., where the lease term at commencement of the lease is 12 months or less. This excludes leases with a purchase option.
- Leases of assets that are valued at \$10,000 or under when new

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability (i.e., variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date). These payments are recognised in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

### 3. Expenses excluding losses (continued)

	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual for the period 29 March 2021 to 30 June 2021 \$000
<b>(c) Depreciation and amortisation</b>		
Depreciation - Buildings and improvements	2,362	600
Depreciation - Right of use assets	3,808	1,239
Depreciation - Plant and equipment	251	27
	<b>6,421</b>	<b>1,866</b>

Refer to Note 9, 10 & 11 for recognition and measurement policies on depreciation and amortisation.

Refer to Note 2 for recognition and measurement policies on depreciation and amortisation.

#### (d) Grants and subsidies

Grant to other non-government bodies	67,185	4,953
Grants to government bodies	17,873	11,357
	<b>85,058</b>	<b>16,310</b>

#### (e) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, in accordance with Treasury's Mandate to not-for-profit NSW General Government Sector (GGs) entities.

### 4. Revenue

Income is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, depending on whether there is a contract with a customer defined by AASB 15.

#### (a) Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers

##### Rendering of Services

Visa application revenue	3,559	2,027
	<b>3,559</b>	<b>2,027</b>

The nature of the services is the receiving and processing of visa applications in exchange for a fee. The performance obligation is typically satisfied at a point in time when the visa applications have been processed and the benefit is passed onto the customer. Each visa application represents a service that is distinct. Payments from customers are typically received in advance of the application processed. However, the difference between payment and processing time has been assessed to be immaterial and therefore, revenue is recognised when payment is received.

#### 4. Revenue (continued)

	Actual 2022	Actual for the period 29 March 2021 to 30 June 2021 \$000
<b>(b) Grants and contributions</b>		
<b>Grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations</b>		
Cluster grants	330,908	52,368
Grants from NSW Government agencies	14,001	-
Grants from Commonwealth Government	228	-
	<b>345,137</b>	<b>52,368</b>
Income from grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised when Investment NSW obtains control over the assets comprising the grants. Control over grants is normally obtained on receipt of cash.		
<b>(c) Investment revenue</b>		
Finance income from lease receivable	95	46
Other finance income	-	81
	<b>95</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For financial assets that become credit impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset (i.e., after deducting the loss allowance for expected credit losses).		
<b>(d) Other revenue</b>		
Inter-agency recovery of costs	13,738	1,944
Personnel services	16,415	4,952
Miscellaneous - Insurance refunds and other	394	79
	<b>30,547</b>	<b>6,975</b>
<b>(e) Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits and other liabilities</b>		
Superannuation – defined benefit	53	27
Payroll tax	2	1
Long service leave	2,019	1,772
	<b>2,074</b>	<b>1,800</b>



#### **4. Revenue (continued)**

##### **(f) Parliamentary appropriations other than deemed appropriations**

The Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) was administratively responsible for Investment NSW up to 31 March 2022. From 1 April 2022, the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT) is administratively responsible for Investment NSW as a result of a Machinery of Government (MOG) change.

The *Appropriation Act 2021 (Appropriations Act)* and the subsequent variations appropriates the sum of \$2,966,415,000 to the Premier out of the Consolidated Fund for the services of DPC, and \$1,084,009,000 to the Minister for Enterprise, Investment and Trade out of the Consolidated Fund for the services of DEIT, for the year 2021–22. The spending authority of the Premier and Minister from the *Appropriations Act* has been delegated or subdelegated to officers of DPC and DEIT respectively, and entities that they are administratively responsible for, including Investment NSW.

The responsible Minister for each GSF agency is taken to have been given an appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund under the authority s4.7 of the *Government Sector Finance Act*, at the time the GSF agency receives or recovers any deemed appropriation money, for an amount equivalent to the money that is received or recovered by the GSF agency. The spending authority of the responsible Minister from deemed appropriation money has been delegated or sub-delegated to officers of Investment NSW for its own services.

A summary of compliance is disclosed in the financial statements of the Annual Report of DPC and DEIT. They have been prepared on the basis of calculating the separate spending authorities of the Premier and the Minister for Enterprise, Investment and Trade for the services of each respective principal department, and the responsible Ministers for the services of the entities the respective principal departments are administratively responsible for that receive or recover deemed appropriation money. It reflects the status at the point in time this disclosure statement is being made. Investment NSW's spending authority and expenditure prior to the MOG change is included in the summary of compliance of DPC, and after the MOG change in the summary of compliance of DEIT.

The delegation/sub-delegations for FY2021-22 and FY2020-21, authorising officers of the Investment NSW to spend Consolidated Fund money, impose limits to the amounts of individual transactions, but not the overall expenditure of Investment NSW. However, as it relates to expenditure in reliance on a sum appropriated through an annual *Appropriations Act*, the delegation/sub-delegations are referable to the overall authority to spend set out in the relevant *Appropriations Act*. The individual transaction limits have been properly observed. The information in relation to the limit from the *Appropriations Act* is disclosed in the summary of compliance table included in the financial statements of the Annual Report of DPC and DEIT.

## 5. Other gains / (losses)

	Actual 2022	Actual for the period 29 March 2021 to 30 June 2021
	\$000	\$000
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	194	(68)
Gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	9,565	216
Impairment losses on right-of-use assets	-	(197)
Impairment of trade receivables from contracts with customers	(195)	(241)
Impairment of finance lease receivables	(374)	(2,130)
Derecognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities with Property NSW *	1,111	-
	<b>10,301</b>	<b>(2,420)</b>

Impairment losses may arise on non-financial assets held by Investment NSW from time to time. Accounting for impairment losses is dependent upon the individual asset (or group of assets) subject to impairment.

\* The net gains / (losses) are recognised from the derecognition of the right-of-use asset and lease liability with Property NSW as at 30 June 2022. Please refer to Note 10 for further details on the derecognition.

The net gain/(loss) from the derecognition of right-of-use asset and lease liability as at 30 June 2022 is reconciled as below:

	2022 \$000
<b>Right-of-use asset</b>	
Gross carrying value*	(24,040)
Less: accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment provision	7,242
Net book value	<u>(16,798)</u>
Lease liability	<u>17,909</u>
<b>Net gains / (losses)</b>	<b><u>1,111</u></b>

\* Gross carrying value of Right-of-use assets includes the reversal of finance lease receivable balance on derecognition of Sydney start up hub sub-leases.

## 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Cash at bank	198,168	57,725
	<b>198,168</b>	<b>57,725</b>

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash on hand, and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and net of outstanding bank overdraft.

Cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled at the end of the year to the Statement of Cash Flows. Refer Note 20 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk arising from financial instruments.

## 7. Receivables

### Current receivables and prepayments

Trade receivables from contracts with customers	2,169	1,218
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(195)	(241)
Net Trade receivables from contracts with customers	1,974	977
Finance lease receivable	-	8,413
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(2,018)
Net Finance lease receivable	-	6,395
Inter-agency receivables	14,748	916
GST receivable	1,588	-
Personnel services receivable	-	4,324
Prepayments	1,218	2,507
Accrued income	-	58
	19,528	15,177

### Non-current receivables

Loans and Deposits	642	122
Finance lease receivable	-	2,123
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(112)
Net Finance lease receivable	-	2,011
	642	2,133

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

#### *Subsequent measurement*

Investment NSW holds receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Changes are recognised in the net result for the period when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

#### *Impairment*

Investment NSW recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that Investment NSW expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables and finance lease receivables, the entity applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. The entity recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The entity has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivable.

Details regarding credit risk of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired, are disclosed in Note 20.



## 8. Financial assets at fair value

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Investment in shares	15,222	5,656
	<b>15,222</b>	<b>5,656</b>

Financial assets at fair value include a 10.5% participation in Silicon Quantum Computing Pty Ltd ('Quantum'). The investment in Quantum was transferred from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE), now the Department of Planning and Environment, as part of an Administrative Order.

On 24 November 2017, the former Department of Industry (prior to DPIE) contributed \$8.7 million in equity to Quantum. This represents a 10.5% share. Other shareholders include the Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Commonwealth department), Commonwealth Bank, Telstra Corporation Limited and NSW Innovations Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of University of New South Wales).

Until FY2021, the investment in Quantum was valued on the net asset basis which was considered a reliable estimate or proxy of the fair value given Quantum is an early-stage pre-revenue technology start up. The fair value in the current year was estimated using a combination of the net asset value and the market approach. The change in methodology was made to more accurately measure the investment's fair value by recognising the significant milestones and generated intangibles (goodwill) that Quantum has achieved since inception.

An independent valuer was engaged to provide an indicative fair value of the investment as at 30 June 2022. The resulting gain has been disclosed in Note 5.

Refer to Note 20 for further information regarding fair value measurement, credit risk, and market risk arising from financial instruments.

The financial assets at fair value are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in net results. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in net results and presented net within other gains/(losses).

## 9. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant & equipment	Leasehold improvement	Work in progress	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>At 30 June 2021 - fair value</b>				
Gross carrying amount	556	9,599	3,293	13,448
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(237)	(6,548)	-	(6,785)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>6,663</b>

### At 30 June 2022 - fair value

Gross carrying amount	1,515	20,475	28	22,018
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(487)	(8,909)	-	(9,396)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12,622</b>

### Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the reporting period is set out below.

	Plant & equipment	Leasehold improvement	Work in progress	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>				
Net carrying amount opening balance	-	-	-	-
Transfer in from Admin Restructure	346	3,651	863	4,860
Purchases of assets	-	-	2,430	2,430
Depreciation expense	(27)	(600)	-	(627)
<b>Net carrying amount closing balance</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>6,663</b>
<b>Year ended 30 June 2022</b>				
Net carrying amount opening balance	319	3,051	3,293	6,663
Purchases of assets	959	8,013	28	9,000
Transfers / adjustments	-	2,863	(3,293)	(430)
Depreciation expense	(250)	(2,361)	-	(2,611)
<b>Net carrying amount closing balance</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12,622</b>

### Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of other AAS.

## **9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition. 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 measurement date.

Where payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent, i.e., deferred payment amount is effectively discounted over the period of credit.

### *Capitalisation thresholds*

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets costing \$5,000 and above individually (or forming part of a network costing more than \$5,000) are capitalised.

### *Restoration costs*

The present value of the expected cost for the restoration or cost of dismantling of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

### *Depreciation of property, plant and equipment*

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life.

All material separately identifiable components of assets are depreciated over their useful lives.

Each class of asset has a useful life which may be varied as a result of management review either at acquisition or at any time during the asset life.

Asset class useful lives:

- Plant and equipment: 3 to 4 years
- Leasehold improvements: over the term of the lease

### *Revaluation of property, plant and equipment*

Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with Treasury Policy Paper TPP21-09 '*Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value*'. This policy adopts fair value in accordance with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 140 *Investment Property*.

Investment NSW's property, plant and equipment are non-specialised assets with short useful lives and are measured at depreciated historical cost, which for these assets approximates fair value. Investment NSW has assessed that any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

### *Impairment of property, plant and equipment*

As a not-for-profit entity with no cash generating units, impairment under AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* is unlikely to arise. Since property, plant and equipment is carried at fair value or an amount that approximates fair value, impairment can only arise in rare circumstances such as where the costs of disposal are material.

Investment NSW assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, Investment NSW estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.



## 10. Leases

### Right-of-use assets under leases

The following table presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property.

	Building and improvement	Motor vehicles	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Balance at 29 March 2021</b>	-	-	-
Transfer in from Admin Restructure	5,417	22	5,439
Remeasurement	(339)	-	(339)
Depreciation expense	(1,237)	(2)	(1,239)
Impairment	(197)	-	(197)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,664</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	3,644	20	3,664
Remeasurement	9	-	9
Additions	18,936	82	19,018
Depreciation expense	(3,781)	(27)	(3,808)
Derecognition of right-of-use asset	(14,903)	(5)	(14,908)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,975</b>

#### *Investment NSW as a lessee*

Investment NSW leases various properties and motor vehicles. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 5 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property leases. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by Investment NSW and not by the respective lessor. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

Investment NSW has elected to recognise payments for short-term leases and low value leases as expenses on a straight-line basis, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability.

Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets are assets with a fair value of \$10,000 or less when new.

Investment NSW assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Investment NSW recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

## 10. Leases (continued)

### i. Right-of-use assets

Investment NSW recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability (refer ii below), adjusted by any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentives, any initial direct costs incurred, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset or restoring the site.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Buildings 5 years
- Motor vehicles and other equipment 4 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to Investment NSW at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Investment NSW assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, Investment NSW estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. After an impairment loss has been recognised, it is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount.

The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the net result.

### ii. Lease liabilities

The following table presents liabilities under leases, including leases in respect of investment properties.

	<b>Total \$000</b>
<b>Balance at 29 March 2021</b>	-
Transfer in from Admin Restructure	21,723
Interest expenses	70
Payments	(3,286)
Other expenses	38
Remeasurement	(326)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>18,219</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	18,219
Additions	19,018
Interest expenses	313
Payments	(15,510)
Other expenses	(100)
Remeasurement	9
Derecognition of lease liabilities	(17,915)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>4,034</b>

## 10. Leases (continued)

The following amounts were recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of leases where Investment NSW is the lessee:

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	(3,808)	(1,239)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(313)	(70)
Impairment	-	(197)
Expense relating to short-term leases	(185)	(331)
<b>Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>(4,306)</b>	<b>(1,837)</b>

At the commencement date of the lease, Investment NSW recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

Lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees
- exercise price of a purchase options reasonably certain to be exercised by Investment NSW and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects Investment NSW exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for Investment NSW's leases, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that Investment NSW would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Investment NSW's lease liabilities are included in borrowings.

During financial year ended 30 June 2022, Investment NSW has accepted the changes in the office accommodation arrangements with Property NSW (PNSW). The main change is the introduction of the "substitution right" clause for PNSW to relocate Investment NSW during the term of the agreement. The clause provides PNSW with a substantive substitution right. Therefore, these agreements no longer meet the definition of a lease within the scope of AASB 16 *Leases*. The corresponding right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been derecognised on 30 June 2022, the effective date of the new clause. The net impact of the derecognition is recognised in "Other Gains/(Losses) (refer to Note 5). From 1 July 2022, the accommodation charges will be recognised as expenses when incurred over the agreement duration.



## 10. Leases (continued)

### Investment NSW as a lessor

Future minimum rentals receivable (undiscounted) under non-cancellable finance lease as at 30 June are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Within one year	-	8,413
One to two years	-	2,123
Total (excluding GST)	-	10,536

### Reconciliation of net investments in leases

Future undiscounted rentals receivable unguaranteed residual amounts - undiscounted	-	10,536
Less: Allowance for credit loss	-	(2,130)
Net investment in finance leases	-	8,406

Investment NSW's leased properties are sub-leased to tenants under finance leases with rentals payable monthly. Lease payments for some contracts include CPI increases, but there are no other variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate.

Leases that Investment NSW transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as finance leases. Subleases are classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than by reference to the underlying asset.

At the lease commencement date, Investment NSW recognises a receivable for assets held under a finance lease in its Statement of Financial Position at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The net investment in leases is classified as financial assets amortised cost and equals the lease payments receivable by a lessor and the unguaranteed residual value, plus initial direct costs, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Finance income arising from finance leases is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

Investment NSW had applied AASB 16 to the finance lease of the Innovation Hub, York Street Sydney, where it is the intermediate lessor with PNSW being the ultimate lessor. During the year, Investment NSW has extended the 'substitutions rights' clause (as inserted in the occupancy agreements with PNSW) to the sub lease agreements with the sub tenants. This clause provides Investment NSW with a substantive substitution right. Therefore, these agreements also no longer meet the definition of a lease within the scope of AASB 16. Consequently, the corresponding finance lease receivables have been derecognised on 30 June 2022, the effective date of the new clause. The net impact of the derecognition is recognised in "Other Gains/(Losses) (refer to Note 5). From 1 July 2022, the accommodation charges received will be recognised as a rental revenue.

## 11. Intangible assets

	Software \$000	Intangible asset -WIP \$000	Total \$000
<b>At 30 June 2021</b>			
Cost (gross carrying amount)	775	195	970
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(437)	-	(437)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>533</b>
<b>At 30 June 2022</b>			
Cost (gross carrying amount)	1,023	-	1,023
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(501)	-	(501)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>522</b>
<b>Reconciliation of net carrying amount</b>			
Net carrying amount at start of period	338	195	533
Additions	53	-	53
Disposals / revaluations / transfers	195	(195)	0
Amortisation	(64)	-	(64)
<b>Net carrying amount at end of the period</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>522</b>

Investment NSW recognises intangible assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to Investment NSW and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are subsequently measured at fair value only if there is an active market. If there is no active market for Investment NSW's intangible assets, the assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

All research costs are expensed. Development costs are only capitalised when certain criteria are met. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite.

Investment NSW's intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount and the reduction is recognised as an impairment loss.

## 12. Payables

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
<b>Current</b>		
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	1,051	586
Unearned income	617	451
Inter-agency payables	-	37,639
Accrued expenses	18,432	8,217
Other payables	2,606	128
	<b>22,706</b>	<b>47,021</b>

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to Investment NSW and other amounts. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Payables are financial liabilities at amortised cost, initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Details regarding liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables are disclosed in Note 20.

## 13. Borrowings

Current - Lease liability	1,272	13,690
Non-Current - Lease liability	2,762	4,529
	<b>4,034</b>	<b>18,219</b>

Lease liabilities relate to property and motor vehicle leases except for short-term and low value leases.

Refer Note 10 for further details on lease liabilities derecognised as a result of changes in the office accommodation arrangements with PNSW.

Details regarding liquidity risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables are disclosed in Note 20.

## 14. Provisions

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Employee benefits and related on-costs</b>		
Annual leave	5,899	5,801
Long service leave	756	2,626
Payroll tax	369	400
	<b>7,024</b>	<b>8,827</b>
<b>Other provisions</b>		
Other provisions	21,811	369
<b>Current other provisions</b>	<b>21,811</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>28,835</b>	<b>9,196</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
<b>Employee benefits and related on-costs</b>		
Long service leave on-costs	69	166
Payroll tax	-	4
	<b>69</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Other provisions</b>		
Restoration costs	3,935	3,646
<b>Non-current other provisions</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>3,646</b>
<b>Total non-current provisions</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>3,816</b>
<b>Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs</b>		
	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
<b>Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs</b>		
Provisions – current	7,024	8,827
Provisions – non-current	69	169
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (Note 12)	1,051	586
	<b>8,144</b>	<b>9,583</b>
<b>Movements in provisions (other than employee benefits)</b>		
Movements in each class of provision during the financial period, other than employee benefits are set out below:		
<b>Restoration costs</b>	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
<b>Carrying amount at opening balance</b>	4,015	-
Transfer in from Admin Restructure	-	4,050
Additional provisions recognised	21,843	36
Amounts used	(112)	(80)
Unwinding / change in the discount rate	-	9
<b>Carrying amount closing balance</b>	<b>25,746</b>	<b>4,015</b>



#### **14. Provisions (continued)**

##### *Employee benefits and related on-costs salaries and wages, annual leave and sick leave*

Salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits) and paid sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts of the benefits.

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As such, it is required to be measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* (although short-cut methods are permitted).

Actuarial advice obtained by NSW Treasury has confirmed that using the nominal annual leave balance plus the annual leave entitlements accrued while taking annual leave (calculated using 8.4% of the nominal value of annual leave) can be used to approximate the present value of the annual leave liability. Investment NSW has assessed the actuarial advice based on its circumstances and has determined that the effect of discounting is immaterial to annual leave.

All annual leave is classified as a current liability even where Investment NSW does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

##### *Long service leave and superannuation*

Investment NSW's long service leave and defined benefit superannuation liabilities are assumed by the Crown. Investment NSW accounts for the liabilities as having been extinguished, resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as 'Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits and other liabilities'.

Long service leave is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to certain factors based on actuarial review, including expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using Commonwealth Government bond rate at the reporting date.

The superannuation expense for the financial period is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (i.e., Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e., State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees' superannuation contributions.

##### *Consequential on-costs*

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax.

##### *Other provisions*

Provisions are recognised when: Investment NSW has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When Investment NSW expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented net of any reimbursement in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 14. Provisions (continued)

Any provision for restructuring is recognised only when Investment NSW has a detailed formal plan and Investment NSW has raised a valid expectation in those affected by the restructuring that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected.

#### 15. Net assets from equity transfers

Pursuant to the *Administrative Arrangements (Second Perrottet Ministry—Transitional) Order 2021*, staff employed in Investment NSW to enable Destination NSW to exercise its functions were transferred to the Destination NSW Staff Agency effective from 1 April 2022. Assets and liabilities associated with the affected staff were also transferred on this date. There was no net impact on the equity as a result of this transfer.

<b>Financial year ended 30 June 2022</b>	<b>Destination NSW \$'000</b>
<b>Current assets</b>	
Receivables	(4,264)
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>(4,264)</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>(4,264)</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Provisions	(4,264)
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>(4,264)</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(4,264)</b>
<b>Net assets from equity transfer</b>	<b>-</b>

## 15. Net assets from equity transfers (continued)

### 2021 comparative

Assets and liabilities were transferred to Investment NSW pursuant to the Administrative Order dated 29 March 2021 from the Department of Premier and Cabinet (“DPC”), The Treasury (“TSY”), Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (“DPIE”), now the Department of Planning and Environment, and Destination NSW (“Destination”) as follows:

Financial period ended	DPC	TSY	DPIE	Destination	Total
30 June 2021	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash	-	7,211	-	-	7,211
Receivables	-	8,027	-	4,324	12,351
Other Assets	11	3,296	-	-	3,307
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>22,869</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Receivables	-	5,042	-	-	5,042
Property, plant and equipment	40	4,820	-	-	4,860
Right-of-use assets	-	5,439	-	-	5,439
Intangible Assets	-	564	-	-	564
Other Assets	-	-	5,440	-	5,440
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15,865</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,345</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34,399</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>44,214</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Creditors	-	2,627	-	227	2,854
Unearned Income	109	-	-	-	109
Provisions	1,281	2,835	538	4,068	8,722
Deferred liability	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	13,532	-	-	13,532
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>18,994</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>25,217</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Provisions	15	3,750	-	29	3,794
Borrowings	-	8,191	-	-	8,191
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11,941</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11,985</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>30,935</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>37,202</b>
<b>Net assets from equity transfer</b>	<b>(1,354)</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,012</b>

The Waratah Research Network was transferred from the Department of Education to Investment NSW as part of the Administrative Order on 29 March 2021. However, there was no financial impact, since no assets or liabilities were required to be transferred.

## **16. Commitments**

There were no material capital commitments as at the reporting date (2021 - \$6.2 million)

## **17. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

There are no contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at the reporting date.

## **18. Budget Review**

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the original budgeted financial statements presented to Parliament in respect of the reporting period. Subsequent amendments to the original budget (e.g., adjustment for transfer of functions between entities as a result of Administrative Arrangements Orders) are not reflected in the budgeted amounts.

Investment NSW's actual position at the reporting date varied significantly to the budget mainly due to deferral of delivery of certain grant programs to the future years.

Major variances between the original budgeted amounts and the actual amounts disclosed in the financial statements are explained below:

### **Net Result**

The actual net result (gain) was \$177.8 million compared to budget gain of \$4.3 million. Key factors that contributed to the favourable variance of \$173.5 million include:

- lower grants and subsidies expenditure of \$170.5 million due to delays in delivery of grant programs as a result of COVID impacts and significant deferral/reprofiling of payments for certain programs including Jobs Plus program accounting for \$150.0 million of the underspend
- lower employee related expenses of \$9.2 million due to underspends, in particular with the delay of the expansion of Investment NSW's offshore network and transfer of DNSW employees back DNSW staff agency
- overall lower other operating expenses including depreciation and amortisation by \$8.3 million
- lower grants and contribution revenue of \$42.6 million due to lower drawdown on cluster grants resulting from deferral of the corresponding grant programs to future years
- favourable position in the net investment revenue of \$13.1 million as the net budgeted loss of \$13.0 million did not materialise
- increase in fair value of investment in Quantum by \$9.6 million (refer Note 8).

### **Assets and Liabilities**

The net asset position was higher than budget by \$193.3 million. Key factors that contributed to the variance include:

- actual current assets being higher than the budget by \$206.5 million primarily from additional cash holding of \$192.0 million due to a timing difference between the appropriations drawn down and the payments for delivery of programs that were deferred to future years. Current receivables being higher by \$14.7 million mainly relating to interagency receivables from Jobs for NSW Fund and DEIT not included in the initial budget numbers

non-current assets higher than budget by \$1.3 million largely due increase in the fair value of investment in Quantum (refer Note 8) which is partially offset by derecognition of finance lease receivables for sub leases following the changes to the office accommodation arrangements resulting from insertion of "substitution rights" clause (refer Note 10) which was



## 18. Budget Review (continued)

partially offset by increase in right-of-use assets for new leases for international offices \$3.3 million

- current liabilities higher than budget by \$30.6 million resulting from higher yearend accruals mainly for the Jobs Plus Program \$20.2 million, CBD revitalisation program \$3.5 million, Boosting Business Innovation grant program \$6 million etc., which was partially offset by the reduction in current portion of borrowings resulting from derecognition of the existing lease liabilities with PNSW following the changes to the office accommodation arrangements resulting from insertion of “substitution rights” clause (refer Note 10)
- non-current liabilities lower than budget by \$16.1 million also due to reduction in the borrowings resulting from derecognition of the existing lease liabilities with PNSW (refer Note 10)

## Cash flow

The overall net cash inflow for the period was \$134.2 million higher than the budget as a result of the following

- higher net cash flows from operating activities of \$138.7 million mainly due to lower grants and subsidies payments by \$200.7 million which is partially offset by higher payment to suppliers by \$37.9 million and lower cluster grants drawdown by \$42.6 million
- lower net cash flows from investing activities of \$15.1 million as there were no proceeds from sale of investments
- higher net cash flows from financing activities of \$10.6 million primarily due to reduction in lease repayments as compared to the budget.

## 19. Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to net result

	Actual 2022	Actual for the period 29 March 2021 to 30 June 2021
	\$000	\$000
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	167,472	50,514
Depreciation and amortisation	(6,485)	(1,897)
Decrease / (increase) in provisions	(19,827)	(497)
Increase / (decrease) in receivables	2,860	(3,390)
Increase / (decrease) in other assets	-	217
Decrease / (increase) in creditors	24,315	(38,463)
Other gain / (loss)	9,466	(197)
<b>Net result</b>	<b>177,801</b>	<b>6,287</b>

## 20. Financial instruments

Investment NSW's principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from Investment NSW's operations or are required to finance its operations. It does not enter or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Investment NSW's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Chief Executive Officer has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by Investment NSW, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks.

### (a) Financial instrument categories

Class	Notes	Category	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
			2022	2021
			\$000	\$000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	Amortised cost	198,168	57,725
Receivables <sup>1</sup>	7	Amortised cost	17,364	14,804
Financial assets at fair value	8	Fair value through profit and loss	15,222	5,656
			<b>230,754</b>	<b>78,185</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Payables <sup>2</sup>	12	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	22,089	46,570
Borrowings	13	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4,034	18,219
			<b>26,123</b>	<b>64,789</b>

#### Notes

1. Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (i.e., not within scope of AASB 7).
2. Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (i.e., not within scope of AASB 7).

Investment NSW determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial period end.

### (b) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if Investment NSW transfers the financial asset where:

- substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred; or
- Investment NSW has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards but has transferred control.

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

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

## **20. Financial instruments (continued)**

### **(c) Financial risks**

#### **(i) Credit risk**

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of Investment NSW's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to Investment NSW. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment).

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of Investment NSW, including cash and receivables. No collateral is held by Investment NSW. Investment NSW has not granted any financial guarantees.

Credit risk associated with Investment NSW's financial assets, other than receivables, is managed through the selection of counterparties and establishment of minimum credit rating standards.

#### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash comprises cash on hand, bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System and bank balances in overseas advance accounts.

#### *Receivables - trade debtors and lease receivables*

Collectability of trade debtors and lease receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Procedures as established in the Treasurer's Directions are followed to recover outstanding amounts, including letters of demand.

Investment NSW applies the AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade debtors.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and lease receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Investment NSW is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single trade debtor or group of debtors.

#### **(ii) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that Investment NSW will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. Investment NSW continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows and maturities planning to ensure adequate holding of high-quality liquid assets.

During the current period, there were no defaults of borrowing. No assets have been pledged as collateral. Investment NSW's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

Liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set out in NSW TC 11-12 *Payment of Accounts*. For small business suppliers, where terms are not specified, payment is made not later than 30 days from date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice.

For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which the invoice or a statement is received. For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time period, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise. No interest for late payment was made during the period.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of Investment NSW's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, together with the interest rate exposure.

## 20. Financial instruments (continued)

### Maturity analysis and interest rate exposure of financial liabilities

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest rate exposure			Maturity dates			
		Nominal amount \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Variable interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	< 1 yr \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	> 5 yrs \$'000
<b>Actual 2022</b>								
Payables		22,706	-	-	22,706	22,706	-	-
Lease liabilities		4,034	4,034	-	-	1,272	2,762	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,740</b>	<b>4,034</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,706</b>	<b>23,978</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Actual 2021</b>								
Payables		47,021	-	-	47,021	47,021	-	-
Lease liabilities		18,219	18,219	-	-	13,690	4,529	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>65,240</b>	<b>18,219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,021</b>	<b>60,711</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>-</b>

#### (iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The effect on net result and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk and other price risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which Investment NSW operates and the time frame for the assessment (i.e., until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposure in existence at the financial position date. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Investment NSW does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or as at fair value through other comprehensive income or available-for-sale. Therefore, for these financial instruments, a change in interest rates would not affect profit or loss or equity. A reasonably possible change of +/- 1% is used, consistent with current trends in interest rates. The basis will be reviewed annually and amended where there is a structural change in the level of interest rate volatility.

Investment NSW's exposure to interest rate risk is set out below.

	Carrying amount \$'000	-1%		1%	
		Net result \$'000	Equity \$'000	Net result \$'000	Equity \$'000
<b>Actual 2022</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	198,168	(1,982)	(1,982)	1,982	1,982
<b>Actual 2021</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	57,725	(577)	(577)	577	577



## 20. Financial instruments (continued)

### Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that a business's financial performance or position will be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates between currencies. These impacts mostly flow from the sale or purchase of international goods or services due to the inherent volatility of foreign exchange markets.

### (d) Fair value measurement

#### i. Fair value compared to carrying amount

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

#### ii. Fair value recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

Management assessed that cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their fair values, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

When measuring fair value, the valuation technique used maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Under AASB 13, Investment NSW categorises, for disclosure purposes, the valuation techniques based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities that Investment NSW can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Investment NSW recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Actual 2022</b>				
<b>Financial assets at fair value</b>				
Shares	-	-	15,222	15,222
	-	-	<b>15,222</b>	<b>15,222</b>
<b>Actual 2021</b>				
<b>Financial assets at fair value</b>				
Shares	-	-	5,656	5,656
	-	-	<b>5,656</b>	<b>5,656</b>

There were no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 during the year ended 30 June 2022.

## 21. Related party disclosures

Key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Investment NSW. KMP of Investment NSW includes the Chief Executive Officer, and the leadership team.

### (a) Compensation of key management personnel

Short-term employee benefits:

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Salaries	2,429	620
Other monetary allowances	52	1
Post-employment benefits	-	37
Other long-term employee benefits	98	-
<b>Total remuneration</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>658</b>

Investment NSW did not enter into any transactions with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof.

### (b) Transactions with related parties

During the financial period, Investment NSW entered into transactions with NSW Government related entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the NSW Government.

The transaction which are individually significant include:

- \$330.9 million cluster grants received from the Department of Premier and Cabinet
- \$13.0 million grant received from NSW Treasury
- \$17.4 million grant paid to Jobs for NSW Fund
- \$16.4 million personnel services revenue from Destination NSW
- \$11.1 million recoupment from Jobs for NSW Fund
- \$15.2 million rental payments and other outgoings to Property NSW

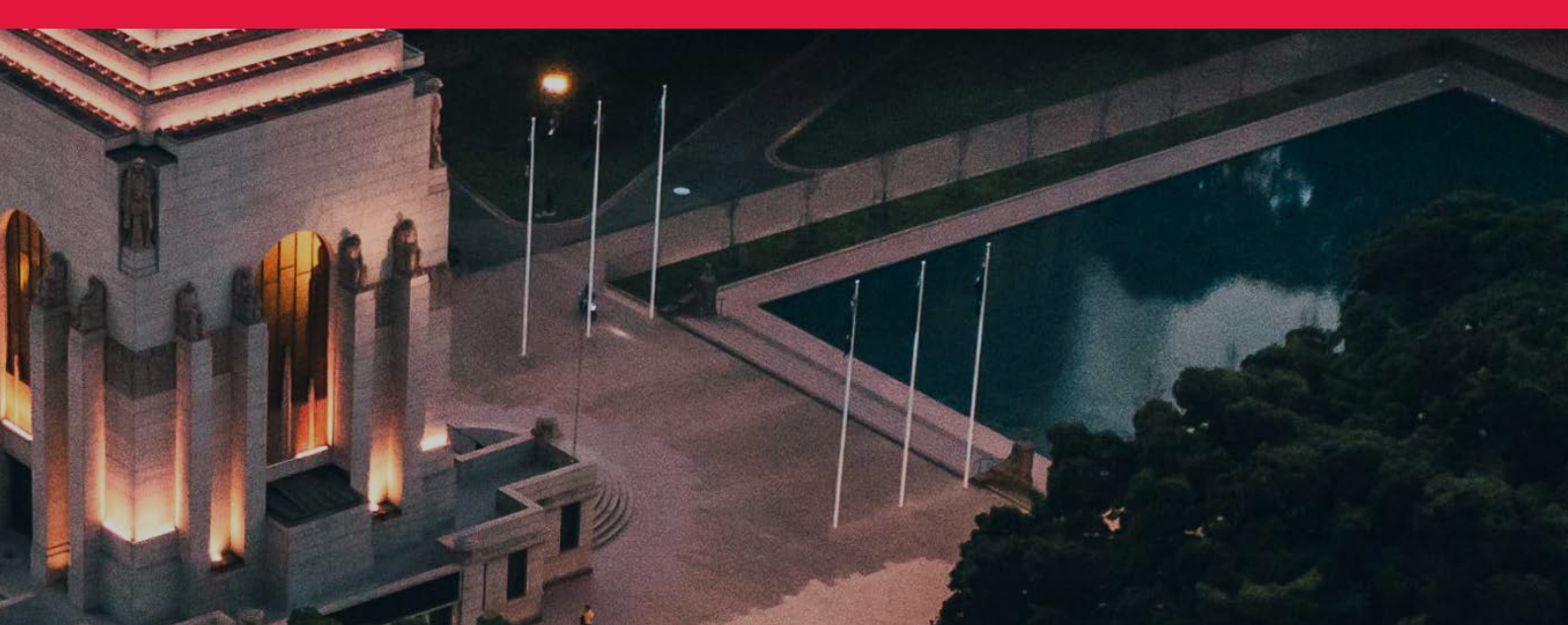
## 22. Events after the reporting period

There are no events subsequent to the balance date that affects the financial information disclosed in these financial statements.

**End of the financial statements**

# Annual Report Compliance Checklist

Requirement	Description	Section
Letter of Submission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stating report submitted to Minister for presentation to Parliament</li> <li>• Provisions under which report prepared</li> <li>• If applicable, length of lateness in submitting report and reasons</li> <li>• If no application for extension, reasons for lateness and lack of application</li> <li>• To be signed by Department Head</li> </ul>	Letter to the Ministers
Charter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manner in which and purpose for which agency was established</li> <li>• Principal legislation administered within department</li> </ul>	Who we are
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What department sets out to do</li> <li>• Range of services provided</li> <li>• Clientele/community served</li> </ul>	Who we are Delivering for NSW
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address of principal office/s</li> <li>• Telephone number of principal office/s</li> <li>• Business and service hours</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Management and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Names, offices and qualifications of principal officers</li> <li>• Organisation chart indicating functional responsibilities</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Summary review of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Narrative summary of significant operations</li> <li>• Financial and other quantitative information for programs or operations</li> </ul>	Delivering for NSW Statutory Reporting



Funds granted to non-government community organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name of recipient organisation</li> <li>Amount of grant</li> <li>Program area as per Budget paper</li> <li>Program as per Budget paper</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Legal Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in Acts and subordinate legislation</li> <li>Significant judicial decisions affecting agency or users of its services</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Economic or other factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affecting achievement of operational objectives</li> </ul>	Delivering for NSW
Management and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe nature and range of activities</li> <li>If practicable, qualitative and quantitative performance measures showing efficiency and effectiveness</li> <li>Nature and extent of internal and external performance reviews conducted and resulting improvements in achievements</li> <li>Benefits from management and strategy reviews</li> <li>Management improvement plans and achievements reaching previous targets</li> <li>Major problems and issues which arose</li> <li>Major works in progress, cost to date, dates of completion, significant cost overruns</li> </ul>	Delivering for NSW Statutory Reporting



Research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed and continuing research and developmental activities including resources allocated</li> <li>Unless will adversely affect business</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of officers and employees by category and compared to prior three years</li> <li>Exceptional movements in wages, salaries or allowances</li> <li>Personnel policies and practices</li> <li>Industrial relations policies and practices</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Consultants	<p>Consultants or each engagement costing equal to or greater than \$50,000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name of consultant</li> <li>Title of project</li> <li>Actual costs</li> </ul> <p>For engagements costing less than \$50,000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total number of engagements</li> <li>Total cost</li> </ul> <p>Or a statement that no consultants used</p>	Statutory Reporting
Workforce Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Departments must report statistics for both the representation and distribution of employees in diversity groups, in the same format as the report provided to each agency by the Public Service Commission</li> <li>Additionally, Departments must report on the workforce diversity achievements during the reporting year and the key workforce diversity strategies proposed for the following year</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Disability Inclusion Action Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the Department is required to have a disability inclusion action plan under the Disability Inclusion Act 2014, a statement setting out the progress during the reporting year in implementing that plan</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Land Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If value greater than \$5,000,000 and not sold by public auction or tender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>list of properties</li> <li>for each case, name of person who acquired the property and proceeds</li> </ul> </li> <li>Details of family or business association between purchaser and person responsible for approving disposal</li> <li>Reasons for the disposal</li> <li>Purpose/s for which proceeds were used</li> <li>Statement that access to documents relating to the disposal can be obtained under the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overseas visits by employees and officers with main purposes highlighted</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting

Consumer Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent and main features of complaints</li> <li>• Services improved/changed in response to complaints/suggestions</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Payment of Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of performance in paying accounts for each quarter, from due dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Current, 0-30, 30-60, 60-90 and 90+</li> </ul> </li> <li>• \$ amounts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Target %, actual % and \$ for on time</li> <li>– Total dollar amount paid in quarter</li> <li>– (Can use proper sampling techniques)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Details of accounts due or paid within each quarter – A schedule of the number and dollar amount of accounts/ invoices due or paid within each quarter of the financial year as follows, separately disclosed for all suppliers and small business suppliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of accounts due for payment</li> <li>– Number of accounts paid on time</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on number of accounts)</li> <li>• Dollar amount of accounts due for payment – Dollar amount of accounts paid on time</li> <li>• Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on dollar amount of accounts) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of payments for interest on overdue accounts</li> <li>– Interest paid on late accounts</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Commentary on problems affecting prompt processing of payments during the year and on initiatives implemented to improve payment performance</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Time for Payment of Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where interest was paid due to late payments, list of instances and reasons for delay which caused late payment</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Risk management and insurance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on the risk management and insurance arrangements and activities affecting the agency</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Internal audit and risk management policy attestation	<p>Department heads must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attest to compliance with the TPP's 'core requirements' in an attestation statement based on the relevant template at Annexure C of the TPP, and</li> <li>• ensure that this Statement is published in the Department's Annual Report, adjacent to the requirement to disclose 'risk management and insurance activities</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting

Disclosure of Controlled Entities	<p>For each controlled entity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name, objectives, operations, activities</li> <li>Performance targets and actual performance measures</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Disclosure of Subsidiaries	<p>For each public sector subsidiary, the parent must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify each subsidiary in which shares are held, and the number and % of shares held</li> <li>Include key figures for each subsidiary (turnover, profit, assets) and their proportion to group totals</li> <li>Include detailed statement of objectives, activities and operations of each subsidiary, performance targets and measures and accounts; and</li> <li>Include description of nature and extent of involvement in any other companies, joint ventures, partnerships, trusts or other such associations (whether incorporated or not)</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Multicultural Policies and Services Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statement setting out the key multicultural strategies proposed for the following year</li> <li>Progress in implementing the Department's multicultural policies and service plan</li> <li>Information as to the multicultural policies and services plans of any bodies reporting to the Department</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Agreement with Multicultural NSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of any agreement entered into with Multicultural NSW under the Multicultural NSW Act 2000 and statement setting out progress in implementing any agreement</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Work Health and Safety (WHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statement setting out WHS performance</li> <li>Details of injuries and prosecutions under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Financial Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of Financial Statements</li> <li>Controlled Entities' Financial statements</li> <li>Audit Opinion on Financial Statements</li> <li>Response to significant issues raised by Auditor-General</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Identification of audited financial statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At start and finish</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Inclusion of unaudited financial statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unaudited financial information to be distinguished by note or otherwise</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting

Additional matters for inclusion in annual reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement of the action taken by the Department in complying with the requirements of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (PPIPA) and statistical details of any review conducted by or on behalf of the Department under Part 5 of the PPIPA</li> <li>• After balance date events having a significant effect in succeeding year on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Financial operations</li> <li>– Other operations</li> <li>– Clientele/community served</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Total external costs (such as fees for consultants and printing costs) incurred in the production of the report</li> <li>• The website at which the report may be accessed (or the Department’s website)</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Numbers and remuneration of senior executives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of senior executives employed at the end of the reporting year broken down by band and then gender within each band, compared with the numbers at the end of the previous reporting year</li> <li>• Average total remuneration package of senior executives in each band at the end of the reporting year, compared with the average at the end of the previous reporting year</li> <li>• The percentage of total employee-related expenditure in the reporting year that relates to senior executives, compared with the percentage at the end of the previous reporting year</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Implementation of Price Determination	<p>If agency subject to determination or recommendation of Tribunal then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement that it was implemented and details of implementation; or</li> <li>• Reasons for not being implemented</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of the agency’s review under s7(3) of the Act during the year and details of any information made publicly available as a result of the review</li> <li>• Total number of access applications received during the year (including withdrawn applications but not including invalid applications)</li> <li>• Total number of access applications received that agency refused, either wholly or in part, because the application was for disclosure of information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure</li> <li>• Statistical information as described in Sch 2</li> <li>• Each agency referred to in Sch 3 of the Regulation (subsidiary agency) is declared to be part of and included in the parent agency specified in Sch 3</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting



Cyber Security Policy (CSP) attestation	<p>Department heads must include an annual report attestation statement addressing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Agency has assessed its cyber security risks</li> <li>• Cyber security is appropriately addressed at Agency governance forums</li> <li>• The Agency has a cyber incident response plan, it is integrated with the security components of business continuity arrangements, and has been tested over the previous 12 months (involving senior business executives), and</li> <li>• Certification of the Agency's Information Security Management System (ISMS) is in place or an alternative independent review or audit has been undertaken</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting
Public Interest Disclosures (PID)	<p>Separately report on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIDs made by public officials in performing their day-to-day functions as public officials</li> <li>• PIDs not covered above that are made under a statutory or other legal obligation</li> <li>• All other PIDs. For each PID, a public authority should disclose the following information:</li> <li>• Number of public officials who have made a PID to the public authority</li> <li>• Number of PIDs received by the public authority in total and the number of PIDs received by the public authority relating to each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– corrupt conduct</li> <li>– maladministration</li> <li>– serious and substantial waste of public or local government money</li> <li>– government information contraventions</li> <li>– local government pecuniary interest contraventions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Number of PIDs finalised</li> <li>• Whether the public authority has a PID policy in place</li> <li>• Actions taken to ensure staff awareness responsibilities under s6E(1)(b) of the PIDA have been met</li> </ul>	Statutory Reporting







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