

Annual Report 2022



FRONT COVER: Melbourne Polytechnic graduate, Natalie Ball, returned to teach Locksmithing after 15 years of industry experience. Today she is teaching the next generation of Locksmithing students and inspiring women in trades.

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Acknowledgement of Culture

Melbourne Polytechnic acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Victoria and we honour the first educational practices that have been occurring on these lands for tens of thousands of years.

We acknowledge that our campuses rest on the lands and waters of the Kulin Nations, and we pay our respects to all Elders past, present and emerging.

Our Vision

Developing the capabilities of students and industry to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

Melbourne Polytechnic Student Wins National Culinary Title

Melbourne Polytechnic Cookery student, Tracey Robson-Garth, earned national recognition when the Australian Culinary Federation awarded her AusTAFE Best Culinary Student of the Year.

Tracey's journey to the title began as one of three students selected to represent Melbourne Polytechnic at the Victorian competition. All of our students – Tracey, Damon Peart and Dylan Daw – won Silver Medals, while Tracey was awarded Best Overall Culinary Student and chosen to represent Victoria at the national competition.

We were delighted that a Melbourne Polytechnic student had secured a coveted spot in the Victorian team for the third consecutive year. But there was more to come!

The Culinary Challenge 2022, involved chefs, trainees and apprentices competing against each other, and against the clock, for cash, prizes and prestige. Tracey proved she could definitely take the heat in the kitchen and won the title of AusTAFE Best Culinary Student of the Year.

Tracey's success is a testament not only to her talent and passion but to the excellence of the Cookery program at Melbourne Polytechnic. We will be keeping an eye on Tracey's career and anticipate that she will go on to even greater achievements.





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WHEN POWER TOOLS ARE IN USE

Leah 31° 49'

Report of Operations

Board Chairperson's Report



On behalf of the Melbourne Polytechnic Board, I am pleased to present the 2022 Annual Report. The following pages summarise our achievements and financial results for the year.

I would like to begin by expressing the Board's appreciation for the outstanding commitment and efforts of all Melbourne Polytechnic staff throughout the year. We have an exceptional team that unfailingly places our students at the centre of everything we do. Their dedication to delivering high-quality education and the best outcomes for our students is evidenced by the numerous student, staff and organisational achievements and awards highlighted throughout this report.

As I reflect on the past year, I am proud of the way we stayed true to the Melbourne Polytechnic vision: developing the capabilities of students and industry to thrive in a rapidly changing world. To achieve this, we implemented a suite of future-focussed strategies, plans and targets that revolve around our students, industry partners, community, and Melbourne Polytechnic's governance.

After two years of uncertainty and lockdowns, in 2022, our industry collaborations and partnerships went from strength to strength. We used this new momentum to seize opportunities to work with industry on innovative projects, including the groundbreaking Health Navigator Project (p19) and the launch of FoodINC (p18).

Enhancing the capabilities of teachers is key to improving education delivery. With this goal in mind, we introduced an Instructional Coaching Program for educators, conducted a High Impact Learning conference, and adopted the Blended Learning Operating System (p20).

To strengthen Melbourne Polytechnic's ability to navigate potential business disruptions and respond effectively we implemented a comprehensive Business Resilience Framework. This includes an annual plan that is overseen by a dedicated committee, which further enhances our risk management and continuity efforts. A more detailed overview of our 2022 strategic performance and achievements is on pages 17-24.

Ensuring Melbourne Polytechnic is an agile, future-focussed organisation is a truly collaborative effort. Throughout the year, the Board worked closely with the Executive Leadership Committee, and we would like to thank them and our Chief Executive, Frances Coppolillo.

On behalf of the Board, I would also like to acknowledge and thank the Hon. Gayle Tierney MP, the Minister for Training and Skills and Higher Education, her staff, and the Department of Education and Training officers for their commitment to TAFE and ongoing support of Melbourne Polytechnic.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

In 2022, we laid the foundations for developing a new Strategic Plan that will chart Melbourne Polytechnic's direction from 2024. More than 700 conversations and consultations took place across the organisation to capture the ideas and insights that will inform our new Strategic Plan and shape our future. This work continues and we look forward to launching the new Strategic Plan in 2023.

I extend thanks to my Melbourne Polytechnic Board of Directors colleagues for their commitment and support throughout the year. I would particularly like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions of departing Board members, Joe Dicks and Bill Forrest, and welcome new members, Binda Gokhale and John Gavens. I look forward to working together with you as Melbourne Polytechnic rises to meet the challenges and opportunities of the coming year and beyond.



Helen Clarke
Board Chairperson
Melbourne Polytechnic
Date: 27 March 2023

I confirm that this Report of Operations was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Financial Reporting Directions.



Helen Clarke
Board Chairperson
Melbourne Polytechnic
Date: 27 March 2023

Message From the Chief Executive



Melbourne Polytechnic experienced a remarkable year of progress and achievement in 2022. I'd like to share with you some particular highlights of the year.

The Melbourne Polytechnic team delivered quality educational experiences and outcomes for over 21,000 students across our Foundation, VET and higher education courses. While the Banyule Nillumbik and Whittlesea Tech Schools supported a cohort of 30,000 secondary students across 34 partner schools in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) programs. We embedded adaptability, resourcefulness and resilience – qualities honed over the previous two years – into the way we operate every day.

In June, we were awarded a seven-year ASQA registration, which was the best possible outcome. This outstanding result came about thanks to excellent collaboration across teams. We worked with a shared purpose to improve the quality of our VET services, which was a credit to all involved. In addition to the significant activity and achievement in the VET quality space, a complete application for TEQSA re-registration was finalised in 2022.

Melbourne Polytechnic's leadership capabilities were recognised when we received funding to support the implementation of the Respect and Equality in TAFE Framework across the Victorian TAFE network. Some of the other highlights from our work on inclusion, respect and equality are on page 22.

We continually seek genuine connection and engagement with priority industries, and I am proud of the partnerships we have forged. These strategic partnerships and collaborations enable us to deliver real-world benefits to our students, communities and the economy. The construction of the Grow Hub at our Epping campus, the Advanced Manufacturing Centre of Excellence (AMCOE) at the Heidelberg campus, and the Arboriculture tower at the Fairfield campus, to name only a few projects, directly support Victorian industries. These projects enable us to upskill existing workers and provide the best possible start for graduates who emerge from Melbourne Polytechnic job-ready and keen to start exciting, fulfilling careers.

In 2022, we increased our sustainability impact, guided by the Environmental Sustainability Strategy. We completed the Melbourne Polytechnic Net Zero Emission Strategy, which will help us meet our net zero emission target by 2040, and introduced a range of initiatives to reduce waste and increase recycling across campuses. A comprehensive overview of our environmental and sustainability achievements is on pages 31-39.

During the year, we were delighted to recognise more than 40 staff members for their long service commitment to Melbourne Polytechnic. We also welcomed 216 new employees, who chose to take their next career steps with us. The loyalty of our employees reflects the strong Melbourne Polytechnic culture and we will continue to build on that in the coming year.

I want to thank all Melbourne Polytechnic staff for their resourcefulness, engagement and commitment throughout the year. The way you support our students and each other is truly inspiring. Together, we achieve great things as we work towards our strategic goals and our vision: developing the capabilities of students and industry to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

I extend my appreciation to the Melbourne Polytechnic Board for their ongoing support in our drive to ensure that Melbourne Polytechnic remains a sustainable, agile and forward-looking organisation.

I will remember 2022 for the sheer joy of connecting with people in real life. I will also recall it as the year we enjoyed the vibrancy of campus life again and more face-to-face interactions with our students and colleagues.



Frances Coppolillo
Chief Executive
Melbourne Polytechnic
Date: 27 March 2023

Overview of the Melbourne Polytechnic Strategic Plan 2019-2023

The Melbourne Polytechnic Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (the Strategic Plan) provides the direction, structure and priorities to guide the realisation of our vision: developing the capabilities of students and industry to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

The Strategic Plan puts our students at the centre of all we do, as we support and work in partnership with industry and our communities. We understand that maximising our contribution to the economy and the wellbeing of the communities we serve can only be achieved by genuine engagement and in partnership with employers, industry and the community.

The Strategic Plan outlines five priority industries predicted to experience significant growth and proposes precincts that bring together students, teachers, industry and community within our major sites.

A commitment to quality and continuous improvement underpins the Strategic Plan, along with investment in our people, processes and systems. We hold ourselves to account by continually measuring our performance while evolving and adapting to an ever-changing environment.

Throughout 2022, we continued to deliver positive training and employment outcomes for our students, local industries and communities through a consistent focus on the achievement of our strategy. Our flexible, adaptable approach to achieving our objectives while responding to the changing environment reinforced our reputation as an agile, forward-looking organisation.



Looking Ahead

As we adjust to the 'new normal' after some challenging years, we expect to see continuing shifts in jobs, skills and the expectations of our students, industry and community. Our 2023 Business Plan outlines seven key priorities to help us harness opportunities in the coming year.

1

Students

To deliver a more connected student experience for learning, student services, and work integrated learning.



2

Sustainability

To continue to improve our financial, environmental and market sustainability.



3

Industry

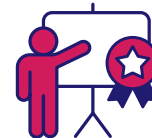
To deliver the right skills for jobs, particularly in priority industries.



4

Quality

To maintain best practice teaching and learning materials and improve the consistency of our product quality.



5

Capability

To ensure we have the processes, tools, skills and attitudes to realise our full potential.



6

Culture

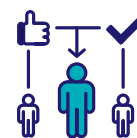
To create the context and conditions for our community to thrive (our students, people and beyond).



7

Assets

To uplift the condition, functionality, utilisation, and access to our campuses, and facilitate engagement with industry and community by creating collaborative precincts.





Melbourne Polytechnic Preston Campus SLAM student event

The Melbourne Polytechnic Strategic Plan 2019-2023 outlines four key objectives that guide us towards realising our vision

1

Collaborate

for economic and community success



2

Strengthen

the delivery of applied and future-focussed learning



3

Enhance

organisational capability for excellence



4

Focus

our people and assets for greatest impact



The following section highlights our 2022 progress and achievements with respect to these four strategic objectives.

1

Collaborate

for economic and community success



Innovation-driven partnerships in priority industries help us deliver real-world benefits to our students, our communities and the economy.

Under the Priority Industries Strategic Initiative, we established several foundational capabilities, frameworks and ways of working to identify and capture opportunities with industry and government. We realised a wide range of benefits from these efforts and now have an opportunity to increase the value generated for students, employers and Melbourne Polytechnic. In 2022, projects designed to support the needs of local communities and industries included:

▶ The Grow Hub

The Grow Hub was completed at our Epping campus in May 2022 and it supports our commitment to Victoria's growing Food and Fibre Industry. Combining theory-based classroom learning with hands-on experience, it will provide the skills for a future-focussed workforce in aquaponics, hydroponics and modern agricultural practices.

▶ Food Incubator + Network Centre (FoodINC)

Former Cookery student turned food entrepreneur Dale Prentice was our guest at the launch of FoodINC at the Preston campus in April. A collaboration with Melbourne Innovation Centre and Melbourne's North Food Group, FoodINC offers food start-ups and hospitality entrepreneurs a dedicated, affordable space and support network. Dale shared his extensive industry expertise with the next generation of food and hospitality entrepreneurs. His story highlights the merits of TAFE training and its ability to launch varied and successful careers.

▶ Advanced Manufacturing Centre of Excellence (AMCOE)

The \$3.22 million AMCOE engineering facility was established at our Heidelberg campus during the year with funding from Apprenticeships Victoria. AMCOE will upskill existing workers and supply the future workforce to support innovation in the manufacturing sector.

▶ Arboriculture tower

Melbourne Polytechnic was granted funding of \$1.347 million to construct an arboriculture training structure at the Fairfield campus. Received via the Regional and Specialist Training Fund, the grant was provided by the Victorian Government Department of Education and Training to create a safer training environment.

With tree-climbing a part of the day-to-day job of an arborist, the new tower will provide a safe, purpose-built, in-house training structure and support this fast-growing sector, where qualified arborists are in short supply.



Innovation-driven partnerships.

The Health Navigator Project – Victorian Training Awards finalist

The Health Navigator Project addresses a critical issue faced by many new migrants in Australia: understanding the local health system. Melbourne Polytechnic developed the project in partnership with the Department of Health, Northern Health and Whittlesea Community Connections.

Students enrolled in Melbourne Polytechnic's English as an Additional Language (EAL) program were offered a six-week Health Navigator course, which helped them navigate the Australian health system, increase their health literacy and share their knowledge and experiences both on campus and within their communities. The course also provided pathways to volunteering and employment with local health and settlement services.

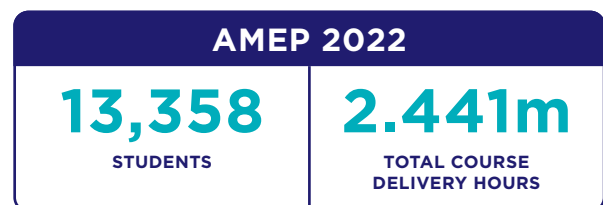
Whittlesea Community Connections employed six Bi-cultural Health Navigators who had completed the Melbourne Polytechnic EAL elective. The Health Navigators organised and led community conversations, in particular regarding COVID-safe practices and COVID-19 vaccinations.

The Health Navigator Project was named a Victorian Training Awards finalist in the Industry Collaboration category, and the partnership has become the blueprint for future health and community collaborations.

ADULT MIGRANT ENGLISH PROGRAM (AMEP)

The Health Navigator Project was delivered as part of Melbourne Polytechnic's Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP). Providing free English language tuition to eligible migrants and refugees from non-English speaking backgrounds, the AMEP is designed to help migrants settle successfully in Australia and take up employment, training or further study.

Funded by the Australian Government Department of Home Affairs, Melbourne Polytechnic manages the delivery of AMEP across five regions in Victoria. In 2022, the AMEP exceeded expectations in terms of financial margin, student numbers and delivery hours, and performed above the contract expectations in terms of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).



The Health Navigator Project is a real-world demonstration of the way AMEP supports students and their communities. In fulfilling the AMEP contract, Melbourne Polytechnic aims to innovate and collaborate to meet the changing needs of students, communities and government.



Health Navigator Project team members (L-R) Carole Pondevie-Lay, Anita Cameron, Linda Boyd and Karin Laqueur accept the Melbourne Polytechnic Excellence Award for Collaborating for Economic and Community Success.

2

Strengthen

the delivery of applied and future-focussed learning



Work on our Education, Digital, and Strategic Asset Strategies, along with our Student Journey Initiative, supported the continued improvement of applied and future-focussed learning.

Our Blended Learning Operating System project, which was launched in 2022, offers the highest quality blended delivery to all courses. In addition, a range of new programs and initiatives to enhance the capability of our educators and staff were introduced, including:

- ▶ an Induction Program for new educators
- ▶ an Instructional Coaching Program for educators
- ▶ a High Impact Learning conference.

During the year, we introduced an online enrolment system across all VET programs (excluding Foundation Studies). The new system streamlines the enrolment process by enabling prospective students to upload necessary documents and undertake literacy and numeracy assessments online.

We progressed well against the targets outlined in the Melbourne Polytechnic Education Strategy 2019-2023. We reviewed and improved processes relating to industry engagement, academic integrity, practical placements, and student engagement and progression. Alongside this, we created a new set of principles for developing student-centred learning materials and communication processes for blended learning.

As part of our Student Journey initiative we established a Student Hub to provide information and support for students. We also launched the International Student Association to facilitate programs, events and activities to enrich the learning experiences of international students.



The continued improvement of applied and future-focussed learning.



Diamond Valley Special Development School students learnt to use new technology, gained new skills and boosted their self-confidence throughout the program.

Tech Schools Thrive

The Banyule Nillumbik and Whittlesea Tech Schools are part of the Victorian Government's initiative to move school education into the future. We work with 34 partner schools to develop Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) programs that help prepare secondary students for future challenges and the changing nature of work. Programs are co-designed with teachers, students and industry, and aligned to the future-focussed industries: Advanced Manufacturing, Entrepreneurship, Food and Fibre, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Scientific and Technical Services.

In 2022, there was high demand for professional development aimed at supporting teachers to incorporate technology into their secondary school classrooms. We integrated cutting-edge technologies,

including robotics and drones, and proudly co-designed a four-week program to meet the needs of students with moderate to severe disabilities from three Special Developmental Schools. From digital design to coding and podcasting, the program fostered creativity while encouraging students to explore and develop computer-literacy skills.

Our programs also expanded beyond our Local Government Areas, delivering virtual Game Design and Entrepreneurship to schools in Regional Victoria with great success.

3

Enhance organisational capability for excellence



The Melbourne Polytechnic Strategic Plan 2019-2023 demonstrates our ongoing commitment to improvement and our drive to be an agile, future-focussed organisation that delivers positive outcomes for students, local industries and communities.

Our innovation and leadership in the areas of inclusion, respect and equality were recognised with funding to support the implementation of the Respect and Equality in TAFE (RET) Framework across the TAFE Network in Victoria. Other inclusion, respect and equality highlights included:

- ▶ Releasing the first Melbourne Polytechnic Gender Equality Action Plan, which takes positive and active steps towards ensuring gender equality in the workplace. It also promotes a work environment that is free from discrimination, harassment and bullying.
- ▶ Launching the All Abilities Action Plan 2022-2025, which moves Melbourne Polytechnic closer to becoming a fully inclusive organisation.
- ▶ Publishing our [Inclusion, Respect and Equality video](#), which put our staff and students in the spotlight and captured the true spirit of Melbourne Polytechnic. The video promotes our values and shows how we embed inclusion, respect and equality into everything we do.

Reconciliation is a crucial pillar of Melbourne Polytechnic's vision for inclusion, respect and equality. Towards the end of 2022, Reconciliation Australia approved Melbourne Polytechnic to start developing a Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP). The RAP will outline actions for achieving Melbourne Polytechnic's vision for reconciliation. A RAP Working Group was established and held its first meeting in December. The Working Group will provide guidance and recommendations as we develop and implement the RAP. It is anticipated that the RAP will be completed towards the end of 2023, subject to acceptance and accreditation by Reconciliation Australia.

The impacts of the pandemic demonstrated how crucial it is to build business resilience. To further boost Melbourne Polytechnic's resilience, we implemented a suite of frameworks, policies and plans to identify and mitigate risks. This work included:

- ▶ Implementing a Governance Framework, including a Business Resilience Maturity Plan.
- ▶ Identifying key business continuity risks and developing mitigation and recovery plans.
- ▶ Investing in cybersecurity infrastructure and operations to protect our information and assets.

Melbourne Polytechnic Collingwood Campus Gets a \$40M Transformation

The Melbourne Polytechnic Collingwood campus is set for a major transformation following the sod-turning event to mark the beginning of the \$40 million renovation project in October 2022. The ceremony was led by the Member for Richmond, Richard Wynne MP, who unveiled the stunning artistic impressions of the campus.

This milestone event marked a significant turning point in the transformation of the campus, with the community eagerly anticipating the upgrade of the facilities to provide a state-of-the-art learning environment for students. Funded by the Victorian Government, the project is expected to enhance the student experience and provide a significant boost to the local economy.

The Collingwood campus will establish a contemporary space for TAFE and create a revitalised precinct in Melbourne's vibrant inner north. The existing multi-storey building will be redeveloped to include modern teaching and learning spaces, collaboration and library spaces, and a front-of-house café and student services.

Construction is expected to finish in December 2023, and students will be welcomed on campus in 2024.



Positive outcomes for students, local industries and communities.



LEFT: Artist's impression of Melbourne Polytechnic Collingwood campus, Otter Street view of new entrance to refurbished building.

4

Focus

our people and assets for greatest impact



Working together as a cohesive team is crucial to our success. We are committed to developing and maintaining a strong, inclusive culture that supports an engaged, capable and sustainable workforce.

In 2022, we implemented the Melbourne Polytechnic People Strategy. The People Strategy's primary objective is to cultivate an environment that empowers our people to perform at their very best. Additionally, it enhances our capacity to attract, train and keep the most skilled educators and professional staff.

Other people-focussed initiatives included:

- ▶ launching the Melbourne Polytechnic Leadership and Organisational Capability Frameworks
- ▶ hosting regular 'Thought Leadership' sessions
- ▶ promoting 'Learning Month', which supported professional learning and development.

Health and safety are a crucial part of everyday work at Melbourne Polytechnic and we are committed to maintaining a safe work environment. This commitment is reinforced by a new Health, Safety and Wellbeing Improvement Plan. Completed in 2022, the Plan supports a culture of safety, enhances access to safety metrics to drive continuous improvement and provides a meaningful and strong stance on wellbeing.



Working together as a cohesive team is crucial to our success.



Melbourne Polytechnic Landscape Design students: (L-R) Sarah Tulloch, William O'Neill, Emma Powell and Gina Robertson.

Students 'Green' Sweep at the Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show

Melbourne Polytechnic Landscape Design students: (L-R) Sarah Tulloch, William O'Neill, Emma Powell and Gina Robertson

The Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show made a triumphant return in 2022, after a two-year absence. All exhibitors demonstrated just how much this event had been missed, with impressive designs showcasing their skills. The hard work, dedication and passion of the Melbourne Polytechnic students were particularly evident, as they swept the awards with multiple wins.

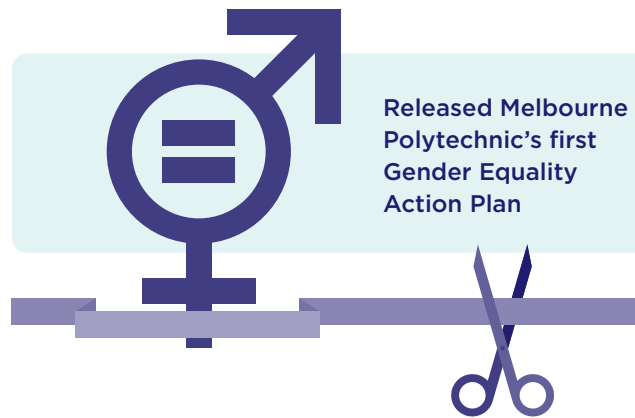
Landscape Design students Emma Powell of Macro Micro Gardens, Gina Robertson of New Foliage Design, Sarah Tulloch of Stage and Green, and William O'Neill all took out awards in the Avenue of Achievable Gardens.

Emma also won the Overall Garden of Excellence Award, while Sarah and Gina received the Creative Space and Best Use of Plant Life Awards.

The Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show provides a fantastic opportunity for students to network with future industry peers and gives them hands-on experience in a real-world environment. Past winners have gone on to be award-winning floral and landscape designers, and there is no doubt that this experience is priceless for a successful career.

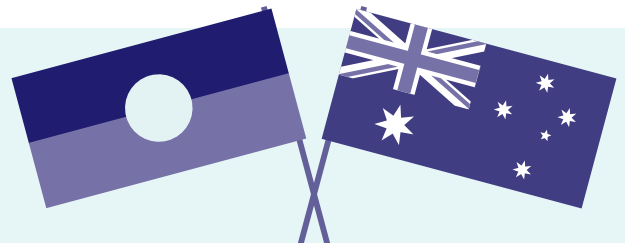
2022: The Year in Review

MORE THAN
21,000
STUDENTS ACROSS
308
COURSES

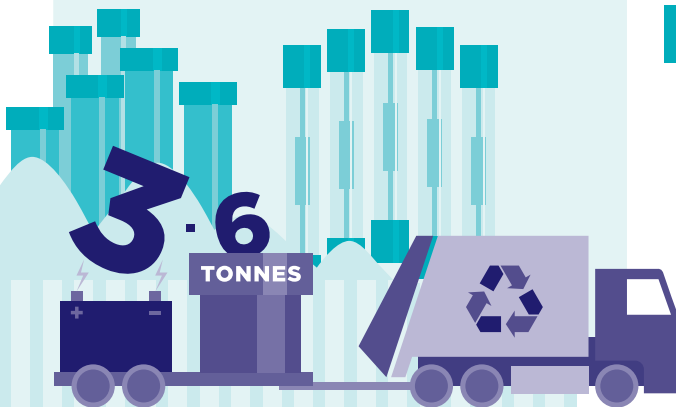


40+
STAFF RECOGNISED
FOR LONG SERVICE

WELCOMED
216
NEW EMPLOYEES



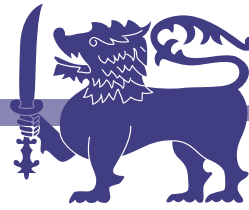
Diverted 3.6 tonnes of waste from landfill after introducing new recycling initiatives in plumbing and electrical trades



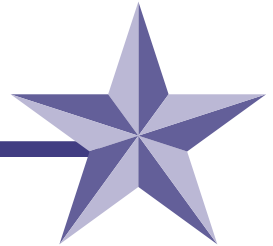
Began \$40M transformation of Collingwood campus



207 International students accessed support from our International Student Peer Worker



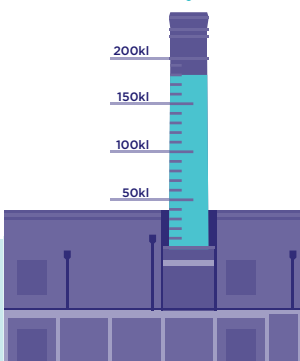
New partnerships in Sri Lanka and Vietnam



Completed the Melbourne Polytechnic Net Zero Emission Strategy - aiming for net zero emissions by 2040



180 kl



100% of water used at the Fairfield campus plant nursery (180kL) was harvested rainwater

100%

International Operations



961

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS FROM

50

COUNTRIES

7,284

TRANSNATIONAL STUDENTS

via international partnerships throughout Asia

64

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS COMMENCED

via our international partnership pathways

Transnational Education

Melbourne Polytechnic delivers quality transnational education throughout Asia in partnership with 15 institutions.

In 2022, we extended our position as Victoria's most active TAFE internationally by recruiting a further 1,400 new students at Fuzhou Melbourne Polytechnic (FMP) and at the same time accepting more than 50 international students through this pathway to Melbourne, doubling the 2021 figure.

With travel restrictions still in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic, pastoral care and supporting retention efforts were key to our international achievements, along with blended delivery options for online student commencements in higher education.

The travel restrictions in force during this period meant that transnational delivery in key markets such as China moved completely to an in-country teaching staff model. This ensured the continuation of face-to-face learning and a quality student experience.

Our new Sri Lankan transnational programs expanded to four courses on offer, leading to enhanced career opportunities in Sri Lanka, as well as clear and attractive pathways to our bachelor degrees in Melbourne.

Melbourne Polytechnic launched a new partnership with FPT Education in Vietnam, with more than 200 students enrolled into two advanced diplomas. Brand recognition was boosted in Vietnam with over 20 million views of the Melbourne Polytechnic brand on social media as part of the initial partnership promotion. The partnership will be expanded to new courses and to four locations in 2023.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- ▶ Played a leading role in the Victorian TAFE Association (VTA) microcredential project funded by the Victorian Government. Melbourne Polytechnic contributed to the development of 13 of the 30 microcredentials and presented, along with VTA counterparts, at the Australian International Education Conference.
- ▶ Won a tender with the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) to develop three cybersecurity courses to be added to the International Skills Training suite.
- ▶ Supporting Victoria's skills recovery by bringing in five groups of South Korean welding and culinary students for gap training and work placement on Working Holiday Maker visas.



Welcoming our international Students

In February 2022, we welcomed our first new intake of onshore international students after a two-year absence. This cohort includes the first FMP graduates to complete their bachelor degrees in Australia. The FMP partnership is the first Sino-foreign cooperative education institute with independent legal status in Fujian Province and only the twelfth of its kind in China. Melbourne Polytechnic is the only Australian education provider with this unique status.



In February 2022, we welcomed our first onshore international students after a two-year absence.

Fuzhou Melbourne Polytechnic (FMP) pathway students arrive in Melbourne

Student Peer Worker Boosts Support for International Students

Melbourne Polytechnic partnered with Orygen, a not-for-profit youth mental health organisation, and Study Melbourne to trial an International Student Mental Health Peer Support Program.

An International Student Peer Worker joined the Student Life and Media (SLAM) team to raise awareness of mental health within the international student community and help students connect with support when they need it.

Two hundred and seven international students engaged with the program throughout the year by participating in various interactive events, including online game nights, mental health presentations, quizzes and forums. Participants were supported as they shared their experiences of accessing health services in

Australia, talking to family and friends about mental health challenges, and disclosing mental health issues to education providers.

Guest speakers were invited to discuss mental health, bringing different perspectives and experiences to international students. The International Student Peer Worker also supported online social spaces such as Zoom meetups between international students and moderated student Facebook groups and WhatsApp chats alongside student support staff.

Orygen presented the International Student Mental Health Peer Support Program at the International Association for Youth Mental Health conference in Copenhagen in September 2022. The work was also presented at the Australian International Education Conference in October 2022.



International Student Peer Worker, Elvis Martin, organised a fun day out on Melbourne's Yarra River for international students as part of the trial International Student Mental Health Peer Support Program. (L-R): Chewy Fang, Patrick Theodore Co, Jaspreet Singh, Tiffany Li, Roshan Thapa, Lilin, Juan Rangel, Elvis Martin.

Environment and Sustainability

The ESS Vision

For Melbourne Polytechnic to be known as an institute that practises environmental sustainability, empowers students and staff to change the way they think, and enables them to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

Landscape Design student Emma Powell's award winning garden from the 2022 Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show.

Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2020-2025

In 2022, we continued to work towards delivering the actions and achieving the targets set out in the [Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2020-2025 \(the ESS\)](#).

A key focus was developing the Melbourne Polytechnic Net Zero Emission Strategy, which outlines the actions required to meet Melbourne Polytechnic’s net zero emission target by 2040. This work was supported by reviews of our Building Management System, our energy sub metering capability, and the Asset Renewal Program.

Fresh initiatives to reduce waste and increase recycling were implemented across campuses. We achieved particularly good results in the plumbing and electrical trade areas, where the introduction of PVC pipe and electrical conduit recycling diverted 3.6 tonnes of waste from landfill in the first six months.

OUR CORE THEMES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

<p>Energy Carbon Emissions</p>	<p>Waste and Recycling</p>	<p>Water</p>	<p>Procurement and Supply Chain</p>
<p>Travel and Transport</p>	<p>Communication and Engagement</p>	<p>Knowledge and Capacity</p>	<p>Sustainable Construction and Refurbishment</p>

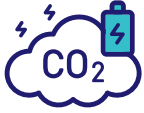
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

[The Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) guided the development of our ESS. The SDGs are a global call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere. All United Nations Member States (including Australia) adopted the 17 Goals in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

THE ESS WORKS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE EIGHT GOALS BELOW

<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>
<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>	<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>

ENERGY AND CARBON MANAGEMENT


	<p>TARGET: Reduce emission to 50% below 2015 levels by 2025</p>	<p>Baseline 2015 17,050</p>	<p>2022 Target 11,083</p>	<p>2022 Actual 12,629</p>	<p>% increase/decrease compared to 2022 target* ↑ 14%</p>
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*In 2022 Melbourne Polytechnic assumed operational control of the National Institute of Circus Arts (NICA) at the Prahran campus. The addition of this building accounted for an increase in Scope 1 emissions (direct emissions from stationary fuels and transport fuel) and Scope 2 emissions (purchased electricity). Scope 3 emissions are not included in this target.

2022 ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Completed the Melbourne Polytechnic Net Zero Emission Strategy.
- ▶ Completed the Melbourne Polytechnic Energy Sub Metering Plan.
- ▶ Completed a strategic review of the Building Management System.

WATER

	<p>TARGET: Improve potable water efficiency by 10% compared to 2015 levels</p>	<p>Baseline 2015 kL 68,938</p>	<p>2022 Target kL 64,114</p>	<p>2022 Actual kL 52,852</p>	<p>% increase/decrease compared to 2022 target ↓ 23%</p>
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kL: kilolitres


2022 ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ 100% of water used at the Fairfield campus plant nursery (180kL) came from rainwater harvesting.



Fairfield campus greenhouse

WASTE AND RECYCLING

 <p>TARGETS: Reduce tonnes of waste produced to 10% below 2015 levels by 2025</p>	Baseline 2015 Kg	2022 Target Kg	2022 Actual Kg	% increase/ decrease compared to 2022 target
	<p>40% of materials are recycled</p>	448,280	454,100	678,000

* The waste generated by Melbourne Polytechnic's two new buildings, the Grow Hub at Epping campus and the NICA building at Prahran campus, increased the total waste for the year but wasn't factored into the 2022 target.

Kg: kilograms

2022 ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ First Victorian TAFE to install a Slurry Tub to collect and reuse sand and lime and provide best practice waste management tools for the landscaping trade. The Slurry Tub will reduce waste by approximately three cubic meters of sand mix (4.5 tonnes) per annum.
- ▶ Increased the number of collection units for coffee cup and e-waste recycling across campuses.

Sustainability Highlights

Landscaping and Horticulture staff members, Ashley Cook, Steven Anthony and Natasha Van Velzen, also known as the Sustainability Heroes, received the 2022 Melbourne Polytechnic Staff Award for Excellence in Focussing our People and Assets for Greatest Impact. The Sustainability Heroes implemented a whole-of-campus approach to sustainability at the Fairfield campus with the introduction of onsite composting. This will reduce waste to landfill by approximately 60 tonnes per annum and has become a useful resource for the extensive campus garden.



Sustainability Heroes (L-R) Steven Anthony, Ashley Cook and Natasha Van Velzen.

Construction of the Grow Hub facility at Epping campus was completed in 2022. Its innovative design features include:

- ▶ Extended canopy eaves to minimise solar heat gains. The extended roof to the east and the solid walls to the north reduce the amount of direct sunlight that enters the building.
- ▶ A low-level south-facing wall, which minimises passive heat losses. South-facing elevations do not face the sun, so they cool more quickly, particularly with extensive glazing. The low-height windows allow for more thermally insulated walls, which help maintain a moderate internal temperature.
- ▶ Twin skin acrylic panels for the walls and ceilings in the hydroponics and aquaponics spaces. The acrylic panels provide greater thermal insulation compared to standard glazing. This increases energy efficiency while still allowing more than 90% ultraviolet light to enter the areas.
- ▶ Solar water heating.
- ▶ Rainwater reuse for toilet flushing.
- ▶ LED lights throughout the facility.



Architectural render of the Epping campus Grow Hub, DS Architects.

Compliance Reporting

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

EL1	Total electricity consumption (MWh) ¹	3,076 (purchased)
EL2	Onsite electricity generated segmented by usage and source (MWh) ²	55 (solar PV)
EL3	Onsite installed generation capacity segmented by source (MW)	42
EL4	Total electricity offsets segmented by offset type (MWh)	0

1. All Melbourne Polytechnic sites are represented by the data for purchased electricity.
2. Melbourne Polytechnic has a small rooftop solar PV array at the Epping campus which does not produce enough energy to feed back into the electricity grid. Additional solar is being installed in 2023.

MWh: megawatt hours

MW: megawatt

ACTIONS

- ▶ Upgraded the electrical switchboard at the Preston campus, which allowed for the sub metering of multiple buildings.
- ▶ Replaced a Chiller in Building C at the Preston campus.
- ▶ Conducted a strategic review of the Melbourne Polytechnic Building Management System.

STATIONARY FUEL USE

		Natural gas	LPG	LPG (machinery)	Total
F1	Total fuels used in buildings and machinery segmented by fuel type (MJ) ¹	42,758,611	322,665	122,350	43,203,626
F2	Greenhouse gas emissions from stationary fuel consumption segmented by fuel type (tonnes CO ₂ -e) ¹	2,226	19	8	2,253

1. All Melbourne Polytechnic sites are represented by this data.

MJ: megajoules

CO₂-e: carbon dioxide equivalent

ACTIONS

- ▶ Cessation of gas services and full electrification of the Collingwood campus. Development of the Net Zero Emission Strategy, which provides a roadmap towards Gas Asset Electrification. Gas Asset Electrification involves the replacement of gas-powered Domestic Hot Water (DHW) and Heating Hot Water (HHW) units with high efficiency electrical equivalents as they reach end of life.

TRANSPORTATION

		Vehicle category	Unleaded (MJ)	Diesel (MJ)
T1	Total energy used in transportation segmented by fuel type and vehicle category ¹	Small passenger	100,489	44,908
		Medium passenger	48,329	0
		Large passenger	52,008	0
		Medium 4WD	66,314	9,991
		Large 4WD	160,160	0
		Light commercial	127,958	293,353
		Small commercial	0	90,615
		Heavy commercial	0	121,525
		Van	0	64,496
				Total

		Vehicle category	Petrol	Diesel	Hybrid electric	Plug-in electric
T2	Number of vehicles segmented by engine/fuel type and vehicle category	Small passenger	9	0	5	0
		Medium passenger	1	0	0	0
		Large passenger	1	0	0	0
		Medium 4WD	5	1	0	0
		Large 4WD	1	0	0	0
		Light commercial	4	6	0	0
		Small commercial	0	1	0	0
		Heavy commercial	0	4	0	0
		Van	2	2	0	0
				Total	23	14

		Vehicle category	Unleaded	Diesel
T3	Total energy used in transportation segmented by fuel type and vehicle category ¹	Small passenger	7.25	3.21
		Medium passenger	3.49	0.00
		Large passenger	3.75	0.00
		Medium 4WD	4.79	0.71
		Large 4WD	11.75	0.00
		Light commercial	9.24	20.98
		Small commercial	0	6.48
		Heavy commercial	0	8.69
		Van	0	4.61
				Total

T4	Total distance travelled by commercial air travel (passenger kilometres) ²	137,879
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1. Fuel and emission and kilometre data was obtained from the fuel card provider.
2. Commercial air travel data, including kilometres and emissions, was provided by the travel service provider.

ACTIONS

- ▶ An Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Feasibility Study was conducted to assess opportunities to install EV chargers at the Preston campus. EV charging stations would enable Melbourne Polytechnic to take up EV options in fleet vehicles. Charging stations could be placed in areas accessible to staff, visitors and students, and would promote sustainability in the community.

TOTAL ENERGY USE

E1	Total energy usage from fuels (MJ)	44,223,613	
E2	Total energy usage from electricity (MJ)	11,073,600	
E3	Total energy usage segmented into renewable and non-renewable sources (MJ)	Non-renewable	Renewable
		11,073,600	198,000
E4	Units of energy used normalised by FTE (MJ)	61,313	

All Melbourne Polytechnic sites are represented by this data.

ACTIONS

- ▶ Lighting was upgraded in workshops and classrooms.
- ▶ The Melbourne Polytechnic Board approved the procurement of rooftop solar PV. Installation will start in 2023.

SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

B1	Discuss how environmentally sustainable design (ESD) is incorporated into newly completed buildings (qualitative)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Melbourne Polytechnic Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2020-2025 (ESS) includes actions that incorporate ESD into all new construction and refurbishments over \$500,000. ▶ Melbourne Polytechnic procurement policies and procedures support the objectives of the ESS. ▶ The Melbourne Polytechnic Construction Policy is being developed and will incorporate minimum ESD requirements. 	

Note: The B2, B3 and B4 indicators are not applicable to Melbourne Polytechnic.

WATER CONSUMPTION

		Potable water	Rainwater (metered)	Recycled water
W1	Total units of metered water consumed by water source (kilolitres)	52,852	180	220
W2	Units of metered water consumed normalised by FTE (905.1)	58	0.19	0.24

All Melbourne Polytechnic sites are represented by this data.

ACTIONS

- ▶ At the end of 2021, Melbourne Polytechnic installed 50,000L of rainwater storage capacity at the Fairfield campus plant nursery. The result of this initiative was that 100% of the water used at the nursery in 2022 (180kL) was harvested rainwater.

WASTE AND RECYCLING

		Waste type	Kg	% disposal
WR1	Total units of waste disposed of by disposal method (kg and % of total)	Landfill	679,000	80.60%
		Food organics	6,316	0.75%
		Garden organics	1,600	0.19%
		Recyclables*	155,379	18.75%
		Total	842,295	

*includes commingled, paper, cardboard, polystyrene, soft plastics, metal, concrete, food organics and green waste, PVC pipe and electrical conduit, e-waste and timber.

All Melbourne Polytechnic sites are represented by this data.

Data was sourced from waste and recycling service providers.

WR2	Dedicated collection services provided in offices (as % of total office locations)	Printer cartridges	Batteries	e-waste	Soft plastics
		100%	66%	44%	11%
WR3	Total units of waste disposed normalised by FTE, by disposal method (FTE 905.1)	Landfill	Food Organics	Garden organics	Recyclables
		770kg	6.97kg	1.76kg	171.6kg
WR4	Recycling rate (% of total waste by weight)	19%			
WR5	Greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste disposal (tonnes CO2-e)	882			

ACTIONS

- ▶ Entered into a new waste and resource recovery contract.
- ▶ PVC pipe and electrical conduit recycling was introduced at the Heidelberg campus.
- ▶ The coffee cup recycling program was extended by increasing the number of collection points.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

G1	Total Scope 1 (direct) greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes CO2-e)	2,326
G2	Total Scope 2 (indirect electricity) greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes CO2-e)	10,303
G3	Total Scope 3 (other indirect) greenhouse gas emissions associated with commercial air travel and waste disposal (tonnes CO2-e)	905
Total emissions (tonnes CO2-e)		13,534

All Melbourne Polytechnic sites are represented by this data.

ACTIONS

- ▶ Development of the Melbourne Polytechnic Net Zero Emission Strategy, which provides a roadmap for Melbourne Polytechnic to achieve net zero emissions by 2040.

Procurement

The Melbourne Polytechnic Procurement Strategy was finalised in 2022. It continues the transformation of our procurement function in line with the Victorian Government Purchasing Board's Expansion Program. The Procurement Strategy incorporates a Capability Development Plan, a Supplier Engagement Plan, a Procurement Activity Plan, a Social Procurement Strategy, and a Contract Management Planning Strategy.

Other highlights included:

- ▶ Developing Melbourne Polytechnic's first Social Procurement Report, which conveyed a positive outcome, with nearly 14 per cent of Melbourne Polytechnic's 2021/22 annual spending directed to providers offering social benefits.
- ▶ Implementing a new governance model for procurement, which provided organisation-wide visibility of procurement activity, regular reporting and continuous improvement initiatives.
- ▶ Establishing several panel contracts to provide greater leverage for pricing, introduce minimum standards for suppliers, minimise the time spent on 'go to market' activities, and streamline the way we engage with suppliers.
- ▶ Appointing a Chief Procurement Officer and a Head Contractor for the Collingwood Campus Redevelopment Project.

Summary of Operating Results and Financial Position

Melbourne Polytechnic recorded a Net Surplus from transactions of \$8.9 million compared to a 2021 Net Deficit from transactions of \$8 million.

The Institute's 2022 revenue of \$205.5 million is favourable to the 2021 revenue position of \$184.1 million due to forgiveness of a debt owing to the Department of Education and Training and increased delivery in the AMEP training program. In 2022 Melbourne Polytechnic was supported through State Government Grants, predominantly TAFE services funding. During the year, expenditure was contained with the exception of increased cost in the delivery of the AMEP program consistent with revenue.

Melbourne Polytechnic continues to focus on the delivery of excellent quality training and education, while growing revenue and reducing its reliance on government grants on the path to financial sustainability.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Total income from transactions	205,464	184,079	185,341	183,714	203,163
Total expenses from transactions	196,545	192,068	180,462	193,167	192,393
Net result from transactions (Net operating balance)	8,919	(7,989)	4,879	(9,453)	10,770
Other economic flows included in net result	1,997	787	(769)	(1,379)	66
Net result	10,916	(7,202)	4,110	(10,832)	10,836
Other economic flows - other comprehensive income	19,706	39,182	-	-	(119)
Comprehensive result	30,622	31,980	4,110	(10,832)	10,717

At 31 December 2022, Melbourne Polytechnic's consolidated net assets were \$426 million (2021: \$396 million). The increase in net assets is driven by the land and building revaluation.

The Institute's closing cash position is \$31.4 million.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Total assets	501,269	472,307	425,001	426,520	436,727
Total liabilities	74,831	76,491	61,165	66,794	64,728
Net assets	426,438	395,816	363,836	359,726	371,999

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COMMON FUNDING AGREEMENTS

Melbourne Polytechnic acknowledges the financial support provided by the Victorian Government for services funded pursuant to Common Funding Agreements between Melbourne Polytechnic and the Victorian Government.

Governance

Board and Committees

Melbourne Polytechnic is a body corporate established pursuant to the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006*. Our name reflects the organisation's operations to markets outside of northern metropolitan Melbourne.

In 2022, the Hon. Gayle Tierney MP was the Minister for Training and Skills and Higher Education.

The Melbourne Polytechnic Board is responsible to the Victorian Government for the overall strategy, governance and performance of Melbourne Polytechnic's functions.

2022 BOARD DIRECTORS

Helen Clarke	Minister Appointed Director (Chairperson)
Tali Bernard	Minister Appointed Director
Dr Marcia Devlin	Board Appointed Director
John Gavens	Minister Appointed Director (appointed 1 July 2022)
Binda Gokhale	Minister Appointed Director (appointed 1 July 2022)
Michael Grogan	Board Appointed Director
Karen Janiszewski	Minister Appointed Director
Ian Bruce Munro PSM	Board Appointed Director
Jim Pasinis	Minister Appointed Director
Dr Fiona Wahr	Staff Elected Director
Frances Coppolillo	Chief Executive
Joe Dicks	Board Appointed Director (ceased 31 December 2022)
Bill Forrest	Minister Appointed Director (ceased 30 June 2022)

BOARD COMMITTEES

Four committees help facilitate the functioning and responsibilities of the Board. They are the:

- ▶ Finance, Audit and Risk Committee
- ▶ Governance and Culture Committee
- ▶ Education Quality Committee
- ▶ Strategic Infrastructure Investment Committee

FINANCE, AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Board established a Finance, Audit and Risk Committee to provide oversight and advice on finance, risk and the compliance performance of Melbourne Polytechnic. The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee reviews the annual financial statements and makes a recommendation to the Board to authorise the statements before they are released to the Parliament of Victoria by the Responsible Minister.

GOVERNANCE AND CULTURE COMMITTEE

The Governance and Culture Committee oversees and advises the Melbourne Polytechnic Board on workforce, culture and organisational performance.

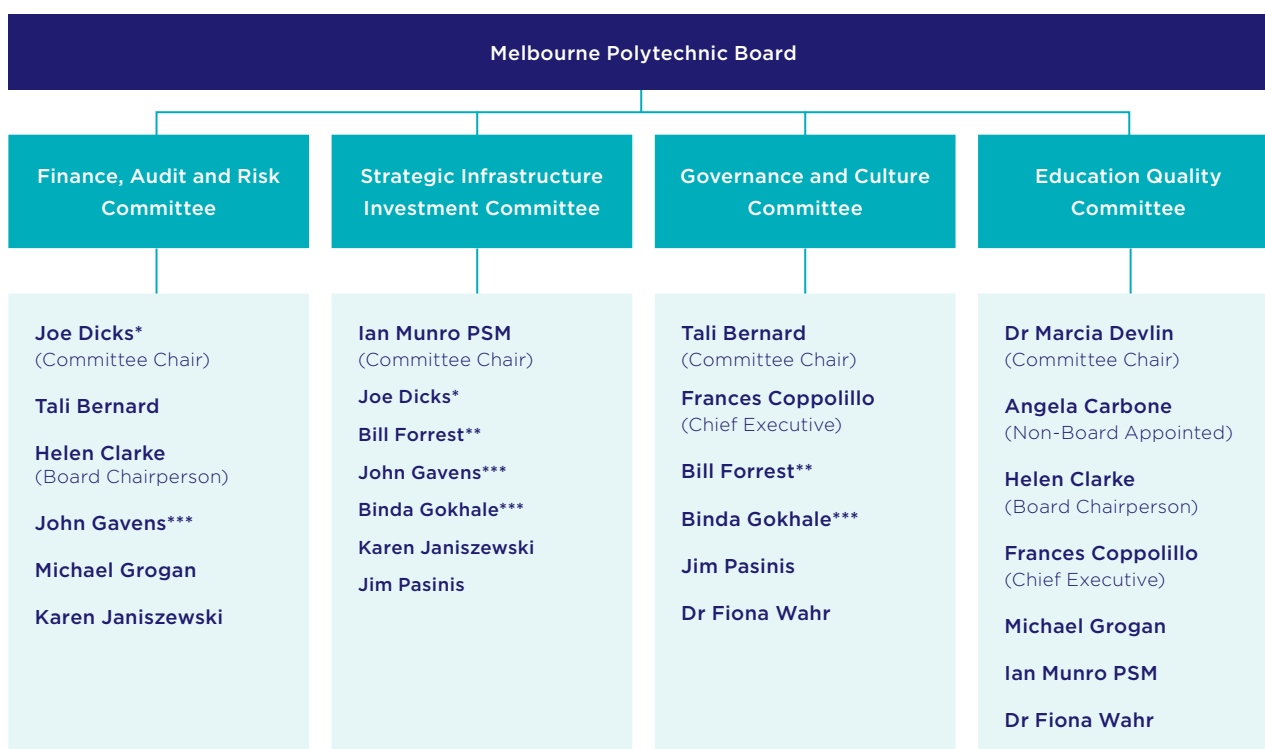
EDUCATION QUALITY COMMITTEE

The Education Quality Committee oversees and advises the Melbourne Polytechnic Board on the quality and outcomes of education programs and helps the Board ensure that Melbourne Polytechnic meets and continuously improves its performance against all education-related regulatory standards.

STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

The Strategic Infrastructure Investment Committee oversees and advises the Melbourne Polytechnic Board on strategic infrastructure and asset issues.

Board Committees Chart and Membership

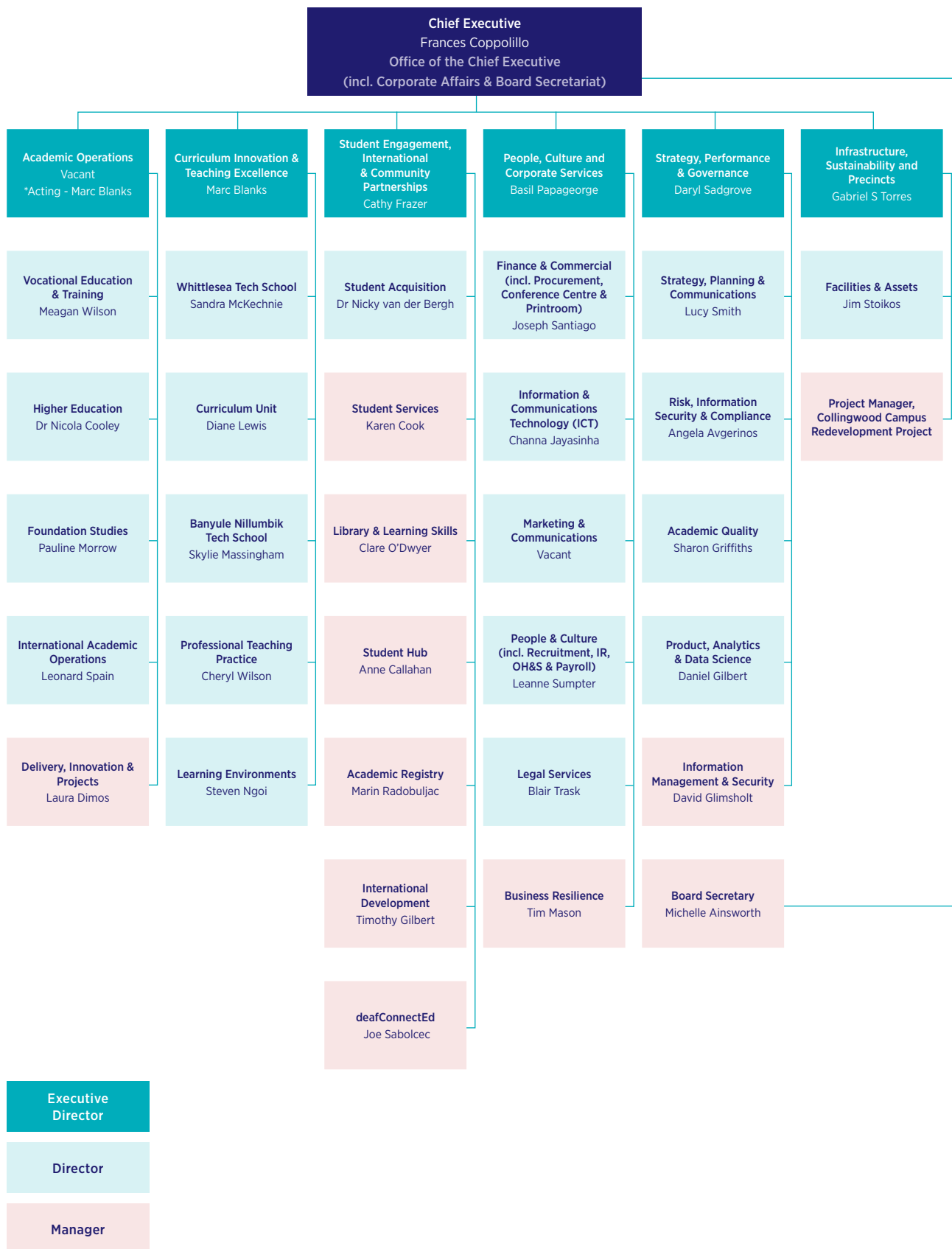


* until 31 December 2022

** until 30 June 2022

*** from 7 July 2022

Melbourne Polytechnic Senior Management Structure at 31 December 2022



Melbourne Polytechnic Objectives, Functions, Powers and Duties

The objectives of Melbourne Polytechnic are set out in the *Education Training and Reform Act 2006* and the Melbourne Polytechnic Constitution.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of a TAFE institute are:

- a. to perform its functions for the public benefit by—
 - i. operating its businesses, delivering educational services and utilising assets that it manages on the State's behalf as efficiently as possible; and
 - ii. ensuring that it is sustainable in the medium to long term; and
 - iii. ensuring that its procedures, policies and practices are consistent with prudent commercial practice; and
 - iv. iv. endeavouring to maximise its contribution to the economy and wellbeing of the communities and industries served by the institute and the State as a whole; and
- b. to facilitate student learning, knowledge acquisition, skills for employment and vocational education and training through excellent teaching, innovation and educational leadership that delivers quality outcomes; and
- c. to collaborate as part of a strong public training provider network which is mutually and commercially beneficial to enable the institute to offer or provide educational services that meet the needs of industry partners and communities, including persons and groups that have particular education needs; and
- d. any other objective set out in an Order in Council or Ministerial Order made under section 3.1.11 relating to the institute.

FUNCTIONS

1. A TAFE institute may perform all or any of the following functions:
 - a. to provide the communities and industries served by the institute with efficient and effective technical and further education programs and services;
 - b. to provide the communities and industries served by the institute with efficient and effective adult, community and further education programs and services which are responsive to the needs of the community and to consult with the relevant Regional Councils about the provision of these programs and services;
 - c. to provide vocational education and training;
 - d. to offer and conduct courses of study leading to the conferral of higher education awards;
 - e. to confer higher education awards;
 - f. to provide facilities or services for study, research or education;
 - g. to undertake research, development, education, training delivery or other services on a commercial basis for other organisations;
 - h. to aid or engage in the development or promotion of institute research or the application or use of the results of that research;
 - i. to prepare, publish or distribute or license the use of literary or artistic work, audio or audio-visual material or computer software;
 - j. to seek or encourage gifts to the institute or for institute purposes;
 - k. to provide facilities for use by the community;
 - l. any other function conferred on the institute by or under this Act or any Order in Council or Ministerial Order made under section 3.1.11.
2. A TAFE institute may perform any function referred to in subsection (1) within and outside Victoria and outside Australia.
3. Subject to any direction or guideline issued by the Minister a TAFE institute may engage in an activity on a commercial basis if the activity is consistent with, and does not interfere with, the carrying out of the functions referred to in this section or the institute's strategic plan.

Workforce Data

Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of the total staff employed at Melbourne Polytechnic during the reporting year using two different methods of calculation. Table 1 includes all staff employed during the reporting year. Table 2 includes employees from the last full pay period in December.

**TABLE 1. PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK
FTE - FOR YEARS ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 2022**

Year ending 31 December 2022	Full-time		Part-time		Casual		Total
	Ongoing	Fixed-term	Ongoing	Fixed-term	Teacher	Other	
PACCT Staff	284.2	42.5	58.0	6.5	N/A	31.3	422.5
Executive	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	14.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	2.3	2.3
Teacher	252.0	27.8	80.7	31.4	74.2	N/A	466.1
Total	536.2	84.5	138.7	37.9	74.2	33.6	905.1

Year ending 31 December 2021	Full-time		Part-time		Casual		Total
	Ongoing	Fixed-term	Ongoing	Fixed-term	Teacher	Other	
PACCT Staff	298.5	37.6	61.5	9.3	N/A	38.2	445.1
Executive	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	15.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	3.1	3.1
Teacher	279.1	32.5	85.4	36.3	86.0	N/A	519.3
Total	577.6	85.1	146.9	45.6	86.0	41.3	982.5

FTE: full-time equivalent.

PACCT Staff: including casuals, employed under the Academic and Professional Staff Agreement 2022 excluding Higher Education academic staff.

Other: excluding teachers, PACCT Professional Staff, Middle Managers or Executives.

Employees have been correctly classified.

Note: Table 1

Data includes all staff who worked during 2022.

**TABLE 2. WORKFORCE DISCLOSURES
(DECEMBER 2021 – DECEMBER 2022)**

December 2022	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed-term and casual	
	Headcount totals	FTE totals	Full time (headcount)	Part time (headcount)	FTE	Number	FTE
Gender							
Women Executives	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0
Women (total staff)	593.0	480.0	278.0	134.0	368.0	181.0	112.0
Men Executives	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0
Men (total staff)	419.0	357.5	255.0	61.0	294.4	103.0	63.1
Self-described (Executives)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-described (total staff)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age							
15-24	16.0	8.9	4.0	0.0	4.0	12.0	4.9
25-34	126.0	99.1	60.0	17.0	71.3	49.0	27.9
35-44	215.0	176.1	115.0	38.0	138.9	62.0	37.2
45-54	262.0	230.1	152.0	43.0	181.7	67.0	48.4
55-64	290.0	244.8	159.0	70.0	205.6	61.0	39.2
Over 64	103.0	78.5	43.0	27.0	60.9	33.0	17.5
Total employees	1,012.0	837.5	533.0	195.0	662.4	284.0	175.1

December 2020	All employees		Ongoing			Fixed-term and casual	
	Number (Headcount)	FTE	Full-time (Headcount)	Part-time (Headcount)	FTE	Number (Headcount)	FTE
Gender							
Women Executives	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0
Women (total staff)	597.0	480.2	277.0	139.0	370.2	181.0	110.0
Men Executives	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0
Men (total staff)	446.0	379.7	279.0	68.0	321.4	99.0	58.3
Self-described (Executives)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-described (total staff)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age							
15-24	26.0	18.3	9.0	1.0	9.6	16.0	8.7
25-34	113.0	79.8	48.0	14.0	57.4	51.0	22.4
35-44	241.0	195.8	131.0	38.0	155.3	72.0	40.5
45-54	264.0	228.9	153.0	55.0	189.9	56.0	39.0
55-64	307.0	266.1	174.0	74.0	222.5	59.0	43.6
Over 64	92.0	71.0	41.0	25.0	56.9	26.0	14.1
Total employees	1,043.0	859.9	556.0	207.0	691.6	280.0	168.3

FTE: full-time equivalent.

Employees have been correctly classified.

Notes: Table 2

Data includes staff who were active and employed in the last full pay period of December. An active employee is a person who attends work and is paid, or who is on paid leave.

EMPLOYMENT AND CONDUCT PRINCIPLES

Melbourne Polytechnic's People and Culture policies and practices are underpinned by the public sector employment principles set out in Section 8 of the *Public Administration Act 2004*. Recruitment and selection decisions are based on key selection criteria in position descriptions available to all applicants. Melbourne Polytechnic has a range of policies that promote fairness and equity in the workplace and are designed to discourage discrimination and harassment against staff, students and visitors.

These policies include but are not limited to:

- ▶ Melbourne Polytechnic Code of Practice and Code of Conduct
- ▶ Equal Opportunity, Discrimination and Harassment Policy
- ▶ Employment Policy
- ▶ Prevention of Workplace Bullying Policy
- ▶ Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy
- ▶ Employee Grievances Policy
- ▶ Melbourne Polytechnic Recruitment and Selection Policy
- ▶ Child Safety Policy
- ▶ Gender Identity Policy
- ▶ Protected Disclosure Policy

GENERAL STATEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Quality relationships were maintained with all unions with coverage at Melbourne Polytechnic. The organisation has regular consultative arrangements in place with the unions to ensure any issues arising are dealt with appropriately. There were no days lost to industrial action taken in 2022.

Occupational Health and Safety

HEALTH SAFETY AND WELLBEING

Melbourne Polytechnic is committed to providing and maintaining a working environment that is safe and without risks to health and wellbeing.

In 2022, the Health Safety and Wellbeing (HSW) Improvement Plan was developed and endorsed by the Executive Leadership Committee. The plan's primary focus is to reset the Occupational Health and Safety Management System to reflect contemporary HSW practice and facilitate a greater understanding of HSW responsibilities and accountabilities across the organisation.

CONSULTATION

The Occupational Health and Safety Committee (OSHC) met four times during the year. Of note, the OSHC adopted a new meeting agenda (reset to promote consultative compliance) and delivery. Greater interaction and engagement of the OSHC is now evident.

HSW TRAINING PARTICIPATION 2022

Training delivered	Number of employees trained
Warden training	22
First aid training	47
Mental Health Fitness (LifeWorks)	102
Incident/hazard reporting	60

LAG INDICATOR PERFORMANCE

Measures	2022	2021	2020
Total number employed as at the last pay in December	1,085	1,043	1,121
Total full-time equivalent as at the last pay in December	607.0	859.9	942.9
Number of hazards/incidents reported	143	68	37
Number of reported hazards/incidents for the year per 100 full-time equivalent	23.6	7.9	3.9

The number of combined hazards/incidents (139 incidents and 9 hazards) increased by 48 per cent in 2022, compared to 2021. This was due to the strong and consistent messaging from the HSW team regarding the importance of documenting all incidents.

WORKERS COMPENSATION PERFORMANCE

Measures	2022	2021	2020
Time lost (hours)	8,112.8	6,737.0	9,513.0
Number of claims accepted	8	5	14
Number of 'lost time' standard claims for the year per 100 full-time equivalents	1.3	0.5	1.4

Melbourne Polytechnic's WorkCover premium for 2021/22 was \$1,452,354 inclusive of GST. Melbourne Polytechnic's performance rating of 1.189843 is 18.98 per cent higher than the industry average.

Note: The overall performance rating and premium rate is determined by WorkSafe Victoria. The rating is based on Melbourne Polytechnic's claims experience against industry experience and the size of Melbourne Polytechnic.

There are three main reasons why Melbourne Polytechnic's WorkCover premiums continue to increase:

- ▶ Wages increased over this period.
- ▶ Claims impact for three years, and three of the most expensive claims had injury dates in 2020 and 2021 (two of the three claims will drop out in the 2024/25 calculation, however one will remain).
- ▶ The high claims costs relating to mental injury claims and industrial deafness claims have continued to impact since 2020/2021.

Claims	2022	2021	2020
Average cost per claim for the year	16,254	129,332	135,207
Payments to date	61,746	208,333	552,888
Estimate of outstanding claim costs	149,562	103,290	1,475,939

Summary of 2022 claim figures

- ▶ Claims are from the date that our Agent (EML) received the claim (not the date of injury).
- ▶ Minor claims were excluded as they do not incur costs and serve as notifications only.
- ▶ All data was extracted as at 5 January 2023 and reflects costs on all claims up to 31 December 2022.

Compliance With Legislation and Regulations

APPLICATION OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (FOI) ACT 1982

It is Melbourne Polytechnic's policy to facilitate, subject to privacy and confidentiality provisions, access to information without recourse to the provisions of the FOI Act where appropriate. In 2022, the Senior Freedom of Information and Privacy Advisor was responsible for ensuring compliance with the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

FOI ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS

Requests for access to documents must be in writing and directed to:

**The Freedom of Information Officer
Melbourne Polytechnic
Locked Bag 5
Preston VIC 3072 AUSTRALIA**

Requests can also be sent by email to:
foi@melbournepolytechnic.edu.au

FOI FEES AND ACCESS CHARGES

The application fee for an FOI request was \$30.60 from 1 July 2022. Charges for access to documents were in accordance with the Freedom of Information (Access Charges) Regulations 2014.

FOI ACCESS CLAIMS 2021

There were four requests for access to documents received pursuant to the FOI Act during 2022.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE VICTORIAN PUBLIC SECTOR TRAVEL POLICY

Melbourne Polytechnic complies with the Victorian Public Sector Travel Policy through application of the Melbourne Polytechnic International and Domestic Travel Policy.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES ACT 2012

Melbourne Polytechnic supports individuals who make a disclosure under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012*, including the protection of persons from any detrimental action by officers, employees, contractors or the Institute itself.

Melbourne Polytechnic has not been advised by the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC) that there were any disclosures made against Melbourne Polytechnic or any of its staff in 2022, nor have any disclosures been made by Melbourne Polytechnic to Melbourne Polytechnic Protected Disclosure Contacts.

Melbourne Polytechnic's Protected Disclosure Policy was last updated in April 2017 and is currently under review for approval in 2023.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CARERS RECOGNITION ACT 2012

The *Carers Recognition Act 2012* formally acknowledges the significant contribution that carers make to the Australian community. Melbourne Polytechnic considers the carers recognition principles as set out in the Act when developing relevant staff and student policies, procedures and provision of services. These include:

- ▶ flexible working arrangements
- ▶ part-time work opportunities
- ▶ opportunities to purchase leave
- ▶ an Employee Assistance Program.

Students with carer responsibilities, or those with a disability, are also supported at Melbourne Polytechnic through:

- ▶ application of special consideration arrangements
- ▶ provision of reasonable accommodation to enable participation
- ▶ provision of additional supports such as access to counselling and disability support services.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE BUILDING ACT 1993

Melbourne Polytechnic ensured that all works requiring building approval had plans certified. Works in progress were inspected and occupancy permits issued by independent building surveyors engaged on a job-by-job basis.

A register of building surveyors and the jobs they certified was maintained including certificates of occupancy or certificates of final inspection. Melbourne Polytechnic required all building practitioners engaged on its works to show evidence of current building registration upon their engagement.

A condition of contracts between Melbourne Polytechnic and building contractors requires the maintenance of registration for the duration of the contract. All practitioners engaged by Melbourne Polytechnic maintained their registered status throughout the year.

Director Facilities and Assets signs off the annual essential safety measure report. Melbourne Polytechnic maintains all buildings in accordance with essential safety measures.

During 2022, the following works and maintenance were undertaken to ensure conformity with the relevant standards

Building works	Number
Work under construction and the subject of mandatory inspections	3
Certificate of final inspection/occupancy issued	6

COMPLIANCE WITH THE LOCAL JOBS FIRST ACT 2003

The *Local Jobs First Act 2003* requires departments and public sector bodies to apply the Local Jobs First policy to all projects over \$3 million in metropolitan Melbourne or state-wide, and \$1 million in regional Victoria.

In 2022, Melbourne Polytechnic commenced one Local Jobs First applicable project, with a total estimated value of \$32.7 million.

PROJECT NAME: COLLINGWOOD CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT

Invitation to supply Head Contractor Design and Construct Services for the Melbourne Polytechnic Collingwood Campus Redevelopment Project.

This project is metropolitan based. A minimum of 91.8975% per cent local content is committed to the contract.

A 12.35% Major Project Skills Guarantee target was committed to by the supplier for the Invitation to Supply - Head Contractor Design and Construct Services for the Melbourne Polytechnic Collingwood Campus Redevelopment Project.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY

Melbourne Polytechnic has developed a pricing and costing model that is consistent with the National Competition Policy, including the requirements of the policy statement 'Competitive Neutrality Policy Victoria', and any subsequent reforms.

COMPLIANCE LEGISLATION AND SUBORDINATE INSTRUMENTS

Melbourne Polytechnic complies with all relevant legislation and subordinate instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

Legislation monitored via Protecht software using Lexis Nexis database

CORE MODULE

1. Anti-Bribery and Corruption
2. Competition and Consumer
3. Corporations
4. Employment
5. Environment
6. Privacy and Data Protection
7. Tax
8. Workplace Health and Safety

COMMONWEALTH TERTIARY MODULE

1. *Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency Act 2011*
2. *Education Services for Overseas Students Act 2000*
3. *Education Services for Overseas Students (Registration Charges) Act 1997*
4. *Higher Education Support Act 2003*
5. *Higher Education Funding Act 1988*
6. *Australian Research Council Act 2001*
7. *Copyright Act 1968*
8. *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*
9. *Privacy Act 1988*
10. *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984*
11. *Poison Act 1971*
12. *Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act 1986*
13. *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981*
14. *Medicines and Poisons Act 2014*
15. Standards for Registered Training Organisations 2015

VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT MODULE

GOVERNANCE - LEGAL LANDSCAPE

1. Asset Management Accountability Framework
2. Code of Conduct for Directors of Victorian Public Entities
3. Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees
4. *Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014 (Vic)*
5. *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012 (Vic)*
6. Public Interest Disclosures Regulations 2013 (Vic)
7. *Financial Management Act 1994 (Vic)*
8. Financial Management Regulations 2014 (Vic)
9. Guidance supporting the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance
10. IBAC Guidelines for making and handling protected disclosures Victorian
11. IBAC Guidelines for protected disclosure welfare management *Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011 (Vic)* Victorian Warning Protocol
12. Instructions supporting the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance 2016
13. *Public Administration Act 2004 (Vic)*
14. *2016 Victorian Managed Insurance Authority Act 1996 (Vic)*
15. Public Sector Commission - Code of Conduct for Directors of Victorian Public Entities
16. Victorian Public Service Commission - Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees
17. TAFE Institute Constitution
18. Directions of the Minister for Training and Skills (or predecessors)
19. TAFE Institute Commercial Guidelines
20. TAFE Institute Strategic Planning Guidelines
21. *Building Act 1993*
22. *Local Jobs First Act 2003*

EMPLOYMENT – LEGAL LANDSCAPE

23. *Age Discrimination Act 2004 (Cth)*
24. *Australian Consumer Law and Fair Trading Act 2012 (Vic)*
25. *Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986 (Cth)*
26. *Carers Recognition Act 2012*
27. *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic)*
28. *Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cth)*
29. *Constitution Act 1975 (Vic)*
30. *Constitution of Australia 1901 (Cth)*
31. *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*
32. *Disability Act 2006 (Vic)*
33. *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)*
34. *Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic)* – including Strategy Planning Guidelines and Commercial Guidelines
35. *Education Training Act 2006 (Vic)*
36. *Education Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic)*
37. *Equal Opportunity Act 2010 (Vic)*
38. *Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth)*
39. *Fair Work Regulations 2009 (Cth)*
40. *Financial Management Act 1994 (Vic)*
41. *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Victoria) Act 2009 (Vic)*
42. *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law Act 2009 (Vic)*
43. *Health Records Act 2001 (Vic)*
44. *Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011 (Vic)*
45. *Juries Act 2000 (Vic)*
46. *Long Service Leave Act 1992 (Vic)*
47. *Migration Act 1958 (Cth)*
48. *National Minimum Wage Order 2017*
49. *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Vic)*
50. *Paid Parental Leave Act 2010 (Cth)*
51. *Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)*
52. *Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014 (Vic)*
53. *Public Administration (Review of Actions) Regulations 2015 (Vic)*
54. *Public Administration Act 2004 (Vic)*
55. *Public Holidays Act 1993 (Vic)*
56. *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012 (Vic)*
57. *Racial and Religious Tolerance Act 2001 (Vic)*
58. *Racial Discrimination Act 1975 (Cth)*
59. *Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth)*
60. *Social Security (Administration) Act 1999 (Cth)*
61. *Social Security Act 1991 (Cth)*
62. *Social Security Act 1994 (Cth)*
63. *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992 (Cth)*
64. *Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth)*
65. *Workplace Injury Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2013 (Vic)*

REPORTING, RECORD KEEPING & INFORMATION SECURITY – LEGAL LANDSCAPE

66. *Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Vic)*
67. *Public Record Office Victoria Access Standard*
68. *Victorian Protective Data Security Framework*

Consultancies

Consultant	Purpose of Consultancy	Start Date	End Date	Total Approved Project Fee (excl. GST)	Actual 2022 Expenditure (excl. GST)	Future Expenditure (excl. GST)
Audit Express	Project plan and management for Quality Assurance	Oct 2021	Jun 2022	270,080	51,840	-
Audit Express	TEGSA Condition 3	Oct 2021	Apr 2022	114,901	113,447	-
KPMG	Creative Arts Prahran Business Case for Capital Redevelopment	Apr 2022	Jul 2022	145,887	145,887	-
KPMG	Prahran Campus Demand and Spatial Analysis	Jul 2022	Dec 2022	245,000	245,000	-
Macutex Pty Ltd	Recommendation provided on asset performance	Jan 2021	Jan 2022	297,410	73,235	-
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	Transformation support	Nov 2022	May 2022	438,369	309,200	-
Thoughtpost	Board Performance first, second and third Review	Mar 2021	Mar 2024	54,545	52,450	50,550

Details regarding consultancies over \$10,000 are made publicly available through the publication of this Annual Report on the Melbourne Polytechnic website: www.melbournepolytechnic.edu.au/explore-melbourne-polytechnic/reports/

During 2022, Melbourne Polytechnic had no consultancies under \$10,000.

Advertising

DETAILS OF 2022 ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE (CAMPAIGNS WITH A MEDIA SPEND OF \$100,000 OR GREATER)

Campaign name	Summer Campaign (Start of Year)	Midyear Campaign	Always On Campaign	Summer Campaign (End of Year)	International Campaign
Campaign summary	Enrolment and Brand Campaign	Enrolment and Brand Campaign	Enrolment and Brand Campaign	Enrolment and Brand Campaign	Enrolment and Brand Campaign
Start date	1 Jan 22	6 May 22	1 Jan 22	17 Oct 22	1-Mar-22
End date	16 Apr 22	31 Jul 22	31 Dec 22	31 Dec 22	31-Dec-22
Advertising (media) expenditure (excl GST)	\$258,920	\$199,653	\$286,214	\$167,085	\$197,682
Creative and campaign development expenditure (excl GST)	-	-	-	\$173,859	\$99,795
Research and evaluation expenditure (excl GST)	-	-	-	\$24,000	-
Print and collateral expenditure (excl GST)	-	-	-	-	-
Other campaign expenditure (excl GST)	-	-	-	-	-
Total campaign expenditure (excl GST)	\$258,920	\$199,653	\$286,214	\$364,944	\$297,477

ICT Expenditure

Business As Usual (BAU) ICT Expenditure	Operational and Capital	\$10,966,240
Non-Business as Usual (non-BAU) ICT Expenditure	Operational	\$1,308,310
	Capital	\$539,936

Summary of Major Commercial Activities

There were no Major Commercial Activities requiring disclosure conducted by Melbourne Polytechnic in 2022.

Compulsory Non-Academic Fees and Charges Statement 2022

Melbourne Polytechnic imposes a compulsory non-academic fee known as the Student Services and Amenities Fee to cover a range of free support services to students, student engagement activities through the Student Life at Melbourne Polytechnic (SLAM) unit, and the maintenance of facilities and amenities for direct student use.

The 2022 Student Services and Amenities Fee was calculated on the basis of 40 cents per enrolled student contact hour in government-funded accredited courses, with a maximum fee of \$250 and a minimum fee of \$50. Certain concessions and exemptions apply. Courses delivered in the workplace or at community locations were charged a flat fee of \$50 per enrolment. The collection and expenditure of the amenities fee is subject to the provisions of the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006*. The total income from compulsory non-academic fees collected by Melbourne Polytechnic in 2022 was \$1,101,850.

Melbourne Polytechnic used the income generated from the compulsory non-academic fee for campus betterment activities, provision of a range of support services including mental health support services, learning and digital literacy support and student communications.

The processes for the collection and disbursement of the Student Services and Amenities Fee are managed by Melbourne Polytechnic and are not paid to any student organisations.

COMPULSORY NON-ACADEMIC FEES AND CHARGES STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income		
Compulsory Non-Academic Fees	1,101,850	1,312,334
Total Income	1,101,850	1,312,334
Expenditure		
Salaries		
Salaries	901,817	960,679
Salary Oncosts	285,242	188,098
Total Salary Expenditure	1,187,059	1,148,776
Non salaries		
Consumables	12,261	7,494
Subscriptions	175,652	27,501
Telephone	256	145
Equipment Purchases	15,319	20,128
Software Licenses	0	79
Fitness Centre	16,496	45,498
Travel	2,656	612
Freight and Cartage	2,812	1,074
Advertising - Courses & Other	36,165	29,608
Orientation/Recreational Activities	46,461	47,033
Minor Works	70	8,764
Uniforms	575	0
Hospitality	0	152
Security Services	20	177
Professional fees	28,650	0
Total Non Salary Expenditure	337,393	188,267
Total Expenditure	1,524,452	1,337,043
Operating Result for the Year	(422,602)	(24,709)

Additional Information

Consistent with the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* and the *Financial Management Act 1994*, information on the following items is available on request:

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

REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Board Secretary
Melbourne Polytechnic
Locked Bag 5
Preston VIC 3072
AUSTRALIA
+61 3 9269 1200

Melbourne Polytechnic Financial Management Compliance Attestation Statement

I, Helen Clarke, on behalf of the Responsible Body, certify that for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, Melbourne Polytechnic has no Material Compliance Deficiency with respect to the applicable Standing Directions made under the *Financial Management Act 1994* and Instructions.



Helen Clarke
Board Chairperson
Melbourne Polytechnic

Date: 27 March 2023





2022 Financial Statements



Carpentry students at Heidelberg campus

Melbourne Polytechnic Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive and Chief Finance and Accounting Officer

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

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes to and forming part of the financial report, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 31 December 2022 and financial position of the Institute as at 31 December 2022.

At the date of signing this financial report, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars included in the financial report to be misleading or inaccurate.

The Board Chair, Chief Executive, and Chief Finance and Accounting Officer sign this declaration as delegates of, and in accordance with a resolution of, the Board of Melbourne Polytechnic.



Helen Clarke
Board Chairperson
Melbourne Polytechnic

Date: 27 March 2023



Frances Coppelillo
Chief Executive
Melbourne Polytechnic

Date: 27 March 2023



Joseph Santiago
Chief Finance and Accounting Officer
Melbourne Polytechnic

Date: 27 March 2023

Auditor-General's Independent Auditor's Report



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Melbourne Polytechnic

Opinion	<p>I have audited the financial report of Melbourne Polytechnic (the institute) which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• balance sheet as at 31 December 2022• comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended• statement of changes in equity for the year then ended• cash flow statement for the year then ended• notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies• declaration by the Board Chair, Chief Executive and Chief Finance and Accounting Officer. <p>In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the institute as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> and applicable Accounting Standards.</p>
Basis for Opinion	<p>I have conducted my audit in accordance with the <i>Audit Act 1994</i> which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the <i>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report</i> section of my report.</p> <p>My independence is established by the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i>. My staff and I are independent of the institute in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants</i> (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.</p> <p>I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.</p>
Board's responsibilities for the financial report	<p>The Board of the institute is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>In preparing the financial report, the Board is responsible for assessing the institute's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.</p>
Other information	<p>The Board is responsible for the Other Information, which comprises the information in the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2022, but it does not include the financial report and my auditor's report thereon.</p> <p>My opinion on the financial report does not cover the Other Information and accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the Other Information. However, in connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial report or the knowledge I obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.</p>

Auditor-General's Independent Auditor's Report Cont.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

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

MELBOURNE
2 April 2023



Charlotte Jeffries
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

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Comprehensive Operating Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue and income from transactions			
Government grants			
Operating grants - revenue	2.1.1	43,908	48,190
Operating grants - income	2.1.1	38,911	36,586
Capital grants - income	2.1.2	6,852	3,800
Revenue from fees, charges and sales	2.2	101,832	91,942
Other revenue	2.3	2	4
Other income	2.3	13,959	3,557
Total revenue and income from transactions		205,464	184,079
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	3.1.1	104,242	111,091
Depreciation and amortisation	3.6	7,555	8,438
Supplies and services	3.3	71,603	61,224
Finance costs	3.5	29	66
Other operating expenses	3.4	13,116	11,249
Total expenses from transactions		196,545	192,068
Net result from transactions		8,919	(7,989)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	4.1.3	202	80
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	9.1a	(49)	(157)
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	9.1b	1,844	864
Total other economic flows included in net result		1,997	787
Net result		10,916	(7,202)
Other economic flows - other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of physical assets	9.1c	19,706	39,182
Comprehensive result		30,622	31,980

The above Comprehensive Operating Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	31,366	33,419
Receivables	5.1	4,187	4,647
Total financial assets		35,553	38,066
Non-financial assets			
Contract assets	5.2	14,552	10,100
Property, plant and equipment	4.1	440,596	414,339
Right-of-use assets	6.4	535	1,662
Intangible assets	4.2	2,884	1,505
Other non-financial assets	5.3	7,149	6,635
Total non-financial assets		465,716	434,241
Total assets		501,269	472,307
Liabilities			
Payables	5.4	16,698	15,624
Contract and other liabilities	5.5	32,460	21,946
Employee benefits	5.6	22,854	24,562
Other provisions	5.7	974	2,123
Borrowings	6.2	1,325	10,572
Lease liabilities	6.4	520	1,664
Total liabilities		74,831	76,491
Net assets		426,438	395,816
Equity			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		47,000	36,084
Contributed capital	6.3	31,681	31,681
Reserves	9.2	347,757	328,051
Net worth		426,438	395,816

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Physical assets revaluation surplus \$'000	Accumulated surplus \$'000	Contributions by owner \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 January 2021	288,869	43,286	31,681	363,836
Net result for the year	-	(7,202)	-	(7,202)
Other economic flows - other comprehensive income	39,182	-	-	39,182
Total comprehensive income	39,182	(7,202)	-	31,980
Year ended 31 December 2021	328,051	36,084	31,681	395,816
Net result for the year	-	10,916	-	10,916
Other economic flows - other comprehensive income	19,706	-	-	19,706
Total comprehensive income	19,706	10,916	-	30,622
Year ended 31 December 2022	347,757	47,000	31,681	426,438

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Government contributions		102,184	104,529
Receipts from customers – fees, charges and sales		101,917	102,563
Goods and services tax recovered from the ATO		830	256
Interest received		556	198
Total receipts from operating activities		205,487	207,546
Payments			
Payments to employees		(87,245)	(91,627)
Payments to suppliers		(101,814)	(96,045)
Goods and services tax paid to the ATO		(1,437)	(1,437)
Short-term, low value and variable lease payments		(1,588)	(431)
Interest paid – lease liability		(29)	(66)
Total payments from operating activities		(192,113)	(189,606)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	6.1.1	13,374	17,940
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(12,256)	(5,446)
Payments for intangible assets		(1,774)	(516)
Proceeds from sales of non-financial assets		176	94
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(13,854)	(5,868)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(72)	-
Payment of lease liabilities		(1,501)	(2,509)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		(1,573)	(2,509)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,053)	9,563
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		33,419	23,856
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6.1	31,366	33,419

The above Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 1. About This Report

Melbourne Polytechnic (the Institute) is a statutory body corporate, established pursuant to an Act made by the Victorian Government under the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006* Section 3.1.12 4(a).

Melbourne Polytechnic is a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) provider, based predominantly in Melbourne of Victoria.

Its registered office and principal address is:
Melbourne Polytechnic
77 St Georges Road
Preston VIC 3072
Australia

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, the functional and presentation currency of Melbourne Polytechnic. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the notes associated with the item measured on a different basis. Amounts in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

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

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about the financial information being presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgements made by management in the application of Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) that have significant effects on the financial statements relate to:

- ▶ determining whether government contributions received should be recognised as revenue under AASB 15 or income under AASB 1058 depending on whether the performance obligations within the contract are assessed as sufficiently specific and measuring Melbourne Polytechnic's satisfaction of a performance obligation (refer to Note 2.1);
- ▶ AASB 16 Leases and the requirements to determine the lease term to the extent that extension options are certain (refer to Note 6.4); and
- ▶ whether AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors is applicable - specifically, in determining whether an asset provides public services and in determining whether the operator manages at least some of the public services and is not acting merely as an agent on behalf of the grantor.

Estimates and assumptions made by management in the application of Australian Accounting Standards that have significant effects on the financial statements relate to:

- ▶ actuarial assumptions for employee benefit provisions based on likely tenure of existing staff, patterns of leave claims, future salary movements and future discount rates (refer to Note 5.6);
- ▶ the loss rate used in calculating the allowance for expected credit losses (refer to Note 7.1.2);
- ▶ the fair value of land, buildings, plant and equipment (refer to Note 7.3); and
- ▶ the fair value of assets measured at current replacement cost as a result of rising costs of construction and inflation.

These estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision.

These financial statements cover Melbourne Polytechnic as an individual reporting entity.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

Income and expenses are recognised net of the amount of associated GST.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

1.2 COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA) and applicable AAS, which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). In particular, they are presented in a manner consistent with the requirements of AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

For the purposes of preparing financial statements, Melbourne Polytechnic is classed as a not-for-profit entity. Where appropriate, those AAS paragraphs applicable to not-for-profit entities have been applied.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported. Accounting policies applied are disclosed in sections where the related balance or financial statement matter is disclosed.

1.3 IMPACT OF COVID-19

The coronavirus (COVID-19), which was declared a global pandemic in March 2020, continued to impact Melbourne Polytechnic throughout 2022.

Various restrictions such as self-isolation and border entry rules continued to be enforced and implemented by the government as required to contain the spread of the virus and to prioritise the health and safety of our communities. These actions impacted Melbourne Polytechnic through a lower number of international student enrolments than pre-pandemic levels and continued interruptions to workforce continuity.

Consistent with the prior year, COVID-19 continued to have a material impact on the operations of Melbourne Polytechnic, which resulted in a number of material impacts on the performance of Melbourne Polytechnic, as well as the judgements and estimates used in assessing balances.

Melbourne Polytechnic continued to use a blended learning model where possible, hold examinations online and implement work from home arrangements where appropriate.

The key impacts on the appropriateness of the going concern basis of accounting, performance of the business as well as various accounting treatments and estimates are summarised below and disclosed in subsequent notes where relevant and material.

Melbourne Polytechnic continued to receive government support by way of Viability Funding and Business Continuity Grants to assist the Institute with meeting financial obligations and its ongoing responses to the pandemic, including the continued delivery of online and remote learning and retention of staff.

Management continues to actively monitor the impact of COVID-19 on Melbourne Polytechnic's financial performance into 2023, concentrating on increasing student enrolments, ensuring student retention remains high and reducing expenditure consistent with revenue.

THE KEY IMPACTS ON THE PERFORMANCE ARE SUMMARISED AS FOLLOWS:

Revenue and other income

Melbourne Polytechnic's continued response to the pandemic and strategies to maintain revenue were in line with advice from the State government. The Department of Education and Training provided the Business Continuity Grant, and Viability Funding to assist Melbourne Polytechnic with its response to the pandemic, provide support to retain staff, assist with Melbourne Polytechnic's continued transition to online and remote learning and to maintain government funding at pre-pandemic levels. This is further discussed in Note 2.1.

Expenses

Melbourne Polytechnic's daily activities continued to be impacted by the pandemic. This resulted in direct and indirect costs being included, such as additional staffing costs for new or expanded services, additional supplies and

consumables for staff and students, and staffing costs for replacement and maintenance of core staffing. Similarly, cost reductions occurred due to having a lower number of students and staff on campus during parts of the year.

Employee provisions

Melbourne Polytechnic has seen a reduction in leave provisions as employees commence taking significant leave as government restrictions have been removed. As a result, leave provisions decreased by \$1,708,000 (2021: increased by \$2,556,000). This is further discussed in Note 5.6.

THE KEY IMPACTS ON ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS AND ESTIMATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Allowance for expected credit losses

Although both local and international students have been impacted by the pandemic, Melbourne Polytechnic has not experienced a decline in the collectability of its trade receivables. Where students are experiencing financial difficulty, Melbourne Polytechnic has allowed for payments to be made in accordance with a payment plan. The number of students on payment plans remains consistent on prior year. Melbourne Polytechnic monitors payments made under the plan and noted that for the majority of students on a plan, payments continue to be made in line with the schedule. These factors, including the continued impact of the pandemic on students' payment history has been considered in determining the expected credit loss for the 2022 financial year.

It should also be noted that Melbourne Polytechnic has the right to cancel a student's enrolment and prohibit them from undertaking new courses in situations where there are unpaid fees or outstanding debts.

Fair value of non-financial physical assets

Non-financial physical assets are measured at fair value on a cyclical basis, in accordance with Financial Reporting Direction (FRD) 103. A full revaluation of education assets normally occurs every five years, with this last occurring for the year ended 31 December 2022. Due to COVID-19, there is an increased element of estimation uncertainty with regard to the fair values of Melbourne Polytechnic's non-financial physical assets. This is further discussed in Note 7.3.

Exceptions to the fair value measurement policy as described above include:

- ▶ right-of-use assets that arise from below market (including peppercorn) leases, which are measured at cost in accordance with FRD 123;
- ▶ assets under construction which are measured under cost unless they relate to service concession arrangement assets which shall be measured at current replacement cost; and
- ▶ assets where Melbourne Polytechnic has received the prior written approval of the Assistant Treasurer to be measured at cost.

1.4 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND GOING CONCERN

Basis of preparation - current year performance

Melbourne Polytechnic is reporting a net surplus from transactions in 2022 of \$8,919,000 (2021: net deficit from transactions \$7,989,000), inclusive of government assistance.

Melbourne Polytechnic is reporting a net asset position of \$426,438,000 (2021: \$395,816,000) and cash reserves of \$31,366,000 (2021: \$33,419,000). A significant amount of cash reserves are committed to government-funded capital projects due to be completed in future years. Net assets have increased due to the revaluation of land and buildings per the Victorian Valuer-General in 2022.

As at 1 January 2022, the Institute had an outstanding loan of \$9,750,000 owed to the Department of Education and Training. During the year, the Department forgave this loan. This loan forgiveness was recognised as other income.

Liquidity risk

Melbourne Polytechnic is continuing to closely manage a number of productivity initiatives to reduce costs and ensure the Institute has adequate cash reserves to satisfy obligations as and when they fall due.

Financial sustainability

Melbourne Polytechnic is committed to the three-year financial sustainability plan approved by the Department of Education and Training in 2021. The Institute is in the second year of the plan and continues to target being financially sustainable by the end of 2023.

Melbourne Polytechnic continues to work closely with the Department of Education and Training to ensure all productivity initiatives are approved and progress is monitored monthly. The 2022 financial sustainability initiatives focused on maximising existing revenue streams, increasing revenue diversification and closely managing expenses to ensure adequate cash reserves to meet obligations as and when they fall due. As at 31 December 2022, Melbourne Polytechnic successfully achieved financial sustainability objectives targeted in the year.

Going concern and funding risk

Funding risk is the risk of over-reliance on a particular funding source to the extent that a change in that funding source could impact on the operating results of the current year and future years.

Melbourne Polytechnic has substantial economic dependency on government operating and capital contributions in particular, the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions. The Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions has provided confirmation that it will continue to provide Melbourne Polytechnic adequate cash flow support to meet its current and future obligations as and when they fall due for a period up to 1 April 2024. On that basis, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Melbourne Polytechnic manages funding risk by continuing to diversify and increase funding from commercial activities, both domestically and offshore.

There has been no significant change in Melbourne Polytechnic's exposure, or its objectives, policies and processes for managing funding risk or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

1.5 CLIMATE CHANGE

Melbourne Polytechnic has considered climate-related matters in the preparation of the financial statements. During 2022, there were no material events impacting the financial statements. The Institute will continue to monitor the impact of climate change in future reporting periods and make necessary disclosures as required.

NOTE 2. How We Earned our Funds

Melbourne Polytechnic generates revenue from various sources including the government, students and commercial entities.

2.1 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

2.1.1 REVENUE AND INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants and other transfers		
Government grants – operating revenue		
State Government – contestable	43,908	48,190
Total government grants – operating revenue	43,908	48,190
Government grants – operating income		
State Government – other grants	38,911	36,586
Total government grants – operating income	38,911	36,586
Total government grants – operating	82,819	84,776

Significant judgement is applied to assess if a government grant or contract contains sufficiently specific performance obligations.

REVENUE AND INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The Institute is first required to determine whether the government grants received should be accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15 or Income per AASB 1058.

REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The Institute's revenue streams are predominantly for transactions relating to the delivery of courses to students and education services to clients. In all cases, the total transaction price for these services is allocated among the various performance obligations based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time as the Institute satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. Where government grants have been received for services to be delivered in the following year, these amounts are deferred as a contract liability (Note 5.5).

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration to which Melbourne Polytechnic expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer.

INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Income from government grants without any sufficiently specific performance obligations, or that are not enforceable, is recognised when Melbourne Polytechnic has an unconditional right to receive cash, which usually coincides with receipt of cash. On initial recognition of the asset, Melbourne Polytechnic recognises any related grants by owners, increases in liabilities and decreases in assets ('related amounts') in accordance with other Australian Accounting Standards. Related amounts may take the form of:

- ▶ contributions by owners, in accordance with AASB 1004;
- ▶ a lease liability in accordance with AASB 16;
- ▶ a financial instrument, in accordance with AASB 9; or
- ▶ a provision, in accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Specific criteria in relation to determining whether government grants are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15 or Income per AASB 1058 are set out below.

Source of funding	Nature	Performance obligation	Timing of satisfaction
State Government – contestable	Refers to Victorian State Government funding for which the Institute must compete with other registered training providers. Funding is allocated primarily through a combination of a 'User Choice' system for all providers and a competitive tendering process for private providers.	The funding agreement for these grants outlines the performance obligations to provide education services to eligible students and relevant terms and conditions. These grants are recognised as revenue from contracts with customers in line with the requirements of AASB 15.	Revenue is recognised over time, on the basis of the number of units of training delivered to eligible students over the life of the agreement.
State Government – other grants	Refers to funding that is not recognised as contestable and includes specific purpose grants.	In general, funding agreements for these grants do not contain sufficiently specific performance obligations and are therefore recognised as Income under AASB 1058. The Institute recognises income immediately in the comprehensive operating statement when control is achieved over the funds, which occurs on execution of the relevant contract.	
		Where performance obligations are sufficiently specific in accordance with AASB 15.	Revenue is recognised over time in the comprehensive operating statement as the performance obligations are delivered.

TRANSACTION PRICE ALLOCATED TO REMAINING PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS

Revenue is recognised on a quantitative basis using the time bands that are most appropriate for the duration of the remaining performance obligations.

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) at the reporting date:

	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Revenue expected to be recognised	27,098	-	-

Note: These are estimates only, based on professional judgement and past experience.

2.1.2 CAPITAL GRANTS INCOME

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Government grants - capital		
State Government – capital	6,852	3,800
Total government grants – capital	6,852	3,800
Total government grants	89,671	88,576

Income type	Nature	Performance obligation	Timing of satisfaction
State Government - capital	Where Melbourne Polytechnic receives a financial asset to construct or acquire a non-financial asset which is to be retained and used by Melbourne Polytechnic.	While Melbourne Polytechnic has an obligation to acquire or construct a non-financial asset, such transactions are accounted for following specific guidance under AASB 1058.	When the asset is acquired. Or Over time, as the building or facility is constructed. Income is recognised to the extent of costs incurred-to-date because the costs of construction are the best measure of the stage of completion of the building. Where government grants have been received for services to be delivered in the following year, these amounts are deferred as a liability (Note 5.5).

2.2 REVENUE FROM FEES, CHARGES AND SALES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Student fees and charges	11,106	12,067
Fee for service – government	59,018	48,985
Fee for service – international operations – onshore	11,523	14,870
Fee for service – international operations – offshore	4,474	4,505
Fee for service – other	14,131	10,307
Other non-course fees and charges		
Student amenities and services	1,580	1,208
Total revenue from fees, charges and sales	101,832	91,942

The following table provides a breakdown of contractual sales with customers based on timing of revenue:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Over time	100,252	90,734
At a point in time	1,580	1,208
Total revenue from fees, charges and sales	101,832	91,942

The timing of satisfaction of a sufficiently specific performance obligation and the amount of revenue to be allocated to each performance obligation involves significant judgement. The accounting policy below outlines the material performance obligations and how and when these are satisfied.

Revenue for student fees and charges is recognised as the course is delivered to the student and is measured as the amount Melbourne Polytechnic expects to be entitled to. Any fee waivers are recognised as a reduction in the amount of revenue recognised. Where revenue has been received for programs or services to be delivered in the following year, these amounts are deferred as a contract liability.

Other non-course fees and charges are recognised as the service is delivered to the student. For example, student amenities and services revenue is recognised as Melbourne Polytechnic provides the service to the student.

Melbourne Polytechnic uses actual student contact hours to recognise revenue over time in line with AASB 15.

Revenue type	Nature	Performance obligation	Timing of satisfaction
Student fees and charges	The Institute provides educational services to eligible domestic students. Student fees and charges revenue includes student tuition fees and course materials received or to be received from eligible students for the provision of these services.	Provision of education services.	Student fees and charges are recognised in accordance with the relevant enrolment terms and conditions and over the period that the education and training services are provided. Any fee waivers are recognised as a reduction in the amount of revenue recognised. Where revenue has been received for programs or services to be delivered in the following year, these amounts are deferred as a contract liability.
Fee for service - government	Relates to course fees funded by State Government departments (excluding revenue/income recognised in Note 2.1.1).	Provision of services.	Revenue is recognised over time by reference to the percentage completion of each contract, i.e. in the reporting period in which the services are rendered. Where fee for service revenue of a reciprocal nature has been clearly received in respect of programs or services to be delivered in the following year, such amounts are disclosed as a contract liability.
Fee for service - International onshore/offshore	Relates to international student course fees and other revenue for onshore and offshore training operations.		
Fee for service - other	Relates to revenue from training programs to domestic students (who are not eligible for a government-funded subsidy) and private organisations (industry).		
Revenue from sale of goods		Delivery of goods, e.g. printroom printing, hospitality and livestock.	Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by customers. Sales are recognised based on the contractual price, net of any discounts (if applicable). Payment of transaction price is due immediately.

REVENUE RECOGNISED IN RELATION TO CONTRACT LIABILITIES

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Student fees and charges	3,081	3,629
Fee for service	2,146	2,484
Other	7,645	1,611
	12,872	7,724

TRANSACTION PRICE ALLOCATED TO REMAINING PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS

Revenue is recognised on a quantitative basis using the time bands that are most appropriate for the duration of the remaining performance obligations.

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) at the reporting date:

2022	Total \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2026 \$'000
Revenue expected to be recognised	5,362	5,179	147	35	1

2021	Total \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Revenue expected to be recognised	5,472	5,232	213	25	2

Note: These are estimates only, based on professional judgement and past experience.

Payment terms

The payment terms for student fees are as follows:

- ▶ up-front payment via cash, EFTPOS or credit card prior to course commencement;
- ▶ payment plan via a third party (Debit Success);
- ▶ government assistance (e.g. FEE Help and student loan); and/or
- ▶ invoice to a third party (e.g. a student's employer or workers' compensation provider).

Students are generally entitled to a refund (less administration fee) if they withdraw from a course before the census date. Students who withdraw after this time are generally not entitled to a refund.

2.3 OTHER REVENUE AND INCOME

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Revenue recovery	2	4
Total other revenue	2	4
Interest income	556	198
Donations, bequests and grants	81	183
Scholarships	83	9
Rental income	1,833	1,583
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	536	630
Student accommodation income	-	519
Other income	10,870	435
Total other income	13,959	3,557
Total other revenue and income	13,961	3,561

As at 1 January 2022, the Institute had an outstanding loan of \$9,750,000 owed to the Department of Education and Training. During the year, the Department forgave this loan. This loan forgiveness was recognised as other income (refer to Note 6.2).

Other income type	Nature	Performance obligation	Timing of satisfaction
Interest	Interest income includes interest received on bank term deposits and other investments and the unwinding over time of the discount on financial assets.	None	Recognised taking into account the effective interest rates applicable to the financial assets.
Rental income from operating leases	Melbourne Polytechnic receives rental income for certain land and buildings leased out to the general public during the semester break period and when the buildings are excess to the current requirement. Melbourne Polytechnic also receives rental income from long-term lease arrangements with third parties. Refer to Note 2.3.1 for Melbourne Polytechnic's lessor accounting treatment.	None	Rental income is recognised on a time proportional basis and is brought to account when Melbourne Polytechnic's right to receive the rental is established.
Donations and bequests	From time to time, generous benefactors may provide donations or gifts to further the objectives of Melbourne Polytechnic. Typically, donations and bequests do not contain performance obligations that are sufficiently specific.	None	Recognised on receipt, when there are no sufficiently specific performance obligations. Typically, the stated purpose of the gift is not specific enough for the requirements of AASB 15. In the rare circumstance where a gift has a sufficiently specific performance obligation, revenue will be recognised when or as the obligation is satisfied.
Other income		Other income is recognised when Melbourne Polytechnic's right to receive payment is established.	

2.3.1 LEASES RECEIVABLE

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Receivable:		
Within one year	1,976	765
Later than one year but not later than five years	5,988	286
Later than five years	2,870	400
Total leases receivable	10,834	1,451
GST payable on the above	983	132
Net operating leases receivable	9,851	1,319

When Melbourne Polytechnic is a lessor, a lease is classified as an operating lease when it does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. Indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset are considered as part of this assessment. Payments received under operating leases are recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are included under the line item - rental income.

NOTE 3. How we expended our funds

3.1 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The present value of employee benefit obligations including annual leave, long service leave and on-costs are determined using various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include future salary growth rate, future discount rates, tenure of existing staff, and patterns of leave claims.

All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

3.1.1 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS IN THE COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries, wages, overtime and allowances	80,214	84,113
Superannuation	8,653	8,787
Payroll tax	4,876	4,830
Mental health levy	489	-
Workers compensation	1,401	1,074
Annual leave	6,281	6,976
Long service leave	1,912	3,993
Termination benefits	314	1,207
Other	102	111
Total employee benefits	104,242	111,091

Employee expenses include all costs related to employment, including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, termination payments and WorkCover premiums. Superannuation expenses/benefits disclosed above are employer contributions that are paid or payable during the reporting period.

IMPACT OF COVID-19

As COVID-19 restrictions have been removed, Melbourne Polytechnic's employment costs have been impacted by an increased amount of leave taken by employees.

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. Melbourne Polytechnic recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits which are expected to be wholly-settled more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

3.2 SUPERANNUATION

Melbourne Polytechnic employees are entitled to receive superannuation benefits and Melbourne Polytechnic contributes to both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The defined benefit plan(s) provide benefits based on years of service and final average salary.

Melbourne Polytechnic does not recognise any defined benefit liability in respect of the plan(s) because the entity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees; its only obligation is to pay superannuation contributions as they fall due. The Department of Treasury and Finance recognises and discloses the State's defined benefit liabilities in its financial statements.

However, superannuation contributions paid or payable for the reporting period are included as part of employee benefits in the comprehensive income statement.

The name and details of the major employee superannuation funds and contributions made by Melbourne Polytechnic are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Paid contribution for the year		
Defined benefit plans:		
State Superannuation Fund - revised and new	204	289
Total defined benefit plans	204	289
Accumulation contribution plans:		
VicSuper	4,120	4,279
Other	4,433	4,227
Total accumulation contribution plans	8,553	8,506
Total paid contribution for the year	8,757	8,795
Contribution outstanding at year end		
Accumulation contribution plans:		
VicSuper	-	-
Other	-	1
Total accumulation contribution plans	-	1
Total contribution outstanding at year end	-	1

ACCUMULATION CONTRIBUTION PLANS

Contributions are expensed when they become payable.

The bases for contributions are determined by the various schemes.

The above amounts were measured as at 31 December of each year; or in the case of employer contributions, they relate to the years ended 31 December.

3.3 SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Building repairs and maintenance	4,333	4,913
Computer software and hardware expenses	5,765	4,783
Contract and other services	5,568	4,754
Cost of goods sold/distributed (ancillary trading)	952	1,903
Professional fees and charges	5,396	4,276
Purchase of supplies and consumables	5,007	4,710
Third-party training providers	44,582	35,885
Total supplies and services	71,603	61,224

Supplies and services are recognised as expenses in the reporting period in which they are incurred. The carrying amounts of any inventories held for distribution are expensed when the inventories are distributed.

3.3.1 NON-CANCELLABLE LEASE COMMITMENTS - SHORT-TERM AND LOW VALUE LEASES

Melbourne Polytechnic had no material non-cancellable lease commitments for short-term and low value leases as at 31 December 2022.

3.3.2 OTHER EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Commitments for future maintenance, repairs or services at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Payable		
Within one year	7,721	8,126
Later than one year but not later than five years	2,203	4,775
Later than five years	-	-
Total other expenditure commitments	9,924	12,901
GST payable on the above	902	1,173
Net other expenditure commitments	9,022	11,728

3.4 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees and services	257	263
Equipment below capitalisation threshold	2,975	2,280
Bad debts from transactions	90	29
Marketing and promotional expenses	1,654	1,598
Settlement payments	(50)	84
Staff development	457	274
Travel and motor vehicle expenses	291	261
Utilities	2,770	2,699
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1,588	431
Other	3,084	3,330
Total other operating expenses	13,116	11,249

IMPACT OF COVID-19

As COVID-19 restrictions have been removed and an increased number of students and employees return to campus, Melbourne Polytechnic is experiencing an increase in campus-associated costs.

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations and are recognised when they are incurred and reported in the financial year to which they relate.

Audit fees and services relate to costs associated with internal audit services, as well as remuneration to the Victorian Auditor-General's Office for the audit of the financial statements.

3.5 FINANCE COSTS

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	29	66
Total finance costs	29	66

3.6 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,705	5,731
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,455	2,375
Amortisation of intangible assets	395	332
Total depreciation and amortisation	7,555	8,438

NOTE 4. The assets we invested in

4.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Where the assets included in this section are carried at fair value, additional information is disclosed in Note 7.3 in connection with how those fair values were determined.

In accordance with government purpose classifications (used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to classify expenses and acquisitions of non-financial assets of the public sector and general government sector), Melbourne Polytechnic's property, plant and equipment are assets used for the purpose of education. Property, plant and equipment includes all operational assets.

	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Land	251,383	217,533	-	-	251,383	217,533
Buildings	170,019	200,011	-	(15,644)	170,019	184,367
Construction in progress	10,969	4,631	-	-	10,969	4,631
Plant and equipment	30,805	31,598	(23,310)	(24,071)	7,495	7,527
Motor vehicles	1,115	1,246	(1,086)	(1,222)	29	24
Leasehold improvements	1,934	1,289	(1,379)	(1,221)	555	68
Library collections	5,379	5,337	(5,233)	(5,148)	146	189
Total	471,604	461,645	(31,008)	(47,306)	440,596	414,339

Refer to Note 4.1.1 for reconciliation of movements in carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

INITIAL RECOGNITION

Immediately upon acquisition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured initially at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Where an asset is received for no or nominal consideration, the cost is the asset's fair value at the date of acquisition.

The cost of constructed non-financial physical assets includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project, and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

The cost of leasehold improvements is capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or their estimated useful lives.

SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Where there is an indication that the value of property, plant and equipment has changed, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Fair value is determined with regard to the asset's highest and best use (considering legal or physical restrictions imposed on the asset, public announcements or commitments made in relation to the intended use of the asset) and is summarised by asset category.

Non-specialised land, non-specialised buildings and artworks are valued using the market approach, whereby assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets that are considered to have nominal value.

Specialised land and specialised buildings: The market approach is also used for specialised land, although is adjusted for the community service obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants.

For the majority of Melbourne Polytechnic's specialised buildings, the current replacement cost method is used, adjusting for the associated depreciation.

The fair value of plant, equipment and motor vehicles is normally determined by reference to the asset's current replacement cost.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, a formal revaluation was carried out by the Victorian Valuer-General of land and buildings (including land improvements).

REVALUATIONS OF NON-FINANCIAL PHYSICAL ASSETS

Non-current physical assets measured at fair value are revalued in accordance with Financial Reporting Directions (FRDs) issued by the Assistant Treasurer.

Refer to Note 7.3 for additional information on fair value determination of property, plant and equipment.

4.1.1 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN CARRYING AMOUNT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Construction in progress \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Library collections \$'000	Total \$'000
2022								
Opening net book amount	217,533	184,367	4,631	7,527	24	68	189	414,339
Additions	-	-	12,214	-	-	-	42	12,256
Revaluations	33,850	(14,144)	-	-	-	-	-	19,706
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	3,739	(5,876)	1,505	17	615	-	-
Depreciation	-	(3,943)	-	(1,537)	(12)	(128)	(85)	(5,705)
Net carrying amount	251,383	170,019	10,969	7,495	29	555	146	440,596
2021								
Opening net book amount	178,351	188,308	361	7,794	62	334	246	375,456
Additions	-	-	5,414	-	-	-	32	5,446
Revaluations	39,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,182
Disposals	-	-	-	(10)	(4)	-	-	(14)
Transfers	-	-	(1,144)	1,127	17	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(3,941)	-	(1,384)	(51)	(266)	(89)	(5,731)
Net carrying amount	217,533	184,367	4,631	7,527	24	68	189	414,339

4.1.2 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

These capital commitments are recorded below at their nominal value and inclusive of GST.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Payable		
Within one year	36,566	6,588
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,103	573
Later than five years	-	-
Total capital expenditure commitments	37,669	7,161
GST payable on the above	3,424	651
Net capital expenditure commitments	34,245	6,510

The large capital commitment as at 31 December 2022 mainly relates to the delivery of the State Government-funded Collingwood Campus Redevelopment Project, which is a multi-year project.

4.1.3 NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	202	80
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	202	80

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets includes realised and unrealised gains and losses from revaluations, impairments, and disposals of all physical and intangible assets.

Any gain or loss on disposal of non-financial assets is recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and is determined after deducting from the proceeds the carrying value of the asset at the time.

4.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software	Courseware developments in progress	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2022			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening balance	4,842	-	4,842
Additions	478	1,296	1,774
Closing balance	5,320	1,296	6,616
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening balance	(3,337)	-	(3,337)
Amortisation charge	(395)	-	(395)
Closing balance	(3,732)	-	(3,732)
Net carrying amount at end of the year	1,588	1,296	2,884

	Software \$'000	Courseware developments in progress \$'000	2021 \$'000
2021			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening balance	4,367	-	4,367
Additions	516	-	516
Disposals	(41)	-	(41)
Closing balance	4,842	-	4,842
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening balance	(3,046)	-	(3,046)
Amortisation charge	(332)	-	(332)
Disposals	41	-	41
Closing balance	(3,337)	-	(3,337)
Net carrying amount at end of the year	1,505	-	1,505

INITIAL RECOGNITION

Internally generated intangible assets

When recognition criteria in AASB 138 Intangible Assets are met, internally generated intangible assets are recognised at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use, that is, when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

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

Configuration and customisation costs incurred related to a Software as a Service (SaaS) arrangement

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing Melbourne Polytechnic with the right to access the software provider's application software over the contract period. Where costs incurred to configure or customise SaaS arrangements result in the creation of a resource which is identifiable, and where Melbourne Polytechnic has the power to obtain the future economic benefits flowing from the underlying resource and to restrict the access of others to those benefits, such costs are recognised as a separate intangible software asset. Where costs incurred to configure or customise do not result in the recognition of an intangible software asset, then those costs that provide Melbourne Polytechnic with a distinct service (in addition to the SaaS access) are recognised as expenses when the supplier provides the services. When such costs incurred do not provide a distinct service, the costs capitalised as a prepayment are recognised as expenses over the duration of the SaaS contract.

Judgement is required in determining whether:

- ▶ costs incurred result in the creation of an intangible asset that meets the recognition criteria in AASB 138;
- ▶ the configuration and customisation costs provide a distinct service where such costs do not give rise to the recognition of an intangible asset.

SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Intangible assets are amortised as an 'expense from transactions' on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Intangible assets have useful lives of five years for software.

Intangible assets recognised in accordance with AASB 1059 are subsequently measured under the revaluation model.

IMPAIRMENT OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (and intangible assets not yet available for use) are tested annually for impairment and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment whenever an indication of impairment is identified.

If there is an indication of impairment, the assets concerned are tested as to whether their carrying value exceeds their possible recoverable amount. Where an asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, the difference is written off by a charge to the comprehensive operating statement. Impairment of goodwill is not reversed.

4.3 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

Depreciation and amortisation is provided on software, property, plant and equipment, freehold buildings and right-of-use assets.

Depreciation and amortisation is generally calculated on a straight-line basis, at rates that allocate the asset's value, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is shorter, using the straight-line method. The only exception is where Melbourne Polytechnic expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, where in such instances, the right-of-use assets and leasehold improvements will be depreciated over their expected useful lives.

Depreciation and amortisation methods and useful life used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of assets	Useful Life		Method
Buildings	3 - 60 years	(2021: 3 - 60 years)	Straight Line
Plant and equipment	4 - 20 years	(2021: 4 - 20 years)	Straight Line
Motor vehicles	4 - 13 years	(2021: 4 - 13 years)	Straight Line
Leasehold improvements	2 - 6.5 years	(2021: 2 - 6.5 years)	Straight Line
Library collections	5 years	(2021: 5 years)	Straight Line
Right-of-use assets	Lease term	(2021: lease term)	Straight Line
Software	5 years	(2021: 5 years)	Straight Line

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

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

NOTE 5. Balances from operations

5.1 RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Trade receivables	2,595	2,099
Loss allowance on trade receivables	(472)	(461)
Other receivables	1,496	2,789
Loss allowance on other receivables	(76)	(62)
Total receivables from contracts with customers	3,543	4,365
Statutory		
GST input tax credit recoverable	644	282
Total current receivables	4,187	4,647

Receivables consist of:

- ▶ statutory receivables, which include predominantly GST input tax credits recoverable; and
- ▶ contractual receivables, which include mainly debtors in relation to goods and services, loans to third parties, accrued investment income, and finance lease receivables.

Receivables other than sale of goods and services are stated exclusive of the amount of GST receivable. Receivables that are contractual are classified as financial instruments. Statutory receivables are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables, but are not classified as financial instruments and are not included in the category of financial assets at amortised cost, because they do not arise from a contract.

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less an allowance for any required impairments.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. Melbourne Polytechnic holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Due to the short-term nature of current receivables, their carrying amount approximates the fair value.

IMPAIRMENT

Melbourne Polytechnic measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECLs). Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit-losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year is shown in the following table.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	523	376
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	-
Reversal of unused loss allowance recognised in net result	(523)	(376)
Increase in loss allowance recognised in net result	548	523
Balance at the end of the year	548	523

Trade receivables of Melbourne Polytechnic consists of some customers having similar characteristics in that they are predominantly government or educational who operate both locally and internationally. Based on historical information about customer default rates, management considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

AGEING ANALYSIS OF CONTRACTUAL RECEIVABLES

	Carrying amount \$'000	Not past due and not impaired \$'000	Less than 1 month \$'000	1-3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000
2022						
Trade receivables	2,595	2,144	39	50	361	1
Other receivables	1,496	1,145	174	60	23	94
Total	4,091	3,289	213	110	384	95
2021						
Trade receivables	2,099	568	1,186	109	162	74
Other receivables	2,789	2,351	213	49	110	66
Total	4,888	2,919	1,399	158	272	140

Note: The disclosures above exclude statutory receivables (e.g. GST credits).

The weighted average credit period on receivables is 13 (2021: 12) days.

There are no financial assets that have their terms renegotiated so as to prevent them from being past due or impaired, and they are stated at the carrying amounts as indicated.

5.2 CONTRACT ASSETS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Contract assets	14,552	10,100
Loss allowance on contract assets	-	-
Total contract assets	14,552	10,100

Contract assets are recognised when Melbourne Polytechnic has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the Institute is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

5.3 OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Prepayments	3,187	2,577
Inventories and biological assets	311	253
Total current other non-financial assets	3,498	2,830
Non-current		
Prepayments	3,651	3,805
Total non-current other non-financial assets	3,651	3,805
Total other non-financial assets	7,149	6,635

Prepayments represent payments in advance of receipt of goods and services, or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

Inventories include goods and other items held either for sale or for distribution at a zero or nominal cost, or for consumption in the ordinary course of business operations.

Inventories held-for-distribution are measured at cost, adjusted for any loss of service potential. All other inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Where inventories are acquired for no cost or nominal consideration, they are measured at current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

Cost includes an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses. Cost is assigned to other high-value, low-volume inventory items on a specific identification of cost basis. Cost for all other inventory is measured on the basis of weighted average cost.

5.4 PAYABLES

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Contractual		
Supplies and services	4,227	2,314
Refund liability	4	2,830
Other payables	12,381	10,432
Total contractual payables	16,612	15,576
Statutory		
FBT payable	27	31
Other taxes payable	59	17
Total statutory payables	86	48
Total current payables	16,698	15,624

Payables consist of:

- ▶ contractual payables, such as accounts payable and refund liabilities. Accounts payable represent liabilities for goods and services provided to Melbourne Polytechnic prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid, and arise when Melbourne Polytechnic becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of those goods and services; and
- ▶ statutory payables, such as goods and services tax and fringe benefits tax payable.

Contractual payables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Statutory payables are recognised and measured similarly to contractual payables, but are not classified as financial instruments and are not included in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost, because they do not arise from a contract.

AGEING ANALYSIS OF CONTRACTUAL PAYABLES

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Carrying amount \$'000	Nominal amount \$'000	Less than 1 month \$'000	1-3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000
2022						
Supplies and services	4,227	4,227	3,615	549	21	42
Refund liability	4	4	1	-	-	3
Other payables	12,381	12,381	9,865	952	576	988
Total	16,612	16,612	13,481	1,501	597	1,033
2021						
Supplies and services	2,314	2,314	1,259	1,000	55	-
Refund liability	2,830	2,830	-	-	2,817	13
Other payables	10,432	10,432	10,432	-	-	-
Total	15,576	15,576	11,691	1,000	2,872	13

Note: The disclosures above exclude statutory payables (e.g. GST payable).

The Institute implemented the State Government fair payment policy whereby all Victorian creditors are paid within 10 days. No interest is charged on the other payables.

Terms and conditions of amounts payable to other government agencies vary according to a particular agreement with that agency.

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts of trade and other payables are not considered to be materially different to their fair values.

5.5 CONTRACT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Refer to Note 2.2 for further information around revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Contract liabilities		
Student fees	2,629	3,201
Fee for service	2,733	2,271
Government contributions - other contributions	2,448	1,533
Total contract liabilities	7,810	7,005

CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Any fees received by Melbourne Polytechnic during the current financial year in respect of performance obligations that have not been satisfied are classified as a liability and recognised as a contract liability.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Other liabilities		
Deferred capital grants	24,296	14,419
Other	354	522
Total other liabilities	24,650	14,941
Total contract and other liabilities	32,460	21,946

DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

Grant considerations were received from the State Government to support the construction of Collingwood campus redevelopment; arboriculture tower and purchases of equipment for Technical Schools. Grant consideration is recognised as income following specific guidance under AASB 1058 as the asset is constructed or purchased. Income is recognised to the extent of costs incurred-to-date because the costs of construction or purchases are most closely reflecting the stage of completion. As such, Melbourne Polytechnic has deferred recognition of a portion of the grant consideration received as a liability for outstanding obligations..

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Contractual		
Deferred capital grants at beginning of the year	14,419	956
Grant consideration for capital works received during the year	16,729	17,263
Grant consideration recognised as income under AASB 1058	(6,852)	(3,800)
Closing balance of deferred capital grants	24,296	14,419

5.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS IN THE BALANCE SHEET

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Annual leave	5,377	4,920
Long service leave	11,757	13,303
Total short-term benefits	17,134	18,223
Annual leave	2,619	2,893
Long service leave	3,101	3,446
Total long-term benefits	5,720	6,339
Total employee provisions	22,854	24,562

The leave obligations cover Melbourne Polytechnic's liabilities for long service leave and annual leave, which are classified as either other long-term benefits or short-term benefits.

The current portion of this liability includes all of the accrued annual leave, the unconditional entitlements to long service leave where employees have completed the required period of service and also for those employees that are entitled to pro rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount of the provision of \$17,134,000 (2021: \$18,223,000) is presented as current, since Melbourne Polytechnic does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, Melbourne Polytechnic does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Unconditional and expected to settle within 12 months	6,906	5,917
Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months	10,228	12,306
Total current employee provisions	17,134	18,223

5.7 OTHER PROVISIONS

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Make good provision	924	924
Other provisions	50	1,199
Total other provisions	974	2,123

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when Melbourne Polytechnic has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Reconciliation of other provisions

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance	2,123	2,150
Additional provisions recognised	50	299
Reductions arising from payments	(198)	(326)
Adjustments resulting from re-measurement or settlement without cost	(1,001)	-
Closing balance	974	2,123

NOTE 6. How we financed our operations

6.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	31,366	30,319
Deposits at call	-	3,100
Total cash and deposits	31,366	33,419

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits at call and those highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment purposes, and which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

6.1.1 RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING RESULT TO NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Net result for the year	10,916	(7,202)
Non-cash movements		
Depreciation/amortisation of non-financial assets	7,555	8,438
Net (gain)/loss on sale of non-financial assets	(176)	(80)
Finance costs	29	66
Impairment of loans and receivables	25	147
Forgiveness of loans and receivables	(9,750)	-
Adjustments resulting from settlement without cost	(4,280)	-
Movements in assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	435	1,455
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(58)	(46)
Decrease/(increase) in contract assets	(4,452)	9
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	(456)	93
(Decrease)/increase in payables	4,928	(1,401)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(1,856)	2,529
(Decrease)/increase in contract liabilities	805	(25)
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	9,709	13,957
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	13,374	17,940
Per cash flow statement	13,374	17,940

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are presented as operating cash flows.

6.2 BORROWINGS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Advances from government	346	274
Non-Current		
Advances from government	979	10,298
Total borrowings	1,325	10,572

ADVANCES FROM GOVERNMENT

Advances from government are initially measured at fair value, being the cost of the interest bearing liabilities, and where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless Melbourne Polytechnic designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

The measurement basis subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether Melbourne Polytechnic has categorised its interest-bearing liabilities as either financial liabilities designated at fair value through the profit and loss, or financial liabilities at amortised cost.

For advances at amortised cost, any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value is recognised in net result over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

For advances at fair value through profit or loss, any changes in its fair value and if applicable, any interest related charges are reported in profit or loss.

CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Advances from State Government \$'000	Advances from Commonwealth Government \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	10,572	-	10,572
Net cash used in financing activities (per cash flow statement)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	10,572	-	10,572
Advances from government		575	575
Net cash used in financing activities (per cash flow statement)	-	(72)	(72)
Forgiveness of loans and receivables (refer to Note 2.3)	(9,750)	-	(9,750)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	822	503	1,325

MATURITY ANALYSIS OF BORROWINGS

	Carrying amount \$'000	Nominal amount \$'000	1-3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	5+ years \$'000
2022						
Advances from government	1,325	1,325	274	72	835	144
Total	1,325	1,325	274	72	835	144
2021						
Advances from government	10,572	10,572	274	-	10,298	-
Total	10,572	10,572	274	-	10,298	-

The fair values are not materially different to their carrying amounts, since the interest payable on those borrowings is either close to current market rates or the borrowings are of a short-term nature.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy (see Note 7.3) due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

6.3 CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 January	31,681	31,681
Balance at 31 December	31,681	31,681

Funding that is in the nature of contributions by the Victorian State Government are treated as contributed capital when designated in accordance with UIG Interpretation 1038 Contribution by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities. Capital funds provided by the Commonwealth Government are treated as income.

6.4 LEASES

POLICY

At inception of a contract, Melbourne Polytechnic will assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To identify whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, it is necessary to assess whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 January 2019.

AS A LESSEE

Melbourne Polytechnic recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for:

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain measurements of the lease liability.

Right-of-use assets that arise from below market (including peppercorn) leases, which are to be measured at cost in accordance with FRD 123.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, an appropriate incremental borrowing rate as provided by Treasury Corporation of Victoria (TCV). Generally, Melbourne Polytechnic uses an appropriate incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

- ▶ fixed payments;
- ▶ variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- ▶ amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- ▶ the exercise price under a purchase option that Melbourne Polytechnic is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if Melbourne Polytechnic is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless Melbourne Polytechnic is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured:

- ▶ when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate;
- ▶ if there is a change in Melbourne Polytechnic's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- ▶ if Melbourne Polytechnic changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

PEPPERCORN LEASES

Melbourne Polytechnic has elected to apply the option available under AASB 16 which allows not-for-profit entities to not measure right-of-use assets at initial recognition at fair value in respect of leases that have significantly below-market terms.

Melbourne Polytechnic has the peppercorn leases as follows:

i. Growling Frog

This lease is for part of the land at the Growling Frog golf course in Yan Yean that is available to Melbourne Polytechnic. The lease period is 30 years with a commencement date of 1 October 2003 with annual lease payments of \$1. The permitted use is for vineyard research purposes and must not be used for the sale of retail goods and services.

ii. Eden Park

This lease is for part of the property known as 'Melrose Park' situated on Glenburnie Road Eden Park. The permitted use of the land under the lease is for the development and exploration of conservation and sustainable agricultural practices subject to relevant planning schemes and controls. The lease commencement date is 1 August 1996 and terminates on the death of the survivor of the lessors. The annual lease payments are \$30,000 (2021: \$29,000) per annum plus outgoings, subject to CPI increase, which is considered to be below market value for such property.

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Property \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
2022				
Balance as at 1 January 2022	988	319	355	1,662
Additions	-	353	-	353
Remeasurements arising from reassessments	-	-	23	23
Disposals	-	(48)	-	(48)
Amortisation	(988)	(105)	(362)	(1,455)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	-	519	16	535
2021				
Balance as at 1 January 2021	1,871	307	799	2,977
Additions	991	71	(2)	1,060
Amortisation	(1,874)	(59)	(442)	(2,375)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	988	319	355	1,662

LEASE LIABILITIES

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within one year	225	1,526
Later than one year but not later than five years	311	161
Later than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at 31 December	536	1,687
Future finance charges	(16)	(23)
Total discounted lease liabilities as at 31 December	520	1,664
Current	217	1,506
Non-current	303	158
Total lease liabilities	520	1,664

SHORT-TERM AND LOW VALUE LEASES

Melbourne Polytechnic has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less, and leases of low value assets (individual assets worth less than \$10,000), including IT equipment. Melbourne Polytechnic recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTE 7. Managing risks and uncertainties

7.1 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Contractual financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	31,366	33,419
Trade receivables	2,123	1,638
Other receivables	1,420	2,727
Total contractual financial assets	34,909	37,784
Contractual financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	16,612	15,576
Lease liabilities	520	1,664
Borrowings (advances from government)	1,325	10,572
Total contractual financial liabilities	18,457	27,812

Note: The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. GST input tax credit recoverable and taxes payable).

CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Melbourne Polytechnic classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are financial instrument assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial measurement, receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (and for assets, less any necessary impairment).

Melbourne Polytechnic recognises the following assets in this category:

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

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

- ▶ payables (excluding statutory payables);
- ▶ borrowings (including finance lease liabilities); and
- ▶ advances from government.

7.1.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Melbourne Polytechnic is exposed to a variety of financial risks, market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Melbourne Polytechnic's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of Melbourne Polytechnic. Melbourne Polytechnic uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Primary responsibility for the identification and management of financial risks rests with Melbourne Polytechnic's finance function, overseen by the Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee of Melbourne Polytechnic on behalf of the Board.

7.1.2 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a customer will default on its financial obligations as and when they fall due. Credit risk arises from the contractual financial assets of Melbourne Polytechnic, which comprise cash and deposits and non-statutory receivables. Melbourne Polytechnic's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of a counter party on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to Melbourne Polytechnic.

Credit risk is monitored on a regular basis. Melbourne Polytechnic monitors credit risk by actively assessing the rating quality and liquidity of counterparties:

- ▶ all potential customers are rated for credit worthiness taking into account their size and financial standing; and
- ▶ customers that do not meet Melbourne Polytechnic's strict credit policies may only purchase in cash or using recognised credit cards.

The trade receivables balances at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 largely relate to: student debtors, sponsor debtors, other debtors who engage Melbourne Polytechnic to provide training services or short courses as well as government agencies. These balances do not include any counterparties with external credit ratings. Customers are assessed for credit worthiness using the criteria detailed above.

Melbourne Polytechnic does not hold any security on the trade receivables balance. In addition, Melbourne Polytechnic does not hold collateral relating to other financial assets.

In addition, Melbourne Polytechnic does not engage in hedging for its contractual financial assets and mainly obtains contractual financial assets that are on fixed interest, except for cash assets, which are mainly cash at bank. Melbourne Polytechnic's policy is to only deal with banks with high credit ratings.

The carrying amount of contractual financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents Melbourne Polytechnic's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

There are no material financial assets which are individually determined to be impaired.

CREDIT QUALITY OF CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL ASSETS THAT ARE NEITHER PAST DUE NOR IMPAIRED

	Financial institutions (AA-rating) \$'000	Government agencies (AAA-rating) \$'000	Other counterparty \$'000	Total \$'000
2022				
Cash and cash equivalents	31,366	-	-	31,366
Trade receivables	-	169	1,954	2,123
Other receivables	-	1,189	231	1,420
Total contractual financial assets	31,366	1,358	2,185	34,909
2021				
Cash and cash equivalents	33,419	-	-	33,419
Trade receivables	-	112	1,526	1,638
Other receivables	-	2,491	236	2,727
Total contractual financial assets	33,419	2,603	1,762	37,784

Note: The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. GST input tax credit recoverable and taxes payable).

AASB 9 uses an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. Under this model, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- ▶ 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; or
- ▶ lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

In measuring expected credit losses, trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profile, as well as the corresponding historical credit losses during that period. The historical rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors affecting the customer's ability to settle the amount outstanding. However given the short period exposed to credit risk, the impact of these macroeconomic factors has not been considered significant within the reporting period.

The following table provides information about the estimated exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2022:

	Estimated gross carrying amount \$'000	Weighted average loss rate %	Estimated loss allowance \$'000	Credit impaired (yes/no)
31 December 2022				
Current (not past due)	3,289	6%	197	Yes
31 - 60 days past due	213	10%	4	Yes
61 - 90 days past due	110	50%	25	Yes
More than 90 days past due	479	90%	322	Yes
	4,091		548	
31 December 2021				
Current (not past due)	2,919	24%	196	Yes
31 - 60 days past due	1,399	10%	119	Yes
61 - 90 days past due	158	50%	9	Yes
More than 90 days past due	412	90%	199	Yes
	4,888		523	

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience. These rates are multiplied by scale factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and Melbourne Polytechnic's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, among others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with Melbourne Polytechnic, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 120 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Of the above impairment losses, \$Nil (2021: \$Nil) relate to receivables arising from contracts with customers.

7.1.3 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that Melbourne Polytechnic would be unable to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

Melbourne Polytechnic operates under a payments policy of settling financial obligations within 10 days for local suppliers and contract terms for non-local suppliers, and in the event of a dispute, making payments within 30 days from the date of resolution.

Melbourne Polytechnic's maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed in Note 7.1.

Melbourne Polytechnic manages liquidity risk by:

- ▶ maintaining adequate short term reserves and banking facilities that can be drawn at short notice to meet its short-term obligations;
- ▶ holding investments and other contractual financial assets that are readily tradeable in the financial market; and
- ▶ careful maturity planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows.

Melbourne Polytechnic's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed to be not material based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

There has been no significant change in Melbourne Polytechnic's exposure, the Institute's objectives, policies and processes for managing liquidity risk, or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

7.1.4 MARKET RISK

In its daily operations, Melbourne Polytechnic, is exposed to a number of market risks. Market risks relate to the risk that market rates and prices will change and that this will have an adverse effect on the operating result and/or net worth of Melbourne Polytechnic.

The Board ensures that all market risk exposure is consistent with Melbourne Polytechnic's business strategy and within the risk tolerance of Melbourne Polytechnic. Regular risk reports are presented to the Board.

There has been no significant change in the organisation's exposure, or its objectives, policies and processes for managing market risk or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency risk is the risk that Melbourne Polytechnic's operating result, cash flow or capital are negatively impacted by a change in foreign exchange rates. Melbourne Polytechnic has minimal exposure to foreign currency risk.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk arises from the potential for a change in interest rates to change the expected net interest earnings in the current reporting period and in future years, or cause a fluctuation in the fair value of the financial instruments.

The objective is to manage the interest rate risk to achieve stable and sustainable net interest earnings in the long term. This is managed predominantly through a mixture of short-term and longer-term investments. Management monitors movement in interest rates on a monthly basis.

There has been no significant change in the organisation's exposure, or its objectives, policies and processes for managing interest rate risk or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

The organisation's exposure to interest rate risks and the effective interest rates of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out in the financial instrument composition and maturity analysis table below:

INTEREST RATE EXPOSURE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Weighted average interest rate	Carrying amount at 31 December \$'000	Interest rate exposure		
			Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000
2022					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1.16%	31,366	31,361	-	5
Trade receivables		2,123	-	-	2,123
Other receivables		1,420	-	-	1,420
Total financial assets		34,909	31,361	-	3,548
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		16,612	-	-	16,612
Borrowings		1,325	-	-	1,325
Total financial liabilities		17,937	-	-	17,937
2021					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	0.18%	33,419	33,413	-	6
Trade receivables		1,638	-	-	1,638
Other receivables		2,727	-	-	2,727
Total financial assets		37,784	33,413	-	4,371
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		15,576	-	-	15,576
Borrowings		10,572	-	-	10,572
Total financial liabilities		26,148	-	-	26,148

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AND ASSUMPTIONS

	Carrying amount at 31 December \$'000	Interest rate risk			
		-1% (100 basis points)		+1% (100 basis points)	
		Result \$'000	Equity \$'000	Result \$'000	Equity \$'000
2022					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	31,366	(314)	(314)	314	314
Total impact	31,366	(314)	(314)	314	314
2021					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	33,419	(334)	(334)	334	334
Total impact	33,419	(334)	(334)	334	334

7.2 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

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

There were no contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: nil) that may have a material effect on the financial operations of Melbourne Polytechnic.

7.3 FAIR VALUE DETERMINATION

Significant judgement: Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities

Fair value determination requires judgement and the use of assumptions. This section discloses the most significant assumptions used in determining fair values. Changes to assumptions could have a material impact on the results and financial position of Melbourne Polytechnic.

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

The following assets and liabilities are carried at fair value:

- ▶ land, buildings, plant and equipment, motor vehicles, and leasehold improvements.

In addition, the fair values of other assets and liabilities that are carried at amortised cost also need to be determined for disclosure purposes.

Melbourne Polytechnic determines the policies and procedures for determining fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities as required.

FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

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

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

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

A summary of changes between levels can be found in Note 7.3(a).

The Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) is Melbourne Polytechnic's independent valuation agency.

FAIR VALUE DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Melbourne Polytechnic currently holds a range of financial instruments that are recorded in the financial statements where the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value, either due to their short-term nature or with the expectation that they will be paid in full.

There is no reportable difference between the carrying amount and fair value for the year ended 31 December 2022.

(A) FAIR VALUE DETERMINATION OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS INCLUDING RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Melbourne Polytechnic holds property, plant and equipment for which fair values are determined.

Melbourne Polytechnic, in conjunction with the Valuer-General Victoria (VGV), monitors changes in the fair value of each asset through relevant data sources to determine whether revaluations are required. The recurring fair value measurements of non-financial physical assets, such as land and buildings, are based on Level 2 observable inputs and Level 3 unobservable inputs due to the nature and characteristics of Melbourne Polytechnic's campus assets. There is little or no observable market evidence of the market selling price of campus assets as they are specialised assets with a Community Service Obligation (CSO) applied.

Right-of-use assets that arose from below market (including peppercorn) leases, were measured at cost in accordance with FRD 123 Transitional requirements on the application of AASB 16 Leases.

The table below shows the relevant fair value information relating to those assets.

	Carrying amount at 31 December \$'000	Fair value hierarchy		
		Level 1 Quoted prices \$'000	Level 2 Observable price inputs \$'000	Level 3 Unobservable inputs \$'000
2022				
Non-specialised land	6,170	-	6,170	-
Specialised land	245,213	-	-	245,213
Total land at fair value	251,383	-	6,170	245,213
Heritage buildings	17,314	-	5,640	11,674
Specialised buildings	152,705	-	3,660	149,045
Total buildings at fair value	170,019	-	9,300	160,719
Plant and equipment	7,495	-	-	7,495
Motor vehicles	29	-	-	29
Leasehold improvements	555	-	-	555
Library collections	146	-	-	146
Right-of-use assets	535	-	-	535
Total other assets at fair value	8,760	-	-	8,760
2021				
Non-specialised land	6,664	-	6,664	-
Specialised land	210,869	-	-	210,869
Total land at fair value	217,533	-	6,664	210,869
Heritage buildings	34,695	-	545	34,150
Specialised buildings	149,672	-	1,451	148,221
Total buildings at fair value	184,367	-	1,996	182,371
Plant and equipment	7,527	-	-	7,527
Motor vehicles	24	-	-	24
Leasehold improvements	68	-	-	68
Library collections	189	-	-	189
Right-of-use assets	1,662	-	-	1,662
Total other assets at fair value	9,470	-	-	9,470

IMPAIRMENT

Non-financial assets, including items of software, property, plant and equipment, are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The assets concerned are tested as to whether their carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount. Where an asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, the difference is written off as an 'other economic flow', except to the extent that it can be debited to an asset revaluation surplus applicable to that class of asset.

If there is an indication that there has been a reversal in impairment, the carrying amount shall be increased to its recoverable amount. However this reversal should not increase the asset's carrying amount above what would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years.

The recoverable amount for most assets is measured at the higher of current replacement cost and fair value less costs to sell. Recoverable amount for assets held primarily to generate net cash inflows is measured at the higher of the present value of future cash flows expected to be obtained from the asset and fair value less costs to sell.

(B) VALUATIONS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Non-financial physical assets are measured at fair value on a cyclical basis, in accordance with Financial Reporting Direction (FRD) 103 Non-financial Physical Assets issued by the Assistant Treasurer. A full revaluation of education assets normally occurs every five years, but may occur more frequently if fair value assessments indicate material changes in values. Independent valuers are generally used to conduct these scheduled revaluations with interim revaluations determined in accordance with the requirements of the FRD. Revaluation increases and decreases arise from differences between an asset's carrying value and the fair value. Consistent with all government education assets, an independent valuation of all land and buildings was performed by the Valuer-General Victoria with an effective date of 31 December 2022.

To reach a fair value valuation the Valuer General Victoria office is required to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants under current market conditions. As part of the revaluation the Valuer has taken into account the highest and best use of the assets along with the characteristics of the asset or liability being valued, such as the condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset.

During the current year, the RBA have progressively increased the cash rate target from 0.1% at 1 January to 3.1% by year end. The RBA have taken these measures in response to higher than target inflation rates currently being experienced in the Australian economy. The increases in the cash rate target has had a consequential impact on the risk free and capitalisation rates used in determining the fair value of non-financial assets and creates increased estimation uncertainty as the market continues to adjust.

Further, rising costs of construction and inflation creates estimation uncertainty for assets measured at current replacement cost.

Non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings are valued using the market approach. Under this valuation method, the assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets which are considered to have nominal or no added improvement value.

For non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings, an independent valuation was performed by the Valuer General Victoria with an effective date of 31 December 2022. Valuation of the assets was determined by analysing comparable sales and allowing for share, size, topography, location and other relevant factors specific to the asset being valued. From the sales analysed, an appropriate rate per square metre has been applied to the subject asset.

To the extent that non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings do not contain significant, unobservable adjustments, these assets are classified as Level 2 under the market approach.

Specialised land and specialised buildings: the market approach is also used for specialised land, although is adjusted for the Community Service Obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants. This approach is in light of the highest and best use consideration required for fair value measurement, and takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible. As adjustments of CSO are considered as significant unobservable inputs, specialised land would be classified as a Level 3 asset.

For Melbourne Polytechnic's majority of heritage and specialised buildings, the depreciated replacement cost method is used. The replacement cost of heritage and specialised buildings is based on comparing the existing building with a modern equivalent, then adjusting for associated depreciation. As depreciation adjustments are considered as significant, unobservable inputs in nature, heritage and specialised buildings are classified as Level 3 fair value measurements. Where no CSO adjustment has been applied to land, and buildings were valued on a market approach (in particular the residential properties and child care centre), the specialised land and buildings would be classified as a Level 2 asset.

An independent valuation of Melbourne Polytechnic's specialised land and specialised buildings was performed by the Valuer-General Victoria. The valuation was performed using the market approach adjusted for CSO. The effective date of the valuation is 31 December 2022.

Construction in progress assets are held at cost. Melbourne Polytechnic transfers the assets out of construction in progress and into the relevant asset category when they are ready for use.

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

Plant and equipment is held at fair value. When plant and equipment is specialised in use, such that it is rarely sold other than as part of a going concern, fair value is determined using the current replacement cost method.

Leasehold improvements are held at fair value being current replacement cost. As there is no evidence of a reliable market-based fair value (or other relevant fair value indicators) for leasehold improvements, depreciated cost is the fair value for these types of assets. The valuation of leasehold improvements is based on significant unobservable inputs and accordingly is classified as a Level 3 asset.

Library collections is held at cost. The process of acquisition, use and disposal is managed by Melbourne Polytechnic who set relevant depreciation rates during use to reflect the utilisation of its collections.

There were no changes in valuation techniques throughout the period to 31 December 2022.

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

RECONCILIATION OF LEVEL 3 ITEMS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Specialised land \$'000	Heritage and specialised buildings \$'000	Other assets \$'000
Level 3 Fair value measurements 2021			
As at 1 January 2021	172,921	186,236	11,413
Additions	-	-	1,092
Disposals	-	-	(14)
Depreciation	-	(3,865)	(4,165)
Revaluation	37,948	-	-
Write-ups/transfers/(write-offs)	-	-	1,144
Transfers into or out of Level 3	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	210,869	182,371	9,470
Level 3 Fair value measurements 2022			
As at 1 January 2022	210,869	182,371	9,470
Additions	-	-	418
Disposals	-	-	(48)
Depreciation	-	(3,867)	(3,217)
Revaluation	28,830	(15,224)	-
Write-ups/transfers/(write-offs)	-	3,738	2,137
Transfers into or out of Level 3	5,514	(6,299)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022	245,213	160,719	8,760

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS TO LEVEL 3 VALUATIONS

2022 and 2021	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Estimated sensitivity
Specialised land	Market approach	Community service obligation (CSO) adjustment	A significant increase or decrease in the CSO adjustment would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
Heritage and specialised buildings	Current replacement cost	Useful life of buildings and cost per square metre	A change in the useful life of the buildings and/or cost per square metre would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
Other assets (plant and equipment, motor vehicles, leasehold improvements, library collections)	Current replacement cost	Useful life of other assets	A change in the useful life may have an impact on the fair value (higher/lower).

There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs that materially affect fair values.

NOTE 8. Governance disclosures

8.1 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the following disclosures are made regarding responsible persons and executive officers for the reporting period.

The persons who held the positions of Ministers and Accountable Officers in Melbourne Polytechnic were as follows:

Position	Name	Relevant Period
Minister for Training and Skills and Minister for Higher Education	The Hon. Gayle Tierney MP	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Chief Executive Officer (Accountable Officer)	Frances Coppelillo	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	Jim Pasinis	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	Joe Dicks	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	Ian Munro	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	Tali Bernard	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	Helen Clarke	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Chairperson	Helen Clarke	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	William Forrest	1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022
Board Member	Karen Janiszewski	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	Michael Grogan	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	Marcia Devlin	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	Fiona Wahr	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	John Gavens	1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022
Board Member	Binda Gokhale	1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022

REMUNERATION

Remuneration received or receivable by the Accountable Officer in connection with the management of Melbourne Polytechnic during the reporting period was in the range: \$430,000 - \$439,999 (2021: \$330,000 - \$339,999).

There were no termination benefits included in the 2022 remuneration above.

Remuneration received or receivable by the Responsible Persons, excluding the Accountable Officer, during the reporting period was in the range:

Income range	2022	2021
Less than \$10,000	-	1
\$10,000 - \$19,999	1	-
\$20,000 - \$29,999	2	-
\$30,000 - \$39,999	1	2
\$40,000 - \$49,999	7	7
\$70,000 - \$79,999	1	1
Total number	12	11
Total remuneration (\$'000)	455	439

Remuneration of the Responsible Minister is included in the financial statements of the State's Annual Financial Report.

8.2 REMUNERATION OF EXECUTIVES

The number of executive officers, other than the Accountable Officer, and their total remuneration during the reporting period is shown in the table below. Total annualised employee equivalents provides a measure of full-time-equivalent executive officers over the reporting period.

Remuneration comprises employee benefits in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered, and is disclosed in the following categories.

Short-term employee benefits include amounts such as wages, salaries, annual leave or sick leave that are usually paid or payable on a regular basis, as well as non-monetary benefits such as allowances and free or subsidised goods or services.

Post-employment benefits include pensions and other retirement benefits paid or payable on a discrete basis when employment has ceased.

Other long-term benefits include long service leave, other long service benefits or deferred compensation.

Remuneration	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	2,948	2,867
Post-employment benefits	278	265
Other long-term benefits	88	82
Total remuneration	3,314	3,214
Total number of executives	14	16
Total annualised employee equivalents (AEE) ⁽ⁱ⁾	13	14

(i) Annualised employee equivalent is based on paid working hours of 38 ordinary hours per week over the 52 weeks for a reporting period.

8.3 RELATED PARTIES

Related parties of Melbourne Polytechnic include:

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

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH GOVERNMENT RELATED ENTITIES

	Transaction values for year ended 31 December		Balances outstanding as at 31 December	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Related party transactions				
State government – contestable (Note 2.1.1)	43,908	48,190	2,608	2,141
State government – other grants (Note 2.1.1)	38,911	36,586	-	57
State government – capital (Note 2.1.2)	6,852	3,800	-	-
Fee for service – government (Note 2.2)	59,018	48,985	11,944	7,810
Forgiveness of advances from government	9,750	-	-	-
Advances from government (Note 6.2)	-	-	1,325	10,572
Total remuneration	158,439	137,561	15,877	20,580

Key management personnel of Melbourne Polytechnic include the members of the Melbourne Polytechnic Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Finance Officer, and the members of the Executive Committee.

COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Remuneration		
Short-term employee benefits	2,428	1,958
Post-employment benefits	197	169
Other long-term benefits	55	45
Total remuneration	2,680	2,172

Melbourne Polytechnic had no related party transactions with key management personnel for the period ending 31 December 2022 (2021: \$Nil).

8.4 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Remuneration of the Victorian Auditor-General's Office		
Audit of the financial statements	71	69
Total remuneration of the Victorian Auditor-General's Office	71	69
Remuneration of other auditors		
Internal audit services	186	194
Total remuneration of other auditors	186	194
Total	257	263

The Victorian Auditor-General's Office is not allowed to provide non-audit services.

NOTE 9. Other disclosures

9.1 OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
(a) Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments		
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss)	(24)	(10)
Impairment of loans and receivables	(25)	(147)
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(49)	(157)
(b) Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows		
Net gain/(loss) arising from revaluation of long service leave liability	1,844	864
Total other gains/(losses) from other economic flows included in net result	1,844	864
(c) Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows		
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of non-financial assets through other comprehensive income	19,706	39,182
Total other gains/(losses) from other economic flows included in other comprehensive income	19,706	39,182
Total other economic flows	21,501	39,889

Net gain/(loss) from revaluation of long service leave liability are changes arising due to changes in bond rates.

'Other economic flows' are changes arising from market remeasurements. They include:

- ▶ gains and losses from disposals of non-financial assets (refer to Note 4.1);
- ▶ revaluations and impairments of non-financial physical and intangible assets (refer to Note 4.1 and Note 4.2);
- ▶ remeasurement arising from employee benefits (refer to Note 3.1); and
- ▶ fair value changes of financial instruments (refer to Note 7.3).

This classification is consistent with the whole of government reporting format and is allowed under AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements.

9.2 OTHER EQUITY RESERVES

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Physical asset revaluation surplus		
Balance at 1 January	328,051	288,869
Revaluation increment/(decrement) on non-current assets	19,706	39,182
Balance at 31 December	347,757	328,051

Note: The physical asset revaluation surplus arises on the revaluation of land and buildings.

9.3 EX GRATIA EXPENSES

Melbourne Polytechnic had no ex gratia expenses for the period ending 31 December 2022 (2021: \$Nil).

9.4 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

On 5 December 2022, the Government issued an administrative order restructuring some of its activities via machinery of government changes, effective 1 January 2023. As part of the machinery of government restructure, overall administrative responsibility for Melbourne Polytechnic was transferred from the Department of Education and Training, to the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions. This change is not anticipated to have any significant impacts on the overall operations or financial position of Melbourne Polytechnic moving forward, as the Responsible Ministers have not changed.

9.5 APPLICATION OF STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain new Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 31 December 2022 reporting period. The Department of Treasury and Finance assesses the impact of these new standards and advises Melbourne Polytechnic of their applicability and early adoption where applicable.

AASB 2022-3 - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Illustrative examples for NFPs accompanying AASB 15 amends the Australian illustrative examples for not-for-profit entities accompanying AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to illustrate how AASB 15 applies to the recognition and measurement of upfront fees. The amendments do not change the requirements of AASB 15. The Basis for Conclusions also document the Board's decision to retain the accounting policy choice on an ongoing basis for NFP private sector lessees to elect to initially measure a class of right-of-use assets arising under concessionary leases at cost or at fair value. The amendment is not expected to impact Melbourne Polytechnic and Melbourne Polytechnic will not early adopt the standard.

AASB 2020-1 - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. It initially applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted however the AASB has recently issued 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non current - Deferral of Effective Date to defer the application by one year to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendment is not expected to impact Melbourne Polytechnic and Melbourne Polytechnic will not early adopt the standard.

AASB 2021-2 - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates amends:

- ▶ AASB 7 - Financial Instruments;
- ▶ AASB 7 - Presentation of Financial Statements;
- ▶ AASB 108 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors; and
- ▶ AASB 134 - Interim Financial Reporting.

The Standard also makes amendments to AASB Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements (December 2017). These amendments arise from the issuance by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in February 2021 of the following International Financial Reporting Standards:

- ▶ Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2); and
- ▶ Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).

The amendment is not expected to impact Melbourne Polytechnic and Melbourne Polytechnic will not early adopt the standard.

AASB 2021-7c - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections is the first of a three part series of amendments, that defers the mandatory effective date (application date) of amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 that were originally made in AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture so that the amendments are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 instead of 1 January 2018. The amendment is not expected to impact Melbourne Polytechnic and Melbourne Polytechnic will not early adopt the standard.

9.6 NEW OR AMENDED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ADOPTED

Melbourne Polytechnic has adopted AASB 2021-7a - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections from 1 January 2022. The amendment, which is the first of a three-part series of amendments, makes various editorial corrections to a number of standards effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendment has not had a material impact on the Institute's financial statements.

Performance

Audit Report On Performance Statement



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Melbourne Polytechnic

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying performance statement of Melbourne Polytechnic (the institute) which comprises the:

- performance statement for the year ended 31 December 2022
- declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive and Chief Finance and Accounting Officer.

In my opinion, the performance statement of Melbourne Polytechnic in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022 presents fairly, in all material respects, in line with the reporting requirements outlined by the Minister in the statement of priorities.

Basis for Opinion

I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Standards on Assurance Engagements. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the performance statement* section of my report.

My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. I and my staff are independent of the institute in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the performance statement in Victoria and have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Board's responsibilities for the performance statement

The Board are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the performance statement and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the performance statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the performance statement

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

Audit Report On Performance Statement cont.

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of performance statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the institute's internal control
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the performance statement, including the disclosures, and whether performance statement represents the underlying events and results in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

MELBOURNE
2 April 2023



Charlotte Jeffries
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Performance Statement for the year ended 31 December 2022

DECLARATION BY BOARD CHAIR, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER

In our opinion, the accompanying Statement of Performance of Melbourne Polytechnic, in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022, is presented fairly.

The Statement outlines the performance indicators as determined by the responsible Minister, pre-determined targets where applicable, the actual results for the year against these indicators, and an explanation of any significant variance between the actual results and performance targets.

As at the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars in the Statement to be misleading or inaccurate.



Helen Clarke
Board Chairperson
Melbourne Polytechnic

Date: 27 March 2023



Frances Coppolillo
Chief Executive
Melbourne Polytechnic

Date: 27 March 2023



Joseph Santiago
Chief Finance and Accounting Officer
Melbourne Polytechnic

Date: 27 March 2023

Key Performance Indicators

TAFES ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT ON THE FOLLOWING KPIS IN THE FORMAT SHOWN IN THE TABLE BELOW

Indicator title	Description and methodology	Measure	2022 Target	2022 Actual	Explanation of variances	Prior year result
Training revenue diversity	Breakdown of training revenue by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Government Funded (GF) ▶ Fee for Service (FFS) ▶ Student Fees and Charges 	%	VTG – 42.2% FFS – 46.6% SFC – 10.8%	VTG – 30.5% FFS – 61.8% SFC – 7.7%	Total training was 19% above target mainly due to a material increase in AMEP delivery hours. This has resulted in the training revenue diversity mix being weighted towards FFS.	VTG – 34.8% FFS – 56.5% SFC – 8.7%
Employment costs as a proportion of training revenue	Employment and third-party training delivery costs as a proportion of training revenue <i>(Employment costs – Workforce reduction expenses + 3rd party training delivery costs)/Training revenue</i>	%	110.7%	102.6%	Higher training revenue than target and a number of vacancies throughout the year resulted in lower employment cost as proportion of training revenue	104.8%
Training revenue per teaching FTE	Training revenue (excl. revenue delivered by third parties) per Teaching FTE <i>Training revenue (excl. revenue delivered by 3rd parties)/Teaching FTEs</i>	\$	208k	214k	Increased training revenue versus target has resulted in higher training revenue per teacher.	199k
Operating margin percentage	Operating margin % <i>EBIT (excl. capital contributions)/Total revenue (excl. capital contributions)</i>	%	-6.8%	1.1%	Increased Fee for service revenue due to increased AMEP delivery hours and expense management resulted in operating margin favourable to target. As at January 2022, the Institute had an outstanding loan of \$9.75m owed to the Department of Education and Training. During the year, the Department forgave this loan. The loan forgiveness was recognised as other income and contributes to an improved result for this indicator compared to target.	-6.5%

Note: all account groupings (e.g. employment costs, training revenue etc.) included in the table above are prescribed by the official Department of Education and Training (DET) financial account structure, and are in line with the quarterly financial data submission template provided by DET for completion by TAFES.





Disclosure Index

Melbourne Polytechnics' new Advanced Manufacturing Centre of Excellence (AMCOE) brings together the very best of manufacturing technology with world-class training to support the Advanced Manufacturing industry.

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Student and Staff Awards and Achievements

The 2022 awards and achievements of Melbourne Polytechnic students and staff demonstrate excellence in student achievement and the commitment of our staff to continuous professional development.

STUDENT AWARDS

2022 HIA STRATCO VICTORIAN APPRENTICE AWARDS

Natarsha Wollensack Winner - First Year Joinery Apprentice of the Year

2022 RHEEM APPRENTICE PLUMBER GRANTS

Jacquetta Jackson Recipient of a \$3,000 Grant

2022 STATE FINAL AUSTAFE CULINARY TROPHY

Tracey Robson-Garth Silver Medal
Winner - Best Culinary Student
Dylan Daw Silver Medal
Damon Peart Silver Medal

2022 TAFE NATIONAL CYBER CHALLENGE

Alexandros Leisos 2nd Place - Team Event - nCrypt
Samantha Paul 2nd Place - Team Event - nCrypt
Travis Paul Pirchan 2nd Place - Team Event - nCrypt
Adam Jarvis 8th Place - Team Event - Sierra Spiders
Troy Riches 8th Place - Team Event - Sierra Spiders
Andrew Tovo 8th Place - Team Event - Sierra Spiders

2022 WORLDSKILLS - MELBOURNE EAST REGION - BRICKLAYING

Marc Colarusso Gold Medal

ALCHEMY EXHIBITION (ADVANCED DIPLOMA OF CREATIVE PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT)

Cem Cuglu Best Digital Work (sponsored by WACOM)
Alex Dathe Outstanding Painting Student Award (sponsored by Deans Art)
Alice Goucher Outstanding Printmaking Student Award (sponsored by Firestation Print Studio)
Eewlina Madry Outstanding Illustration/Drawing Award (sponsored by Illustrators Australia)
Packing Room Prize (sponsored by Melbourne Polytechnic Arts Department)
Eleasha Monique Best Individual Work (sponsored by Eckersley's Art & Craft)
Giovanni Nurchis Creative Practice Development Award
Outstanding Student Award
Danae Squires Best Body of Work (sponsored by Regent Gallery)

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD, FIBRE & ANIMAL INDUSTRIES AWARDS NIGHT

Rani Lambeth	Hospitality Student of the Year
Trinh Phoi (Kathy) Giang	Patisserie Student of the Year
Cody Tucker	Diploma of Sports Turf Management Student of the Year
Caleb Johnson	Certificate III Sports Turf Management Apprentice of the Year
Kitione Vi	Cookery Apprentice of the Year
Tracey Robson-Garth	Commercial Cookery Student of the Year
Tzaddi Degan	Maxim Webster Memorial Award
Brett Worthington	Maxim Webster Memorial Award

FACT OR FICTION 2022 EXHIBITION

James Lynch	1st Prize (sponsored by Illustrators Australia)
Ewelina Madry	2nd Prize (sponsored by John Puli)
Jin Woon Eunice Tong	3rd Prize (sponsored by Eckersley's Art & Craft - Dani Scarramuzzino)
Alexandra Hindle	4th Prize (sponsored by Melbourne Polytechnic Visual Arts Department)
Rose Story	5th Prize (sponsored by John Puli)

GLASS EVOLUTION STUDENT EXHIBITION

Jordan Benson	Award in Excellence - Glass Designs and Techniques
Matilda Mahney	Award in Excellence - Glass Designs and Techniques
Scarlet Jane Mellows	Award in Excellence - Glass Designs and Techniques
Frances Sharp	Award in Excellence - Glass Designs and Techniques
Richelle Wilmar	Award in Excellence - Glass Designs and Techniques
Ali Raza Agha	Encouragement Award for displaying consistency, innovative ideas and great attitude
Marie-Claire Petrowski	Encouragement Award for displaying consistency, innovative ideas and great attitude

HAIR MAGIC

Molly O'Regan	1st Prize (sponsored by Melbourne Polytechnic)
Britt Walton	2nd Prize (sponsored by Melbourne Polytechnic)
Marcus Franco	1st Prize - Barbering (sponsored by Melbourne Polytechnic)
George Psomas	2nd Prize - Barbering (sponsored by Melbourne Polytechnic)

ILLUSTRE/EPOCH GRADUATION AWARDS

Nicola Berry	Creative Practice Development Award
Jocelyn Dexter	A & S Kotzapavidis Memorial Award
Eilish Driver	Special Consideration Award
James Lynch	Best Digital Work
	Best Body of Work
	Best Individual Work
Julie Mackie	Visual Arts Packing Room Prize
	Painting Achievement Award
Brooke Perkins	Printmaking Achievement Award
Rose Story	Outstanding Painting Student
Heidi Tyrrell	A & S Kotzapavidis Memorial Award
Lucas Vandali	Best Digital Work
Nil Vasen	Outstanding Printmaking Student
Ruth Wein	Creative Practice Development Award

ILLUSTRE/EPOCH GRADUATION AWARDS continued

Amy Wickham	Best Traditional Media Award
Sue Williams	Best Body of Work
Tong Woon	Best Cutting Work Illustration
	Best Body of Work
Madelyn Yates	Best Children's Book Illustration
	Best Traditional Media Award

IT'S ALL ABOUT THE HAIR - CERTIFICATE III IN HAIRDRESSING HAIRSHOW

Emma Ferla	First Prize
Lilla Takacs	Second Prize
Ghazal Asl Sharhani	Honourable Mention

KIN (ADVANCED DIPLOMA OF JEWELLERY AND OBJECT DESIGN) GRADUATE EXHIBITION

Anthony Auld	Design Award (sponsored by O'Neils Affiliated Gemstones and Koodak Jewellers' Suppliers)
Coco Boyd-Reid	Jewellery Series Award (sponsored by Arbor Gallery)
Grace Govers-Thomas	Object Award
Hsiang Yun Huang	Creativity Award (sponsored by Apecs Casting)
	Industry Award (sponsored by e.g.etal Contemporary Jewellery Gallery)
Michelle Neilsen	Innovation of a Traditional Technique Award (sponsored by Australian Jewellery Suppliers and John Lazos & Associates)

LIMINAL (DIPLOMA OF JEWELLERY & OBJECT DESIGN) GRADUATE EXHIBITION

Jessica Ewing	Encouragement Award (sponsored by Studio Ingot)
Flynn Parker-Greer	Technical Award (sponsored by Koodak Jewellery Suppliers)

MASTER LOCKSMITHS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA - JOHN ANDREW APPRENTICE OF THE YEAR COMPETITION

David Cowley	Winner - 2020/2021 John Andrew Apprentice of the Year
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MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW

Emma Powell	1st Place - Achievable Gardens
	Award of Excellence - Achievable Gardens
Gina Robertson	1st Place - Best Use of Plant Life - Achievable Gardens
Sarah Tulloch	1st Place - Best Creative Space - Achievable Gardens
William O'Neil	3rd Place - Achievable Gardens
Claudette Koller	Silver Award - Floristry - Intermediate Student Competition
Angeline Faehse	Bronze Award - Floristry - Intermediate Student Competition
Jarvis Barker	1st Place - Floristry - Advanced Floristry Student Competition
Lara Damjanovic	3rd Place - Floristry Advanced Floristry Student Competition
Charlotte Huston	3rd Place - Floristry Advanced Floristry Student Competition

NATIONAL CAMPUS MUSIC COMPETITION

Rimu Mannion	Winner of May Music Competition - \$1,500 Recording Package
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PROVAN AND ROSENBERG FAMILIES ANNUAL CARPENTRY, JOINERY AND CABINET MAKING SCHOLARSHIPS

Adrian D'Argenio	Scholarship Winner
Noah Darby	Scholarship Winner
Simon Mossuto	Scholarship Winner

SILVERLININGS (DIPLOMA OF JEWELLERY AND OBJECT DESIGN) GRADUATE EXHIBITION

Alexandra Haines	Commitment Award (sponsored by Koodak Jewellers' Suppliers)
Heather Thomas	Dedication Award (sponsored by Koodak Jewellers' Suppliers)
Yuan Zhou	Industry Award (sponsored by Studio Ingot)

STREAMING HAIRDRESSING AND BARBERING SHOWCASE

Rhodian Levingston	1st Prize - Barbering
Emily Hassed	2nd Prize - Barbering
Callum McKay	1st Prize - Hairdressing
Khulood Al Qasha	2nd Prize - Hairdressing
Mona Mouhtadi	3rd Prize - Hairdressing
Gessica Renda	Honourable Mention - Hairdressing

UNFOLD (CERTIFICATE IV IN VISUAL ARTS) GRADUATE EXHIBITION

Septideah Abdi Yazdi	Outstanding Painting Award
	The Packing Room Prize
Holly Hunt	Outstanding Illustration Award
	Outstanding Student Award
Johanna Miyata	Outstanding Student Award
Sebastian Musarra	Achievement Award
Sheridan Musarra	Achievement Award
Yolanda Severi	Achievement Award

VICTORIAN GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION AWARDS

Caleb Johnson	Turf Management Apprentice of the Year
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VICTORIAN WINE SHOW AWARDS

Shane Fowley	2022 Annual Scholarship
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STAFF AWARD

SWAN HILL PRINT AND DRAWING ACQUISITIVE AWARDS 2022

Seán Payne, Arts	Finalist
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INSTITUTE AWARD

VICTORIAN TRAINING AWARDS - INDUSTRY COLLABORATION AWARD

Melbourne Polytechnic was named a finalist for the Health Navigator Project, which was delivered with partners Northern Health and Whittlesea Community Connections. (See p19)



Landscape Design student Gina Robertson's award winning garden from the 2022 Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show.

About This Report

The Melbourne Polytechnic Annual Report 2022 is a report to the Parliament of Victoria required under Section 45 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*. The Annual Report contains information about the operations of Melbourne Polytechnic during 2022, audited standard Financial and Performance Statements and other information required under Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer under the Act (Section 4 Financial Management Reporting) and the Financial Reporting Directions given under the Act.

In preparing this report, Melbourne Polytechnic followed the reporting guidelines issued by the Higher Education and Skills Group, the Department of Education and Training, and the Victorian Government. This report is based on the model Annual Report issued with those guidelines, in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, Australian Accounting Standards, Statement of Accounting Concepts, authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and other legislative requirements.

The Melbourne Polytechnic Annual Report 2022 is printed on partially recycled paper.

MELBOURNE POLYTECHNIC CAMPUSES, TRAINING CENTRES, SKILLS AND JOBS CENTRE

CAMPUSES

Collingwood

20 Otter Street
Collingwood VIC 3066

Epping

Corner Cooper Street and Dalton Road
Epping VIC 3076

Fairfield

Yarra Bend Road
Fairfield VIC 3078

Greensborough

61 Civic Drive
Greensborough VIC 3088

Heidelberg

Corner Waterdale Road and Bell Street
Heidelberg West VIC 3081

Prahran

144 High Street
Prahran VIC 3181

Preston

77 St Georges Road
Preston VIC 3072

INTERNATIONAL CAMPUS

Fuzhou Melbourne Polytechnic Campus

199 Xi Yuan Gong Road
Shangjie District, Minhou County, Fuzhou
Fujian Province, China

TRAINING CENTRES

Ararat

Grano Street
Ararat VIC 3377

Northern Lodge, Eden Park

Glen Robin Court
Eden Park VIC 3757

Northern Lodge, Yan Yean

2005 Plenty Road
Yan Yean VIC 3755

SKILLS AND JOBS CENTRE

Preston Campus - Building C
77 St Georges Road
Preston VIC 3072

Information correct at February 2023 © MELBOURNE POLYTECHNIC



**MELBOURNE
POLYTECHNIC**



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