



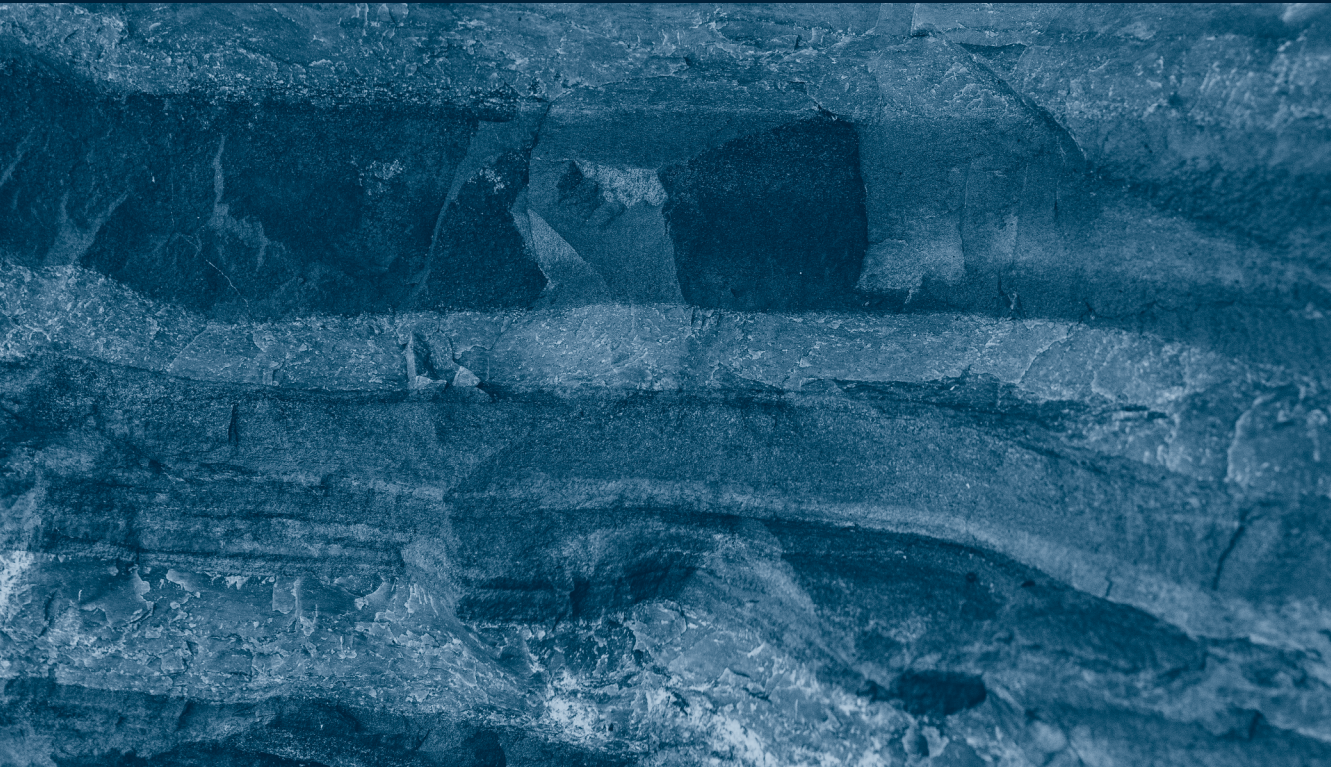
Australian Government  
Geoscience Australia

# Geoscience Australia

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Annual Report  
2023–24

Earth sciences for Australia's future | [ga.gov.au](https://ga.gov.au)



## **Cover image**

The Australian resource boom began over 2 billion years ago in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, when early photosynthetic life changed oxygen levels in the ancient ocean, depositing iron-rich sediments known as banded iron formations. The cover photo is of a banded iron formation from the Hamersley Ranges and can be found at the Geoscience Australia TimeWalk in Symonston, ACT.



Australian Government

Geoscience Australia

# Geoscience Australia

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Annual Report  
2023–24

## Acknowledgement of Country

Geoscience Australia acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of Country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the Elders past and present.

## Accessing this report

The 2023–24 Geoscience Australia Annual Report can be accessed at [transparency.gov.au](https://transparency.gov.au) or downloaded from the Geoscience Australia website at [ga.gov.au/about/corporate-documents/annual-report](https://ga.gov.au/about/corporate-documents/annual-report).

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The Hon Madeleine King MP  
Minister for Resources  
Minister for Northern Australia  
Parliament House  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the 2023-24 Geoscience Australia Annual Report for tabling before the Australian Parliament, as required by section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

As the Accountable Authority, I certify that Geoscience Australia has prepared a fraud risk assessment and fraud control plan. Geoscience Australia has in place fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting mechanisms that meet our needs, taking all reasonable measures to appropriately deal with fraud.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Johnson".

Dr James Johnson FTSE  
Chief Executive Officer  
1 October 2024

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# 01

## Overview



01 Overview photograph:

Aerial view of coastline in Mona Vale, New South Wales.



Dr James Johnson FTSE

## Chief Executive Officer's review

I am pleased to present the 2023–24 Geoscience Australia Annual Report, demonstrating our work as the nation's trusted source of information on Earth sciences for our continent, extensive marine jurisdictions and the frozen territories of the Antarctic.

At a surface level, our work focuses on geoscience, but in essence our reach has a greater impact on all facets of society, making substantial progress to inform government, industry and community decisions on the economic, social and environmental management of national natural resources by enabling access to geoscientific and spatial information.

The Exploring for the Future program successfully concluded in June 2024, and I am immensely proud of our work in delivering a program that provided an integrated geoscientific understanding of mineral, energy and groundwater

potential and made many contributions to our goals in the Geoscience Australia Strategy 2028. The program provided opportunities to undertake complex and pioneering work, pushing the frontiers of science and knowledge and allowed us to combine multiple and innovative techniques and technologies in new ways. In addition, we integrated hundreds of datasets to transform the understanding of the mineral, energy and groundwater resource potential for millions of square kilometres across Australia. The program was enabled by an Australian Government investment of \$225 million over the last 8 years.

The Exploring for the Future program also laid the foundation for the Resourcing Australia's Prosperity initiative, to be led by Geoscience Australia. The initiative will accelerate the discovery of critical minerals and other resources to support Australia's net zero transition and enable responsible resource management. Resourcing Australia's Prosperity, announced in the 2024–25 Budget with an investment of \$3.4 billion over 35 years, will help deliver on the government's flagship Future Made in Australia policy.

In March 2024, Minister King announced that Australia would enter a new multi-decadal partnership with the United States for their flagship Landsat program, building on nearly 50 years of collaboration. Australia's contribution to this partnership will involve investment in new science to take full advantage of Landsat Next's advanced capabilities in areas such as water quality tracking, ecosystem assessment, bushfire monitoring, crop health analysis and support for minerals mapping. The announcement was backed by significant new funding in the 2024–25 Budget, with a total allocation of \$448.7 million over 11 years.

In May 2024, we released the Digital Atlas of Australia to strengthen our role in mapping the geography of Australia, bringing together a wide range of data including water systems, soil analysis, bushfires, social infrastructure and demographic information collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in one free user-friendly location. The Digital Atlas provides interactive maps and tools that allow users to explore, analyse and visualise data by location, making it an essential tool for planners and researchers, or anyone interested in better understanding the nation. Benefiting from a collaborative cross-government approach, the

Digital Atlas allows the seamless display of government data by curating and connecting datasets that already exist, providing them in one digital resource.

Our Positioning Australia program continues to improve location services for all Australians. In 2023–24, the satellite-based Southern Positioning Augmentation Network (SouthPAN), a joint initiative of Geoscience Australia and Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand, reached a new milestone by increasing accurate service availability from 95% to a reliable 99.5%. SouthPAN offers precise positioning at sub-metre accuracy and in some cases as little as 10 centimetres. Precise positioning from SouthPAN will enable a wide range of applications to strengthen the economy and provide benefits for all Australians, supporting a wide range of industries such as agriculture, transportation and spatial sciences. SouthPAN achieved this milestone through ongoing infrastructure improvements, including the opening of the new uplink processing centre in Uralla in December 2023.

Our science extends beyond the Australian land mass, and this year we released a series of new seabed maps. More than 1,500 individual seabed surveys were combined to give sectors such as marine park management, offshore renewable industries and storm surge modellers a more comprehensive snapshot of what lies at the bottom of our oceans. Geoscience Australia led a collaborative partnership with the Australian Hydrographic Office, James Cook University and the University of Sydney, representing decades of data acquisition, to provide a national dataset and detailed information on the transition between land and sea. Applications extend across a wide range of industries including

tourism, fishing, aquaculture, renewable energy, defence, search and rescue, marine research, environmental protection and marine infrastructure.

Geoscience Australia encourages future scientists and seeks to inspire a passion for geoscience. Our Education Centre and displays at the Geoscience Australia building aim to encourage the uptake of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). Additions to our displays during the year included the Rocks that Shape Australia exhibition, which provides an insight into how geology has shaped not just Australia's economy but also our environment, society and culture. The Geoscience Australia grounds and building in Symonston, Australian Capital Territory are home to a collection of amazing rocks and minerals on display all year round, providing an opportunity for visitors to learn more about our geological history.

In 2023–24, I was thrilled to announce the appointment of Maree Wilson, as the Chief of Place and Communities Division, to strengthen our executive leadership team. The Place and Communities Division is central to our role as the trusted source of information on Australia's Earth sciences, encompassing many functions including marine and Antarctic geoscience, spatial and location science and data, and community safety services.

Geoscience Australia aims to nurture the diverse skills and experience of all staff across the organisation, from the divisions focused on scientific outputs to our business-enabling functions that ensure we continue to operate. We strive to be an employer of choice, attracting high-performing, skilled people who are passionate about our work. I would like to acknowledge the significant contributions of our staff and commend them on their continuous efforts.

I am delighted that Geoscience Australia was the first organisation to receive a third Cygnet Award from Science in Australia Gender Equity (SAGE), an organisation focused on addressing systemic barriers and the only organisation in Australia licensed to grant awards under the internationally recognised Athena Swan Charter. Our commitment to gender equity and inclusion continues to be at the forefront in the journey to receive 5 Cygnet Awards to achieve silver accreditation.

I am proud to lead an accomplished organisation with a reputation for science excellence, recognised for our crucial work both internationally and in Australia. We have achieved much this year and have also laid a very strong foundation for the future. We are well placed to continue to deliver value for the nation as we head towards our strongest future yet.



**Dr James Johnson FTSE**  
Chief Executive Officer

1 October 2024

# Geoscience Australia overview

## Our purpose

Geoscience Australia’s purpose is to inform government, industry and community decisions on the economic, social and environmental management of the nation’s natural resources through enabling access to geoscientific and spatial information.

## Role and functions

Geoscience Australia is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity within the Industry, Science and Resources portfolio. The minister responsible for Geoscience Australia is the Hon Madeleine King MP, Minister for Resources and Minister for Northern Australia.

Our vision is to be a world-leading organisation, informing evidence-based decisions through integrated Earth science to secure Australia’s future.

Geoscience Australia is the custodian of geoscientific data, products, services, and significant collections that relate to Australia, drawing on national, global, and planetary information. Our work aligns with Australia’s National Science and Research Priorities. In partnership with other Commonwealth entities, we support international Earth science initiatives and programs within our region.

Our geological, spatial, geographical and marine data collection and analysis are world leading in dimension, scale and scope and the analysis-ready state of our publicly accessible information assets is second to none.

Geoscience Australia contributes to a safe, prosperous and well-informed Australia, delivering science that supports an expanding knowledge and awareness of our continent, our planet and our place in the solar system. Working within the context of a broad definition of Earth science to understand and map our planet’s systems, our integrated portfolio of science disciplines extends from the Earth’s core into observation from space.

# Organisation structure

Dr James Johnson is the Geoscience Australia Chief Executive Officer and the Accountable Authority, occupying the position throughout the 2023–24 financial year.

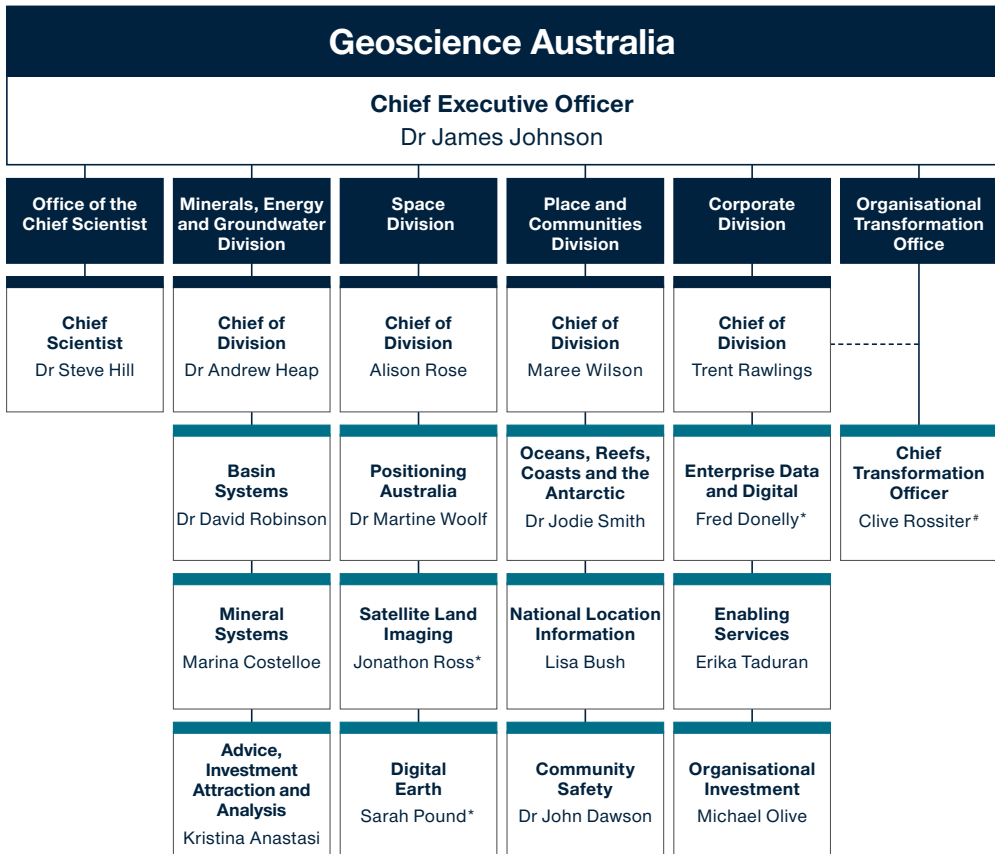


Figure 1 The Geoscience Australia organisational chart for 2023–24

\* Denotes acting arrangement

\* Denotes temporary position

# Outcome and program structure

Program 1 contributes to Outcome 1 by providing trusted information and advice on Australia’s geology and geography to support faster and smarter decision-making. Through this program, Geoscience Australia develops innovative applications and solutions in response to Australia’s most important challenges by bringing together observations, data and knowledge from across the geoscience disciplines.

## Outcome 1

Informed government, industry and community decisions on the economic, social and environmental management of the nation’s natural resources through enabling access to geoscientific and spatial information

## Program 1

Geoscientific and spatial information services

Figure 2 The Geoscience Australia outcome and program structure for 2023–24





# 02

## Report on performance

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02 Report on performance photograph:

Antennae at the Geoscience Australia Alice Springs satellite ground station.

Left artwork derived from Native American Owinja quilt by Lakota Sioux artist, Rosaline Louise Oren.

Right artwork derived from Caterpillar Tracks painting by Arrernte artist, Roseanne Kemarre Ellis.

# Annual Performance Statements

## Statement of preparation

As the Accountable Authority, I present the Geoscience Australia Annual Performance Statements for 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 financial year, as required under section 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

In 2023–24, Geoscience Australia performance measures were reviewed in accordance with the requirements of s16EA of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), to better represent our performance and to achieve our purpose. The revised performance measures are included in the 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements and the 2024–25 Corporate Plan. It is my opinion that the Annual Performance Statements accurately reflect the performance of Geoscience Australia and comply with section 39(2) of the PGPA Act.



**Dr James Johnson FTSE**

Chief Executive Officer

1 October 2024

## Results and analysis

The Annual Performance Statements demonstrate the non-financial performance of Geoscience Australia in achieving our purposes and strategic priorities in the reporting period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. Geoscience Australia entity-level performance is assessed against performance measures relevant to our key activities.

Continuing with a stepped change approach to our performance information, during 2023–24 we continued the transition to better practice and reviewed our measures to provide a clearer read between the Portfolio Budget Statements and the Corporate Plan. Our new measures can be found in the 2024–25 Corporate Plan available on the Geoscience Australia website.

### Analysis of performance 2023–24

Geoscience Australia had a total of 24 performance measures and 22 targets against 6 key activities that were undertaken to achieve our purpose (results in table 1). Overall positive outcomes were achieved with 17 targets successfully met, 2 substantially achieved almost meeting the target and 2 partially achieved due to extenuating circumstances. One target could not be measured as it relates to an emergency service that was not activated during the reporting period; however, Geoscience Australia was prepared with processes in place to act if required.

Table 1 Summary of performance results in 2023–24

Key activities	No. of measures	No. of targets	2023–24 results summary <sup>1</sup>
<b>Building Australia’s resources wealth</b> to maximise benefits from our mineral and energy resources, now and into the future.	3	3	1 target achieved 1 target substantially achieved 1 target partially achieved
<b>Supporting Australia’s community safety</b> to strengthen our resilience to natural hazards.	3	3	2 targets achieved 1 target unmeasurable due to nil activation
<b>Securing Australia’s water resources</b> to optimise and sustain their use.	2	2	2 targets achieved
<b>Managing Australia’s marine jurisdictions</b> and supporting sustainable use of our marine environment.	3	2	2 targets achieved 1 case study
<b>Creating a location-enabled Australia</b> to increase the economic, environmental and social prosperity of Australia.	8	8	6 targets achieved 1 target substantially achieved 1 target partially achieved
<b>Enabling an informed Australia</b> to equip government, communities and industry with geoscience data and information to make decisions for our nation.	5	4	4 targets achieved 1 case study
Total	24	22	17 targets achieved 2 targets substantially achieved 2 targets partially achieved 1 target unmeasurable due to nil activation 2 case studies

## 1 Result summary definition:

- Achieved: all target requirements met or delivered.
- Partially achieved: more than 50% of the target was achieved.
- Substantially achieved: more than 80% of the target was achieved.
- Unmeasurable due to nil activation: target contingent on activation, preparedness measures in place but no activation.
- Case study: no target set, performance measure results demonstrated in a case study.

# Building Australia's resource wealth

## Performance measure 1.1

Number of mineral and energy exploration companies utilising Geoscience Australia's precompetitive data and knowledge to inform investment decisions in new tenements.

Evidences the relevance and impact of our precompetitive data and knowledge to support new exploration in Australia and grow Australia's resource sector.



**Partially achieved**

### Target

≥60 exploration companies invest in a minimum of 60 new tenements

### Result

48 companies utilised precompetitive data to inform investment decisions for 233 tenements

## Performance measure 1.2

Number of downloads of updated precompetitive data and information.

Indicates the ongoing relevance and demand for annually updated precompetitive data and information.



**Achieved**

### Target

≥63,000 data and publication downloads

### Result

133,663 downloads

### Performance measure 1.3

Percentage of advice to government provided within legislative and/or agreed timeframes in relation to matters relevant to Minerals, Energy and Groundwater.

Demonstrates our ability to work co-operatively and efficiently with key Commonwealth entities and respond in a timely fashion.



**Substantially achieved**

#### Target

100%

#### Result

99.1% of the target achieved with 230 pieces of advice provided within agreed timeframes

## Analysis

Australia's geological resources are the cornerstone to long-term growth, prosperity and security. Our geoscience programs continue to build Australia's resource wealth by unlocking new exploration frontiers, securing a pipeline of future mineral and energy resource discoveries.

The 2023–24 financial year saw the successful conclusion of the \$225 million Exploring for the Future program, that has significantly improved our knowledge of Australia's minerals, energy and groundwater resources. The program was the largest producer of new precompetitive geoscience datasets, knowledge and tools in Australia to support decision-making by industry, government and the community on the sustainable development of our natural resources. In August 2023, Geoscience Australia released a study of the economic value of government precompetitive geoscience data and analysis for Australia's resources industry by Deloitte Access Economics. The study found government precompetitive geoscience had supported \$76 billion of added value to the Australian economy and 80,000 full-time equivalent jobs in 2021–22 alone.

Mineral and energy exploration companies continue to utilise the Geoscience Australia precompetitive data and information to inform investment decisions and better target exploration across Australia. In 2023–24, 48 companies invested in 233 new tenements across the country, with many companies reporting promising exploration results. Geoscience Australia exceeded the target for tenement uptake; however, the anticipated growth in the number of investing companies has not occurred. The shortfall can be attributed to a range of factors, including heightened competition, rising costs, regulatory complexities, shifting market conditions and strategic considerations.

The precompetitive data downloads exceeded our target, demonstrating the value of our information and the quality of our scientific outputs. Demand for our precompetitive data and information continues to exceed expectations with a total of 133,663 downloads of 86 datasets, publications, journals and reports completed and publicly available on our website. Our success can be attributed to targeted communication approaches to engage and connect with stakeholders, promoting a wealth of data for informed and evidence-based decision-making.

Geoscience Australia provides a broad range of technical advice to government related to minerals, energy and groundwater within legislative or agreed timeframes.

In 2023–24, we achieved a 99.1% result, providing 230 out of 232 pieces of advice within agreed timeframes. In July 2023, the Foreign Investment Review Board implemented a new triage system and reduced the standard consultation advice timeframes, impacting our overall ability to meet this target. The positive results demonstrate our ability to work co-operatively and efficiently with key Commonwealth entities, and further demonstrates our engagement across government in delivering trusted, authoritative and technical advice. The continuous flow of valuable data and insights helps attract investment, drive exploration activities and ultimately helps build Australia’s resource wealth.



## Geoscience Australia highlight

# Impacts of the Exploring for the Future program

Science that creates impact and drives innovation is vital to economic growth, creating jobs, supporting infrastructure projects and contributing to the development of communities across our nation. The Exploring for the Future program provided opportunities to understand Australia's mineral, energy, and groundwater systems in unparalleled scale and detail, advancing our understanding of Australia's untapped potential.

The Exploring for the Future program has opened new exploration regions, stimulating industry activity and reversing Australia's declining share of global exploration expenditure. Australia's combined precompetitive geoscience has supported 70% of major discoveries between 2017 and the successful conclusion of the program in 2024. Over the duration of the program, 24% of the world's major mineral discoveries were found on our shores, and in the Tier 1 category (net present value more than \$1 billion) Australia accounted for 29% of global discoveries.

Direct feedback indicates that the program has encouraged over 70 companies to explore across nearly 600 tenements. For example, our detailed study of the region between Tennant Creek and Mount Isa generated a rush of industry

activity in the Northern Territory. An innovative combination of new geophysics, geochemistry, hydrogeochemistry, geochronology and stratigraphic drilling from the program showed the potential for world-class discoveries of minerals as well as potential for new sources of energy in the region. The number of applications for mineral exploration permits greatly increased from 2019. By mid-2024, 31 resource explorers had invested in the region based on the program's results.

In May 2024, building on the remarkable successes of the Exploring for the Future program, the Australian Government announced 35-year funding for the new Resourcing Australia's Prosperity initiative to accelerate the discovery of critical minerals, groundwater and other resources necessary for our transition to net zero.

# Supporting Australia’s community safety

## Performance measure 2.1

Percentage of time the Digital Earth Australia (DEA) Hotspots system is available.

Indicates availability of national bushfire monitoring system to identify potential fire locations with possible threats to communities and property.



**Achieved**

### Target

95% uptime for this system

### Result

100% uptime

## Performance measure 2.2

Response time for activation of the International Disaster Charter or the Copernicus Emergency Management Service from time of request.

Indicates efficiency of our management so that Emergency Services have rapid access to satellite imagery and information products to assist with space and major disasters.



**Unmeasurable due to nil activation**

### Target

≤72-hour response time<sup>2</sup>

### Result

No activations were requested during the 2023–24 disaster season

<sup>2</sup> Target is contingent upon activation.

### Performance measure 2.3

#### Percentage availability of time-critical earthquake monitoring systems.

Evidence of Geoscience Australia's ability to provide real-time monitoring, analysis and advice on significant earthquakes and potential tsunami generating earthquakes to help safeguard Australian and Indo-Pacific communities and support hazard decision-making.



**Achieved**

#### Target

Available for 100% of the time

#### Result

100% uptime

## Analysis

Resilience to natural hazards is enhanced by data, products and services developed by Geoscience Australia to identify hazards, exposure, vulnerability, and impact information to address the vulnerability of built-environment assets, helping to mitigate the impact and cost of disasters.

Our commitment to supporting community safety continues to be a priority with the DEA Hotspots, a national bushfire monitoring system that provides timely information about hotspots to decision-makers, emergency service managers and critical infrastructure providers across Australia. DEA Hotspots provides an overview of thermal activity and captures the pattern of possible fires across the Australian continent. During the 2023–24 fire season, DEA Hotspots maintained a 100% uptime and had 14,248 unique users to the site, peaking during the southern fire season in December 2023 and January 2024.

Geoscience Australia coordinates the activation of the International Disaster Charter as well as the Copernicus Emergency Management Service to support disaster response and management decisions in Australia. Although neither was activated in 2023–24, Geoscience Australia maintained processes to provide support if and when it was needed.

The Geoscience Australia National Earthquake Alerts Centre has consistently provided trusted data from a large geographical area, available in near real-time to support earthquake alerts, nuclear monitoring and geomagnetic monitoring. Operating observation infrastructure presents some challenges; Geoscience Australia has achieved a 100% systems uptime, underscoring the robust and reliable information systems designed to support uninterrupted service availability.

Our remote observing network performance is measured by the level of data availability. The Australian National Seismograph Network results were 95% and the Geomagnetic Observatory Network results were 99.6%. We also achieved availabilities of 98.8% from the Geoscience Australia operated seismo-acoustic stations that form part of the International Monitoring System of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

Geoscience Australia continued to invest in partnerships and infrastructure to safeguard communities from significant earthquakes and potential tsunamis. Geoscience Australia entered an arrangement with the Geological Survey of Western Australia to acquire, quality control and deliver seismic data from 21 stations in Western Australia. In May 2024, we entered into a new agreement with Flinders University to re-establish a geophysical (seismic and geomagnetic) observatory in Adelaide to improve our infrastructure.

Overall, Geoscience Australia's efforts collectively enhance the resilience of communities to natural hazards and contribute to supporting Australia's community safety.

## Geoscience Australia highlight

# Helping to prepare Australia for extreme space weather

The detrimental impacts of space weather can be catastrophic, particularly solar storms that impact power transmission, terrestrial and satellite communications, damage satellites and degrade the performance of global positioning systems. In May 2024, Geoscience Australia helped deliver Exercise Aurora to test national preparedness for a large solar storm, in partnership with the National Emergency Management Agency, the Bureau of Meteorology and the Department of Home Affairs.

Exercise Aurora evaluated the impact and consequence of a national failure of critical infrastructure, primarily in the energy and telecommunications sectors following an extreme space weather event. The exercise tested national emergency management arrangements, to determine critical infrastructure and systemic vulnerabilities and to identify areas that require further risk mitigation planning.

Geoscience Australia provided expertise in operating the Australian Geomagnetic Observatory Network, consisting of 10 observatories on the Australian mainland and offshore territories, including the Australian Antarctic Territory. The network contributes real-time measurements of the Earth's magnetic field to the Bureau of Meteorology Australian Space Weather Forecasting Centre, identifying dangerous geomagnetic storm events, that may disrupt the Australian energy sector.

The high resolution crustal conductivity model for Australia was a critical component of the work that also involved:

- modelling the geomagnetically induced currents
- organising workshops and consultations with industry (electricity, telecommunications and water sectors) to develop a common understanding of hazards and vulnerabilities
- developing the spatial impact footprint and associated mapping products
- extracting a range of infrastructure and community metrics for each footprint.

Exercise Aurora was attended by more than 300 representatives from government, industry and academia, resulting in an update to the Australian Space Weather Plan, that will guide the Australian Government in response to, and recovery from, a future space weather event.

# Securing Australia's water resources

## Performance measure 3.1

Number of downloads per annum of updated data, interpretations and reports that characterise Australia's major hydrogeological regions.

Indicates the demand for new data, interpretations, and reports to support sustainable management of Australia's groundwater.



**Achieved**

### Target

≥25,000 data and publication downloads

### Result

46,423 downloads

## Performance measure 3.2

Count of advice and products about water used to inform decisions by government and industry stakeholders.

Indicates relevance, capability, and significance of Geoscience Australia's water experts to provide advice to government and pertinent information to industry to enable informed decision-making.



**Achieved**

### Target

≥10 products and advice about water

### Result

15 products and advice used to inform government and industry in water decisions

## Analysis

Geoscience Australia continues to produce world-leading science, decision support tools and provide technical expertise to support government and communities to protect and secure our water resources.

The role of science to underpin evidence-based decision-making remains vital to securing a sustainable water future, with initiatives including:

- the new National Hydrogeological Inventory provides a national stocktake of underground water systems dating back to 1987, with improved information on both shallow and deep groundwater systems supporting regional and remote community water supplies, urban water supplies, economic development and local ecosystems
- the first publication of the basin-wide hydrogeological assessment of Kati Thanda – Lake Eyre Basin, covers 1.2 million km<sup>2</sup> of Australia. The basin knowledge and insights improve the sustainable management and use of groundwater resources for regional communities, industry and ecological systems, including First Nations culture and heritage
- a detailed scientific study of the Upper Darling River floodplain in New South Wales, involving multi-disciplinary geoscience and satellite data to better understand ground and surface water resources to support water security for regional communities and industry
- the upgraded release of the DEA Waterbodies tool is designed to help aerial firefighters find usable water sources in pre-fire-season decision-making. Emergency management tools can now incorporate satellite-derived DEA Waterbodies to support effective planning and response strategies.

Targeted communication approaches were applied to engage and connect stakeholders to the wealth of data, tools and products publicly available for informed and evidence-based decision-making. Users accessing applications and tools, data downloads and reports has exceeded expectations, with 46,423 data and publication downloads in the 2023–24 financial year.

Geoscience Australia provides expert advice and products to support government and industry stakeholders, to inform decisions related to water resources across the country. In 2023–24, we exceeded our target by responding to 15 requests for advice. The results demonstrate the impact of Geoscience Australia's efforts in supporting more informed decisions on water resources across the country, ultimately contributing to securing Australia's water resources.

## Geoscience Australia highlight

# Landsat informing better wetland management in Australia

Nature-based climate solutions can provide uniquely robust and effective mitigation and adaptation techniques. Freshwater wetlands are ecosystems that provide nature-based solutions to climate change and a range of benefits for the environment and human populations. Wetlands provide natural filtration, process pollution and help maintain water quality and sanitation for local communities. The plants and soils in wetlands can store carbon and stabilise the external temperature through natural heating and cooling.

In 2018, Geoscience Australia launched the DEA program to harness over 35 years of archives from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the United States Geological Survey Landsat satellites' environmental imagery.

The DEA Wetlands Insight Tool visualises the amount of water, green or dry vegetation and bare soil changes since 1987, helping understand how wetlands respond to changes in river flow, flood frequency, rainfall, invasive weeds and seasonal water availability. Insights can help decision-makers, researchers and private industry conduct climate impact assessments, including agricultural and ecological drought monitoring, sustainable water use and land degradation assessments. The tool is used by a broad range of stakeholders including government officers and planners, to those involved in on-ground rehabilitation and management.

In 2023–24, Geoscience Australia provided the most recent DEA Wetlands Insight Tool results to the Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation to inform the application of Queensland state planning, management and decision-making to support wetland conservation.

Data and insights also assisted in implementing the Queensland Ramsar wetlands commitments, Protected Area Planning and the implementation of the Great Barrier Reef 2050 Wetlands Strategy by allowing wetlands to be more accurately characterised. This information is now included in the Queensland WetlandMaps information portal.

The DEA Wetlands Insights Tool information, combined with the existing Queensland wetlands mapping, is a powerful source of information to help decision-makers protect and restore ecosystems, enabling more nature-based climate solutions.



# Managing Australia's marine jurisdictions

## Performance measure 4.1

Count of advice requests about maritime boundaries used to inform decisions by government.

Demonstrates relevance and trust in Geoscience Australia's maritime boundary information and expertise acknowledged by government, community and industry stakeholders.



**Achieved**

### Target

≥10 requests for advice from government per year

### Result

23 requests for advice received from government

## Performance measure 4.2

Number of new datasets and products published that map and characterise Australia's seabed.

Indicates availability and accessibility of Geoscience Australia's trusted seabed data and information as the evidence-base to enable informed decisions on the sustainable use of Australia's oceans and support growth of the ocean economy.



**Achieved**

### Target

≥30 new datasets and products published

### Result

84 new datasets and products published

### Performance measure 4.3

Demonstration of digital information to inform decisions on the sustainable use of Australia’s oceans, through a case study of the use of Australian Maritime Spatial Information System (AMSIS) to support the public consultation process for the declaration of offshore wind areas by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

Geoscience Australia delivers AMSIS, the Australian Government’s digital platform for accessing and visualising official information relevant to marine planning, including existing use, rights, restrictions, and responsibilities. Access to official information on Australia’s maritime boundaries and legislated zones underpins all Australian Government offshore administration, planning and enforcement.



#### Case study: Marine planning and information framework for Australia’s new offshore renewable energy industry

Geoscience Australia manages AMSIS, a digital mapping and decision support tool to access and visualise official marine information. AMSIS is designed to support effective marine planning and management to help users understand and manage interactions between activities and environmental values. AMSIS contains spatial information on the geography, use, rights and restrictions within Australia’s marine jurisdictions, including marine and coastal infrastructure, energy resources, Native Title, fishing, physical geography and marine parks.

In 2023–24, Geoscience Australia supported DCCEEW in the government and public consultation process for offshore renewable energy area declarations. AMSIS was used in the spatial assessment and planning of 3 proposed offshore renewable energy areas and the formal declaration of a further 3 areas suitable for offshore renewable energy exploration in the Hunter and Illawarra regions of New South Wales and Southern Ocean regions in Victoria. AMSIS was used to inform regional zoning and government-wide consultation for the offshore renewable energy areas. Geoscience Australia updated AMSIS to support ministerial announcements for the 3 proposed and 3 declared offshore renewable energy areas across New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia.

Geoscience Australia marine spatial experts also participated in public consultation sessions for 3 of the proposed areas. AMSIS proved a useful tool to communicate the interactions between activities in the proposed areas, helping to improve transparency of government information used in decision-making, and increased understanding and public awareness of the complexities and considerations in the planning phase. Feedback from DCCEEW, the National Offshore Petroleum and Titles Administrator and Offshore Infrastructure Regulator and other stakeholders has highlighted that the provision of spatial data layers, tools and visualisations through AMSIS continues to be extremely useful for informing the offshore renewable energy industry and process in Australian waters.

## Analysis

Geoscience Australia plays a significant role in helping manage marine jurisdictions. Our data and information help support informed decision-making about seabeds to ensure the sustainable use of Australian oceans.

Geoscience Australia published 84 new seabed datasets and products, including bathymetry datasets covering 1.7 million km<sup>2</sup>. There are over 235 bathymetry datasets available in the portal, including 184 individual surveys and 44 compilation products.

The AusSeabed Marine Data Portal had 1,043 individual requests from 6,403 engaged users. In addition, 864 downloads from the Elvis portal, an elevation information system ensuring decision-makers, investors and the community have access to elevation data describing landforms and seabeds. Geoscience Australia published Reference Surfaces generated by the Australian Hydrographic Office, used to calibrate survey equipment and improve the standard of bathymetric survey data. We also published the Australian Sub-bottom Profiling Guidelines to support the standardised collection of sub-seabed data, providing the specific requirements for data and metadata submissions of sub-bottom profiler data to the AusSeabed Marine Data Portal.

The Geoscience Australia AMSIS digital mapping tool continues to provide access to Australia's maritime boundaries data and discloses regulatory information, to support decision-making, coordinated action and investment in Australia's marine jurisdiction. AMSIS has provided an essential source of official information to support consultation on offshore renewable energy infrastructure area proposals, with a quarter of the traffic to AMSIS in 2023–24 directed to the Offshore Renewables page; with 83% domestic users and 17% international users from 100 countries.

In 2023–24, Geoscience Australia received 23 requests for advice regarding maritime boundaries from state and Commonwealth governments. Requests for jurisdiction advice, data, and maps were received from DCCEEW, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation, Australian Border Force, Attorney-General's Department, Department of Industry, Science and Resources, Maritime Border Command, Australian Fisheries Management Authority and the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator.

The high engagement and usage of these resources demonstrates the value and impact of Geoscience Australia's work in supporting the sustainable management of Australia's marine jurisdictions.

# Creating a location enabled Australia

## Performance measure 5.1

Data captured and delivered for all scheduled satellite passes over the Alice Springs Ground Station.

Location provides whole of continent satellite data and enables command and control signals, satellite spacecraft telemetry information and state of health reports for Landsat satellites.



**Achieved**

### Target

≥98% data reception performance target

### Result

98.8% data reception performance

## Performance measure 5.2

Availability of Landsat Analysis Ready Data following receipt of Level 1 data and ancillary data.

Indicates timeliness and availability of analysis ready data.



**Achieved**

### Target

Available within 24 hours 95% of time

### Result

99% of analysis ready data was available within 24 hours

## Performance measure 5.3

Percentage of annual satellite data products produced, updated and published within 6 weeks of receipt of input data.

Indicates efficiency of data processing, validation and integration.



**Partially achieved**

### Target

100% of satellite data products are updated and published

### Result

50% of data products updated and published within the target timeframe

## Geoscience Australia highlight

# Precise positioning a proven boost to the Australian economy

The National Positioning Infrastructure Capability is enabling high-accuracy positioning applications for Australian businesses. This has been achieved through the establishment and coordination of a network of more than 700 global navigation satellite systems, continuously operating reference stations from 11 different operators. By developing world-class positioning infrastructure and services, Geoscience Australia and our partners are directly contributing to national economic prosperity.

An economic benefits study undertaken by ACIL Allen in 2023 found government investment into the program is estimated to inject \$545 million into the economy by the middle of 2038. The report estimated the National Positioning Infrastructure Capability will generate significant benefits: over half a billion dollars across the economy over 2 decades, a boost of \$163 million in agriculture, \$91 million in mining, \$68 million in construction, \$43 million in surveying and mapping and \$180 million of other indirect benefits across the entire economy.

The benefits will stretch across the country with an estimated \$194 million in Victoria, \$176 million in New South Wales, \$101 million in Queensland, \$44 million in Western Australia, \$16 million in Tasmania and \$12 million in South Australia.

Precise positioning benefits are not just confined to capital cities; the program output is expected to grow faster in the

regions, reflecting the true value of precise positioning to industries like agriculture and mining. Precision agriculture such as auto-steering and yield monitoring systems is delivering productivity and environmental benefits across grain, cotton, sugar, viticulture and horticulture sectors. Precise positioning used in machine guidance for earthworks is providing increased precision and safety on construction work sites.

The report found that precise positioning would also have a positive impact on employment across the country in many sectors including services, manufacturing and agriculture, with 2,316 full-time jobs expected to be created over a 2 decade period to 30 June 2038.

The financial impact of the National Positioning Infrastructure Capability program will expand over time, as industry continues to adopt precise positioning technology to increase safety, productivity and efficiency.

### Performance measure 5.4

Percentage of data delivered to international data centres in accordance with national and international geodetic standards for analysis and archiving.

Indicates effectiveness and consistent quality of internationally shared data.



**Achieved**

#### Target

100%

#### Result

100%

### Performance measure 5.5

Availability of positioning services for precise positioning (as percentage of time).

Indicates availability of Global Navigation Satellite System data streams and analysis products that deliver real-time precise positioning correction services.



**Achieved**

#### Target

95% availability

#### Result

99.28% availability

### Performance measure 5.6

Number of updated national foundation location datasets, coordinated through the Digital Atlas of Australia and other program partnerships.

Demonstrates continuous improvement, expansion and investment in the national foundation location data themes that underpin better location data-driven decision making for government, industry and the community.



**Achieved**

#### Target

25 new or updated location data products each year

#### Result

169 new or updated location data products

### Performance measure 5.7

Percentage increase in the number of individual active users of key digital platforms.

Demonstrates increasing findability and accessibility of national foundation location data and integrated applied location data initiatives to support a strong economy, resilient society and sustainable environment.



**Achieved**

#### Target

10% annual increase

#### Result

100%

### Performance measure 5.8

Number of new or updated Antarctic datasets and products published.

Supports Australia's national interests in Antarctica with improved understanding of the physical Antarctic environment.



**Substantially achieved**

#### Target

5 new data products or updates each year

#### Result

4 datasets continuously updated

## Analysis

Geoscience Australia is creating a location-enabled Australia by delivering reliable and high-accuracy positioning services, digital mapping and quality-assured science-grade Earth observation data and products, with integrated tools supporting faster and smarter decision-making.

The Geoscience Australia Alice Springs Ground Station successfully achieved 98.8% data reception performance in the Landsat ground network agreement with the United States Geological Survey. The ground station continued to provide telemetry, tracking and command support, downlink data of national and international significance from the Landsat missions and other partner satellites, supporting a

range of users across government, industry and the broader community.

Geoscience Australia publishes annual satellite data summary products in a predictable cadence, allowing dataset users to plan for routine publications and reports. The summary products provide useful contextual information for specific time periods. In 2023–24, 50% of annual

products were released on time. The partial result is due to scheduled updates to calendar year products that were paused and/or reprioritised to focus on improving quality in our operating procedures and data validation techniques.

The Australian Geospatial Reference System, managed by Geoscience Australia, encompasses geodetic infrastructure, coordinate reference frames, standards, tools, and products pivotal to supporting location-enabled applications across Australia and neighbouring regions. In 2023–24, 100% of data was delivered to international data centres in accordance with national and international standards.

The National Positioning Infrastructure Capability played a pivotal role in delivering precise positioning services. Significant improvements were made to the underlying infrastructure, resulting in 99.28% availability achieved of the Global Navigation Satellite System data streams and analysis products delivered to enable real-time precise positioning.

The Southern Positioning Augmentation Network (SouthPAN) program, a satellite-based augmentation system for Australia and New Zealand, successfully met the availability and performance metrics set for the initial service delivery phase, called Early Open Services. SouthPAN continued to deliver major milestones and provision to Early Open Services users. Notable achievements in this reporting period include, SouthPAN achieving 2 major milestones, the successful completion of the preliminary design review milestone for the first of 2 new satellites.

The second major milestone was the commissioning of the new ground control centre and uplink processing facility in Uralla, NSW, marking a significant shift in SouthPAN operations and providing an uplift in availability to users from 95% to 99.5%. The uplink processing facility allows

users to select either the signal-in-space direct to their device or internet delivery of data access services. Our efforts in 2023–24, underscored commitment to advancing geodetic infrastructure, enhancing positioning capabilities, and ensuring the reliability and accessibility of geospatial data services across the region.

We have worked collaboratively with government partners to integrate national data into the Digital Atlas of Australia, with the public-facing (beta) platform launching in July 2023 and the full version in May 2024, with a target to increase individual active users by 10% annually. The Digital Atlas of Australia has far exceeded expectations and has seen an increase of 46,000 individual active users, making national datasets easily available through the free platform. A total of 169 new or updated location data products were made available in the Digital Atlas of Australia this year, including the national roads dataset, national freight data, Australian Bureau of Statistics products, environmental data, geological datasets and historical bushfire boundaries.

Geoscience Australia continued to collect and publish near real-time geophysical (seismic, geomagnetic and infrasound) and geodetic datasets from Antarctica and the sub-Antarctic throughout 2023–24. The updated datasets were delivered to relevant national, regional and global data centres and are accessible through various portals. We did not participate in the 2023–24 Australian Antarctic Program field season, impacting collection of new datasets and our ability to meet this target, however we did participate in a German-led scientific voyage to East Antarctica as collaborative scientists.

These efforts contribute to delivering reliable and high-accuracy positioning services, digital mapping and quality-assured Earth observation data, creating a location-enabled Australia.



## Geoscience Australia highlight

# Digital Atlas of Australia

Geoscience Australia launched the Digital Atlas of Australia in May 2024, providing access to hundreds of curated national datasets in a central geospatial platform. Using location as the connecting thread, the Digital Atlas brings together data on Australia's geography, people, economy and the environment from trusted sources across government.

Powered by a digital ecosystem, the Digital Atlas seamlessly connects data across borders, systems and technology, moving away from data silos, enabling seamless integration, sharing, and analysis of location data to foster collaboration, efficiency and innovation across government, businesses and communities.

Geoscience Australia established a partnership with the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Social Services to improve the availability, transparency and use of place-based socio-economic data. The collaboration has made income support recipient data available in the Digital Atlas, integrating demographic and socio-economic information in interactive applications. The collaboration also allows users to explore patterns of income support at a local level, providing policymakers and stakeholders the necessary insights to inform tailored policy interventions.

While the Digital Atlas leverages advanced geospatial capabilities, the collaboration has delivered significant benefits by empowering evidence-driven, place-based policy decisions without needing specialist geospatial skills or infrastructure. The enhanced evidence base extends across government and enables researchers, community organisations and impact investors to derive meaningful insights, empowering communities with localised decision-making capabilities.

The partnership not only enhances policy effectiveness and community support, but also sets a new standard for data-driven governance and is one of many collaborations driving the Digital Atlas towards realising the potential of creating a location-enabled Australia.

# Enabling an informed Australia

## Performance measure 6.1

Percentage increase in the number of researchers, academics, undergraduate students, government, and industry representatives engaging with Geoscience Australia.

Evidence of effectiveness of engagement and relevance of Geoscience Australia's expertise and information assets.



**Achieved**

### Target

5% increase on baseline

### Result

27% increase

## Performance measure 6.2

Percentage increase in the number of educators, students, members of the community engaging with Geoscience Australia either face to face or virtually.

Evidence of effectiveness of stakeholder engagement and outreach to promote geosciences and STEM.



**Achieved**

### Target

5% increase on baseline

### Result

92% increase

### Performance measure 6.3

Case study of the graduate program and the graduates' contribution to the promotion of Earth science and STEM.

Exemplifies effectiveness of graduate contribution to the promotion of Earth science and STEM.



#### Case study: the graduate program and the graduates' contribution to the promotion of Earth science and STEM

Earth science and STEM in general are facing a recruitment challenge with fewer people taking up STEM degrees in universities. Geoscience Australia is facing the current and future challenge to attract and develop a skilled, diverse and innovative workforce. To address these challenges, Geoscience Australia's Graduate Program is focused on recruiting and developing early career scientists as part of our workforce planning, to ensure science excellence and to complement other avenues for staff recruitment. Engaging graduate cohorts ensures the development and growth of future scientists and members of the Australian Public Service.

As part of the Geoscience Australia Earth Science Week campaign, the graduate cohort developed the Charting Our Stories: Where Earth Science Can Take You initiative, managing the project from start to finish, including concept, design, coding and collecting stories to engage with new stakeholders.

Charting Our Stories is an interactive virtual tour through the career journeys of staff, profiling some of our extraordinary team and where they found their connection to Earth science, aiming to showcase the diverse skills and roles that are possible at Geoscience Australia. Charting Our Stories featured 25 Geoscience Australia staff, with 11 stories based in Australia and 14 showcasing staff connections to Earth science internationally. The webpage received 276 unique views during Earth Science Week 2023, due to social media posts across Geoscience Australia's platforms.

Charting Our Stories provided an opportunity for the graduate cohort to engage staff members across Geoscience Australia and build a network of people they may not have otherwise interacted with. The cohort developed an understanding of organisational policies and procedures, particularly those related to stakeholder engagement and communications. Engagement with the webpage and social media platforms potentially contributed to public awareness of Geoscience Australia and Earth sciences.

### Performance measure 6.4

Percentage of publicly accessible data, information, and physical samples available in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* and Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011.

Indicates role of Geoscience Australia in helping ensure industry compliance.



**Achieved**

Target	Result
98%	98.25%

### Performance measure 6.5

Percentage increase in the number of engaged user interactions with our digital products and services.

Evidence of meaningful usage of our digital products and services, which is indicative of the relevance, findability, accessibility of our data, information, products and services, and underpins the impact of Geoscience Australia.



**Achieved**

Target	Result
2% increase on baseline	10.4% increase of engaged users from the baseline

## Analysis

Geoscience Australia is committed to continuously supporting researchers, academics, undergraduate students, government and industry representatives within the STEM community. Our responsibilities and activities include education and outreach, library and research support, and the National Mineral and Fossil Collection, providing access to our scientific expertise and information assets. In 2023–24, we successfully exceeded our target with 27% increased engagement of STEM representatives interested in our scientific outputs.

Engagement with Geoscience Australia's education and outreach continues to increase, particularly with the number of educators attending professional development sessions. Over 650 teachers from across Australia participated in Geoscience Australia online sessions on a range of topics, including *Critical minerals: how, where and why?* and *Change over time using satellite imagery*.

Geoscience Australia's grounds and sections of the building in Symonston, ACT are open to the public, containing exhibits and displays that showcase our work and Earth science concepts. The public spaces are used by visiting school groups and are increasingly popular with domestic and international recreational visitors with an interest in Earth science. Geoscience Australia also manages a YouTube channel containing interactive educational resources. Records indicate face-to-face and virtual engagement has seen a 92% increase, this can be attributed to print and online advertising, as well as events attracting media and social media attention, such as the Rocks that Shape Australia exhibition and the Yowah Moon Opal opening event. Our place-making efforts affirm Geoscience Australia as a place to visit, indirectly contributing to the visitor economy and making Geoscience Australia a destination of interest.

Our commitment is to ensure meaningful digital usage of relevant and easily accessible data, information, products and services. User engagement has increased as the quality of digital interactive outputs improves, indicating a 10.4% increase of user engagement rates from the baseline of 49.8%, exceeding expectations and our target.

Geoscience Australia contributes to enabling an informed Australia through legislative requirements in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* and *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011*, providing publicly accessible data, information and physical samples. In 2023–24, data and samples related to seismic and reprocessing activities were made publicly known within 5 working days of notification from the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator, successfully achieving a 98.25% result.

These efforts highlight Geoscience Australia's commitment to promoting Earth science, increasing public engagement, and ensuring the availability of valuable geoscience data and information to enable an informed Australia.

# Financial performance

## Operating result

Geoscience Australia had an operating surplus of \$84.2 million prior to adjusting for unfunded depreciation of \$11.4 million, depreciation on right-of-use assets of \$27.6 million, principal repayments on lease assets of \$22.7 million and service concession asset additions funded through revenue appropriations of \$63.1 million. Excluding the impact of depreciation, amortisation and Australian Accounting Standard AASB 16 Leases, the operating result as at 30 June 2024 was a \$100.5 million surplus, mainly due to the accounting treatment for SouthPAN as a service concession arrangement, with milestone payments treated as capital instead of operating expenditure. The timing of SouthPAN expenditure was also delayed relative to budget.

Geoscience Australia's total income for the year was \$349.4 million, comprising \$311.5 million in appropriations from government, \$36 million from the sale of goods and services to related and external entities and \$1.9 million from other revenue and rental income.

Total expenses were \$265.2 million, with major expense categories including employee expenses of \$97.9 million, supplier expenses of \$124.8 million, depreciation and amortisation of \$39.1 million and interest on right-of-use assets of \$3.3 million.

The note on departmental budget variances in the financial statements compares the actual results to the original budget presented in the 2023–24 Portfolio Budget Statements. A summary of Geoscience Australia's total resources and total payments is provided in Appendix 1.

## Financial sustainability

As at 30 June 2024, net assets were \$362.9 million with total assets of \$742.6 million and total liabilities of \$379.7 million. Geoscience Australia has sufficient financial assets to pay suppliers and other payables as and when they fall due. Non-financial assets consist mainly of property (land and buildings), plant and equipment (including service concession assets), and leasehold improvements owned by Geoscience Australia.



# 03

## Management and accountability

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03 Management and accountability photograph:  
Critical mineral quartz sampling field trip in Mount Isa, Queensland.



# Governance

Geoscience Australia has an appropriate governance structure, central to achieving our purpose and is vital to ensure effective and efficient operating practices. The Geoscience Australia governance structure includes the Executive Board and sub-committees (figure 3), to oversee key areas of strategy and operations to support the Chief Executive Officer as the Accountable Authority.

The Geoscience Australia Executive Board provides advice and support to the Chief Executive Officer as the Accountable Authority, in accordance with the responsibilities set out in the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

The Executive Board also determines the precise nature of governance arrangements and structures, including monitoring and reporting compliance and ensuring that governance arrangements are fit for purpose.

Geoscience Australia values the diversity of staff and is committed to providing a positive, inclusive and equitable workplace. Diversity is encouraged across the organisation when establishing committee membership, with consideration across classification levels and a gender target of 40% male, 40% female and 20% any or other gender.

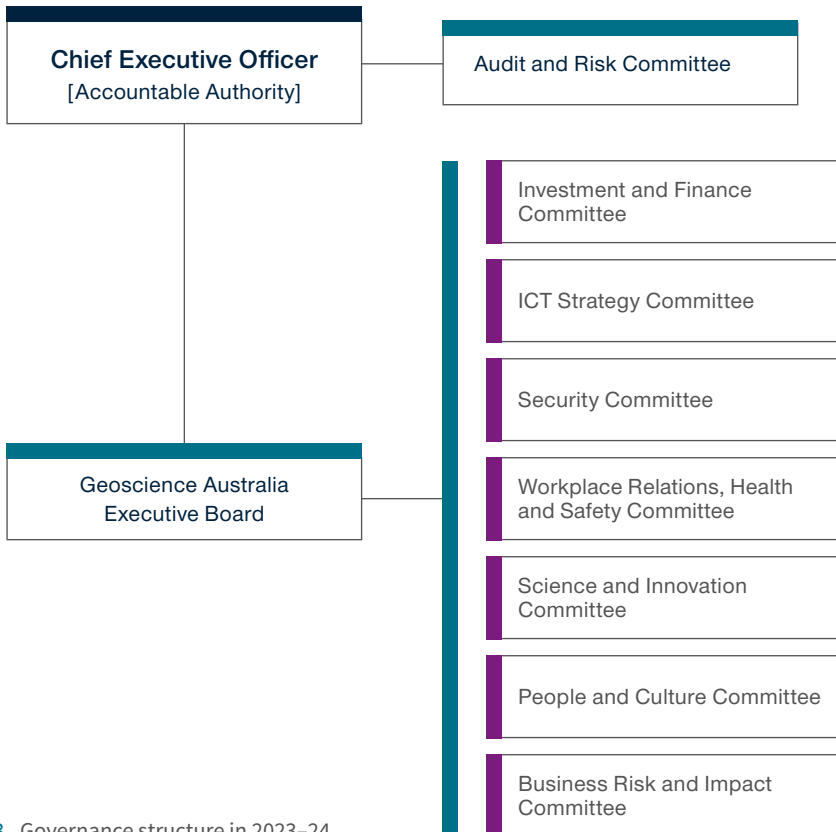


Figure 3 Governance structure in 2023–24

## Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee was established in compliance with section 45 of the PGPA Act and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule) 17, providing advice to the Accountable Authority on the appropriateness of the 4 functions listed in subsection 17(2) of the PGPA Rule: financial reporting,

performance reporting, system of risk oversight and management and the system of internal control.

The Audit and Risk Committee Charter is available on the Geoscience Australia website at [ga.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0003/122295/Audit-and-Risk-Committee-Charter-February-2024.pdf](https://ga.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/122295/Audit-and-Risk-Committee-Charter-February-2024.pdf)

In 2023–24, the Audit and Risk Committee included the following members:



**Vanessa Graham**

#### **Chair**

Certified Practising Accountant with over 25 years of experience in the Commonwealth public sector and 20 years in senior finance roles.

- Bachelor of Commerce, Griffith University
- Fellow Certified Practising Accountant

#### **Total remuneration**

\$16,770 (GST inc.)

#### **Meetings attended**

5/5 (100%)



**David Dawes**

#### **External Member**

Retired senior Australian Capital Territory public servant and business owner with a broad business background. Provides a high-level strategic risk overview and broad understanding of the operation of a medium-sized government entity.

#### **Total remuneration**

\$7,287.50 (GST inc.)

#### **Meetings attended**

4/5 (80%)



**Carol Lilley**

#### **External Member**

Over 25 years of experience providing governance advice on financial statements, risks and control frameworks, systems, processes and controls. Over 10 years of experience as a board director and serving on audit committees for a range of Commonwealth Government audit committees.

- Bachelor of Commerce, University of Western Australia
- Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors
- Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
- Certified Internal Auditor

#### **Total remuneration**

\$10,780 (GST inc.)

#### **Meetings attended**

5/5 (100%)

## Risk management

The Geoscience Australia Risk Management Framework plays a critical role in identifying, understanding and managing risk to achieve our purpose and objectives, and is aligned with the PGPA Act and the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy. The scope of our work has a wide reach with land, air and marine operations, involving regional and remote locations. Engaging with risk is crucial to undertake the science needed to enhance our data, products and services.

In 2023–24, Geoscience Australia completed the Risk Management Framework review to improve and uplift our risk management capability. The recommendations will be implemented to refresh our risk artefacts, improve clarity and application of contemporary risk management practices.

Geoscience Australia maintains a Business Continuity Plan, to ensure the ongoing provision of critical functions in the event of an unplanned disruption. The Business Continuity Plan was not invoked in the 2023–24 financial year. A review has commenced to uplift business continuity arrangements, to ensure a coordinated and controlled response to any event through better practice inclusions in the Business Continuity Plan and training.

## Fraud and corruption prevention and control

Geoscience Australia is committed to deterring and preventing dishonest or fraudulent behaviour and has a zero-tolerance approach. Controls are in place to effectively prevent, detect and respond to fraud, corruption or misuse of Commonwealth resources. Advice and guidance are readily available to all staff, in addition to the requirement to complete annual mandatory training on Fraud and Corruption Awareness and Integrity in the Australian Public Service (APS).

In 2023–24, Geoscience Australia completed a review and uplift to align the Fraud and Corruption Control Plan with the Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework taking effect on 1 July 2024.

## Internal audit

Internal audit arrangements provide independent and objective advice, with the assurance to strengthen compliance and implement best practice governance and risk management across all internal business areas. Geoscience Australia continues to engage the services and expertise of Bellchambers Barrett as internal auditors. The 2023–24 internal audit program completed 6 internal audits, focusing on program governance, procurement and contract management and assurance on frameworks and systems.

## Ethical standards

Geoscience Australia expects the highest standards of behaviour and ethical conduct from staff. Our policies and procedures are aligned with the APS Values in accordance with section 13(7) of the Code of Conduct, contained in the *Public Service Act 1999*. The policies and procedures support staff to take reasonable steps to avoid any conflict of interest in connection with their employment, and to disclose details of any material personal interest, regardless of whether the circumstance is an actual, potential or perceived conflict.

## External scrutiny

In 2023–24, no judicial or administrative tribunal decisions or decisions of the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner were relevant to Geoscience Australia. In addition, the Commonwealth Ombudsman did not release any reports regarding our organisational operations and no external capability reviews were released. Geoscience Australia had 2 referrals to the Fair Work Ombudsman during the reporting period.

In January 2024, the Australian National Audit Office released the Auditor-General Report No. 11 2023–24: Procurement of the Southern Positioning Augmentation Network. The performance audit report assessed the effectiveness of the 2020 to 2022 procurement and is available at [anao.gov.au/work/performance-audit/procurement-the-southern-positioning-augmentation-network](https://anao.gov.au/work/performance-audit/procurement-the-southern-positioning-augmentation-network).

## Parliamentary committees

Geoscience Australia appeared before, or provided submissions to, the following parliamentary committees:

- Budget Estimates 2023–24 Senate Economics Legislation Committee, providing Supplementary Budget Estimates on 26 October 2023 and Budget Estimates on 6 June 2024
- Senate Standing Committees on Environment and Communications inquiry into the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Amendment (Using New Technologies to Fight Climate Change) Bill 2023 on 5 July 2023
- Senate Standing Committees on Environment and Communications inquiry into Australian Antarctic Division funding on 4 September 2023

- Senate Standing Committees on Environment and Communications inquiry into the Middle Arm Industrial Precinct; contributions made to the submission of the Department of Industry, Science and Resources on 10 November 2023
- Joint Standing Committee on the National Capital and External Territories inquiry into the importance of Antarctica to Australia’s national interests on 12 April 2024.

## Information Publication Scheme

Geoscience Australia is subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) and is required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme. This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report. Geoscience Australia is in compliance with the requirements and has published the Information Publication Scheme plan on our website at [ga.gov.au/ips/information-publication-scheme](https://ga.gov.au/ips/information-publication-scheme).

## Management of human resources

Geoscience Australia continues to pursue a range of activities to enhance capability development, safety, leadership, collaboration, diversity and inclusion. Our commitment to the strategic people-management approach was formalised through the People and Culture Strategy 2028, superseding all other people-related strategies within the organisation.

In 2023–24, Geoscience Australia continued to support our workforce to be capable, empowered and collectively safe by progressing a range of people and culture initiatives including:

- workforce planning to systematically identify and plan for the capabilities required to meet objectives. Activities focused on segmenting our workforce in line with the APS Job Family Framework, identifying critical roles and skills and the development of targeted recruitment, retention and development strategies for critical cohorts
  - designing and delivering the enhanced Employee Value Proposition to articulate the unique benefits of working at Geoscience Australia, using a consultative design process that drew on market research and staff feedback
  - continuing progress towards silver accreditation through Science in Australia Gender Equity (SAGE), demonstrating progress, outcomes and impact to address gender equity, diversity and inclusion. In 2023–24, we received a third Cygnet Award
- for improving flexible work and providing greater access to more inclusive leave arrangements, making Geoscience Australia the first Australian organisation to be presented 3 Cygnet Awards, and are currently progressing our fourth Cygnet Award application, focusing on supporting gender equity through improved talent attraction
- the Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Inclusion program to raise awareness and understanding of the experiences and barriers CALD employees face, inform an approach to reducing these barriers and foster cultural and linguistic diversity within the organisation. The outcomes of this program inform activities to support CALD employees as well as our application for a fifth SAGE Cygnet Award
  - successfully negotiating a new Enterprise Agreement 2024–27, reaffirming the commitment to supporting employees with enhanced pay and conditions, updated employment entitlements and a strengthened commitment to diversity and inclusion. Aligning employment conditions with the APS-wide common conditions ensures we have the flexibility to attract and retain skilled talent to deliver our strategic objectives.

## Performance management

Geoscience Australia manages the ongoing development of employees in a high-performance work culture through the Performance and Development Framework, including the following objectives:

- continuously improving performance to enable the organisation to achieve strategic outcomes and priorities
- providing a framework for individual and organisational performance that supports development and career planning, with informal and formal reviews to ensure regular and meaningful feedback is provided and documented
- recognition and reward for sustained high performance
- mechanisms for managing underperformance and declines in performance. The APS Integrated Leadership System and Secretaries' Charter of Leadership Behaviours provides the framework for assessing performance for all employees.

## Learning and development

Geoscience Australia has an enhanced learning management system to improve the user experience, building on commitments to support the development and growth of employees to deliver operational and strategic objectives. All employees are required to complete an essential learning plan, consisting of e-learning modules to ensure an understanding of legislative obligations and demonstrate conduct expected of APS employees. The essential learning plan includes:

- work health and safety
- values, behaviour and respect
- domestic and family violence
- workplace sexual harassment
- security awareness
- records awareness
- fraud and corruption awareness
- integrity in the APS
- privacy and information law
- financial principles (PGPA Act).

Geoscience Australia employees proactively engage in professional development by accessing supplementary learning through APS Academy, LinkedIn Learning and external programs that support the growth of science, technology, engineering and mathematics based technical and APS knowledge.

## Capability development

The nature of the Geoscience Australia operating environment and the services we provide require our workforce to possess deep specialist expertise, leadership excellence and data and digital literacy skills. In 2023–24, our strategic approach to capability development was articulated through the People and Culture Strategy 2028 and workforce planning, aligning workforce capability with our current and future needs. We are focused on building and retaining critical capabilities in Earth science, data science and engineering. Geoscience Australia utilises Performance Development Plans to provide a structured mechanism for employees to record and track their capability development goals, in consultation with and supported by managers.

## Disability reporting mechanisms

Disability reporting is featured in the Australian Public Service Commission annual State of the Service Report and the APS Statistical Bulletin available at [apsc.gov.au](https://apsc.gov.au).

Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031 outlines a 10-year national policy framework aimed at improving the lives of people with disability, promoting participation and fostering a more inclusive society. A high-level biennial report monitors Australia's progress in each outcome area of the strategy and provides an overview of the well-being of people with disability. The reports are available on the Department of Social Services website at [dss.gov.au](https://dss.gov.au).

## Asset management

The Geoscience Australia Asset Management Framework includes an asset management plan, a capital management plan and an asset register. Geoscience Australia undertakes an annual stocktake to ensure the register is accurate. Fixed assets include office fit-out, right-of-use assets, purchased and internally developed software, computer equipment, infrastructure and library materials.

Geoscience Australia is the custodian of the National Mineral and Fossil Collection, a Commonwealth heritage and cultural asset for financial reporting purposes, undergoing a valuation every 3 years. Geoscience Australia is a registered deductible gift recipient with the Australian Taxation Office and can receive donations that increase the value of the National Mineral and Fossil Collection. The collection has also received National Cultural Heritage Account funding to purchase specimens of exceptionally high cultural value.

Geoscience Australia has a general permit for the export of Class B scientific objects from the National Cultural Heritage Control List managed under the *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986*, administered by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts. The Geoscience Australia Chief Executive Officer is the delegate for the permit and approves international lending of protected material.



# Procurement

Geoscience Australia seeks to ensure that procurements are conducted in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and the requirements of the Geoscience Australia Accountable Authority Instructions. In 2023–24, Geoscience Australia introduced measures to increase performance and compliance in procurement and contract management, including new templates, guidance and training, particularly mandatory training for PGPA Act delegates and contract managers.

Geoscience Australia supports Indigenous suppliers and complies with Indigenous procurement requirements specified within the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and the Indigenous Procurement Policy. We are a member of Supply Nation and actively provide support by using their Indigenous business directory for procurement activities. Geoscience Australia undertakes reporting against the Indigenous Procurement Policy in accordance with requirements. For more information about the Indigenous Procurement Policy, please refer to the National Indigenous Australians Agency website.

The Geoscience Australia Chief Executive Officer did not exempt any contract entered into in 2023–24 from publication on AusTender, on the basis that it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act.

No contracts valued at \$100,000 or more (including GST) were entered into in 2023–24 that did not have provision for the Auditor-General to access the contractor's premises.

## Expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts

Geoscience Australia’s policy on selecting and engaging consultants and approving relevant expenditure considers all relevant legislation and regulation, including the PGPA Act, the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and Geoscience Australia’s Accountable Authority Instructions. The procurement method for each contract is determined in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules having regard to value for money and the nature of the work involved. Geoscience Australia selects consultants using panel arrangements or by making an open approach to market, when requiring specialist expertise to carry out defined reviews or evaluations, seeking independent advice, information or creative solutions to assist decision-making, including engagement

of technical experts to assist with the effectiveness of Geoscience Australia’s programs.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

In 2023–24, 16 new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$2,083,654 (GST inclusive). In addition, 9 ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$2,574,249 (GST inclusive).

Expenditure in tables 2 and 3 has been calculated on a cash basis, not an accrual basis, totalling all consultancy supplier invoices paid.

**Table 2** Expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts in 2023–24

	Number	Expenditure 2023–24 \$’000 (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	16	\$2,084
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	9	\$2,574
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>\$4,658</b>

**Table 3** Organisations receiving a share of reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2023–24

Name of organisation	Organisation ABN	Expenditure 2023–24 \$’000 (GST inc.)
The Aerospace Corporation	ABN Exempt	\$769
Cynefin Centre Research (New Zealand) Ltd	ABN Exempt	\$666
KPMG	51 194 660 183	\$454
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	74 490 121 060	\$452
MF & Associates Pty Ltd	76 161 983 982	\$413
Terrace Services	44 054 453 897	\$389
Ernst & Young	75 288 172 749	\$378
Synergy Group Australia Pty Ltd	65 119 369 827	\$322
Risk Resolve Pty Ltd	88 651 586 042	\$235

## Expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

In 2023–24, 351 new reportable non-consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of

\$24,536,975 (GST inclusive). In addition, 437 ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving actual expenditure of \$120,987,384 (GST inclusive). Expenditure information in tables 4 and 5 has been calculated on a cash basis, not an accrual basis, totalling all non-consultancy supplier invoices paid.

**Table 4** Expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts in 2023–24

	Number	Expenditure 2023–24 \$'000 (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	351	\$24,537
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	437	\$120,987
<b>Total</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>\$145,524</b>

**Table 5** Organisations receiving a share of non-consultancy contracts in 2023–24

Name of organisation	Organisation ABN	Expenditure 2023–24 \$'000 (GST inc.)
Lockheed Martin Australia Pty Ltd	30 008 425 509	\$59,115
Charter Hall Wholesale Management Limited	75 006 765 206	\$4,892
Inmarsat Australia Pty Ltd	19 090 853 080	\$4,729
ICEYE OY	ABN Exempt	\$4,386
Inmarsat Navigation Ventures Limited	ABN Exempt	\$4,221

## Compliance with finance law

There were no significant instances of non-compliance with finance law reported to the Minister, as part of the Geoscience Australia internal compliance reporting process for the 2023–24 financial year.

## Small business

Geoscience Australia supports small business participation in Commonwealth government procurement, aiming to reduce administration and ensure payments are on time by using payment cards issued to all officials who pass a financial accreditation test for purchases under \$10,000 (GST inclusive). Geoscience Australia uses the Commonwealth Contracting Suite for low-risk purchases under \$200,000 (GST inclusive), incorporating the Glossary and the Commonwealth Contract Terms to reduce contracting and legal costs for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). SME and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance website. In addition, the results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.

## Grants

Information on grants awarded by Geoscience Australia in the 2023–24 financial year is available on the GrantConnect website at [grants.gov.au](https://grants.gov.au).

## APS Net Zero 2030 emissions reporting

APS Net Zero 2030 is the Government’s policy for the APS to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2030, and transparently report on emissions. The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory presents greenhouse gas emissions over the 2023–24 period. Results are based on Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-e) emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions reporting has been developed with methodology that is consistent with the whole-of-Australian government approach as part of the APS Net Zero 2030 policy. Not all data sources were available at the time of the report and adjustments to data may be required in future reports. Each entity is responsible for reducing emissions and is required to report on operational greenhouse gas emissions. Table 6 shows Geoscience Australia’s emissions for the reporting period.

Geoscience Australia’s total renewable electricity for the 2023–24 reporting period (shown in table 7) includes mandatory renewables, which is the portion of electricity consumed from the grid generated by renewable sources, and voluntary renewables, which reflects the eligible carbon credit units surrendered by the entity, and may include purchased large-scale generation certificates, power purchasing agreements, GreenPower and the jurisdictional renewable power percentage.

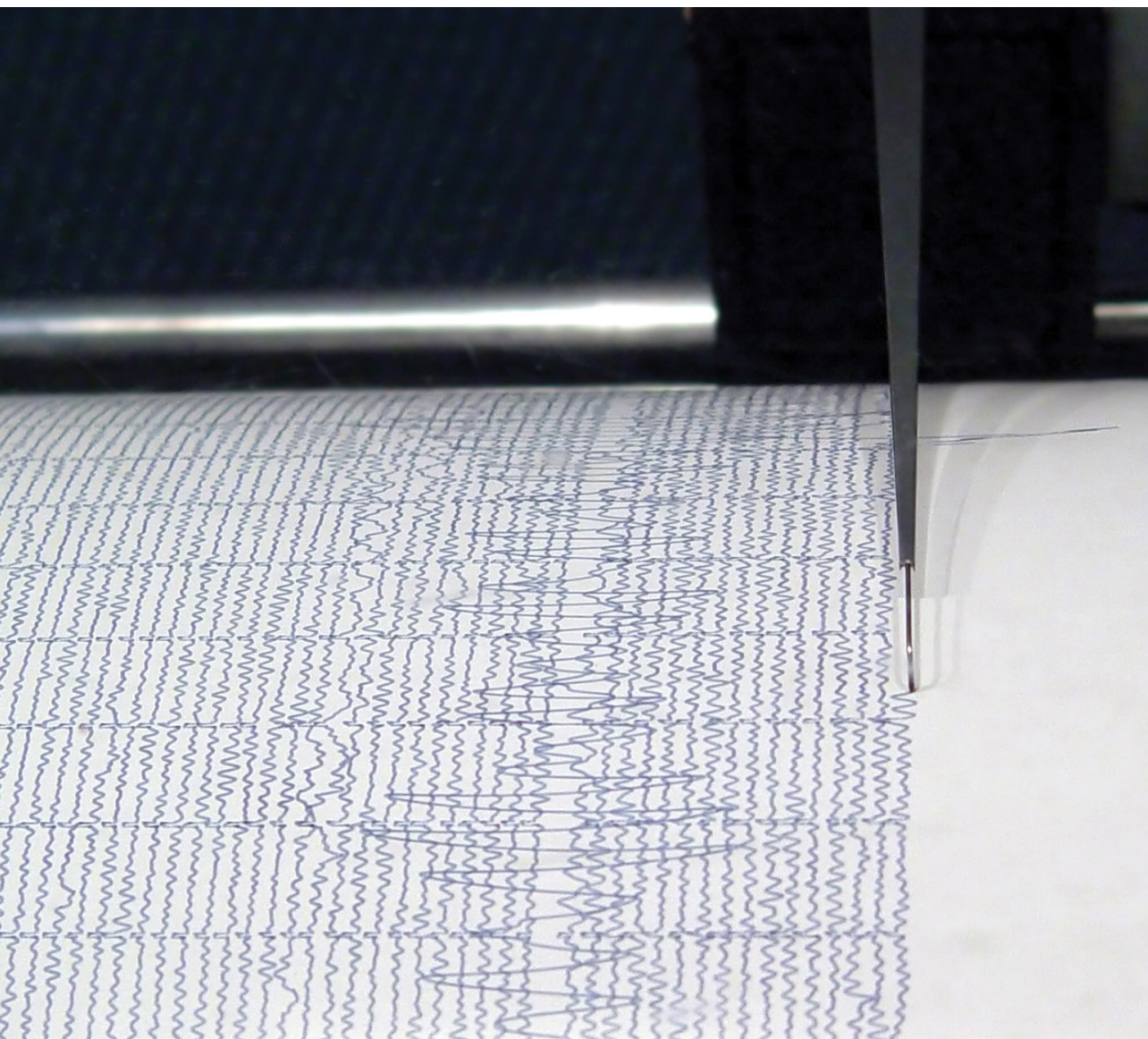
Table 6 Greenhouse gas emissions inventory (location-based) in 2023–24

Emission source	Scope 1 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Scope 2 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Scope 3 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Total t CO <sub>2</sub> -e
Electricity (location-based approach)	N/A	3,149.130	256.345	3,405.475
Natural gas	406.567	N/A	103.358	509.925
Solid waste	N/A	N/A	53.008	53.008
Refrigerants	0.000	N/A	N/A	0.000
Fleet and other vehicles	39.817	N/A	9.783	49.600
Domestic commercial flights	N/A	N/A	312.231	312.231
Domestic hire car	N/A	N/A	15.120	15.120
Domestic travel accommodation	N/A	N/A	129.623	129.623
Other energy	2.114	N/A	0.521	2.634
Total t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	448.497	3,149.130	879.988	4,477.616

Table 7 Electricity greenhouse gas emissions in 2023–24

Emission source	Scope 2 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Scope 3 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Total t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Percentage of electricity use
Electricity (location-based approach)	3,149.130	256.345	3,405.475	100.00%
Market-based electricity emissions	530.304	65.470	595.773	13.81%
Total renewable electricity	-	-	-	86.19%
<i>Mandatory renewables</i>	-	-	-	18.72%
<i>Voluntary renewables</i>	-	-	-	67.47%





# 04

## Financial statements



04 Financial statements photograph:  
Seismograph recording seismic activity.





## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Minister for Resources

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Geoscience Australia (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2024:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2024 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income;
- Administered Reconciliation Schedule;
- Administered Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

#### Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and their delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other 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.

#### Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for such internal control as the Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for

disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 National Audit Office 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office 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 statements, 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 Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority'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 Entity'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 statements 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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Australian National Audit Office



Bradley Medina  
Senior Executive Director  
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra  
3 September 2024

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**STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Geoscience Australia will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.



Dr James Johnson  
Chief Executive Officer  
Geoscience Australia

03/09/2024



Michael Koh  
Chief Finance Officer  
Geoscience Australia

03/09/2024

**Geoscience Australia**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
*for the period ended 30 June 2024*

	Notes	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	Original Budget <sup>1</sup> \$'000
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee benefits	1.1A	97,867	86,960	87,869
Suppliers	1.1B	124,792	136,084	271,081
Depreciation and amortisation	3.2A	39,063	38,967	38,032
Finance costs	1.1C	3,300	3,573	3,008
Write-down and impairment of other assets	1.1D	127	-	-
Foreign exchange losses	1.1E	-	1,644	-
Losses from asset sales		59	341	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>265,208</b>	<b>267,569</b>	<b>399,990</b>
<b>Own-source income</b>				
<b>Own-source revenue</b>				
Revenue from contracts with customers	1.2A	35,961	27,444	63,342
Rental income	1.2B	576	431	401
Other revenue	1.2C	1,342	1,381	2,633
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<b>37,879</b>	<b>29,256</b>	<b>66,376</b>
<b>Gains</b>				
Foreign exchange gains	1.2D	13	-	-
Reversal of write-downs and impairment		-	2	-
Other gains		-	5	-
<b>Total gains</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total own-source income</b>		<b>37,892</b>	<b>29,263</b>	<b>66,376</b>
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<b>(227,316)</b>	<b>(238,306)</b>	<b>(333,614)</b>
Revenue from the Australian Government	1.2E	311,468	344,569	320,772
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) on continuing operations</b>		<b>84,152</b>	<b>106,263</b>	<b>(12,842)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>				
<b>Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services</b>				
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		(759)	2,977	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>(759)</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		<b>83,393</b>	<b>109,240</b>	<b>(12,842)</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Original budget as presented in the 2023-24 Portfolio Budget Statements.

**Geoscience Australia**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
*as at 30 June 2024*

	Notes	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	Original Budget <sup>1</sup> \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1A	930	1,151	766
Trade and other receivables	3.1B	214,462	122,855	167,264
Accrued revenue	3.1C	1,434	14,586	5,309
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>216,826</b>	<b>138,592</b>	<b>173,339</b>
<b>Non-financial assets<sup>2,3</sup></b>				
Land	3.2A	2,172	3,089	1,771
Buildings	3.2A	215,060	242,592	214,670
Leasehold improvements	3.2A	19,432	21,713	17,493
Heritage and cultural	3.2A	7,378	7,378	7,274
Plant and equipment	3.2A	268,387	204,885	73,419
Computer software	3.2A	3,189	2,933	1,365
Prepayments	3.2B	10,157	6,330	5,833
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>525,775</b>	<b>488,920</b>	<b>321,825</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>742,601</b>	<b>627,512</b>	<b>495,164</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Payables</b>				
Suppliers	3.3A	23,572	14,585	68,695
Other payables	3.3B	45,787	50,348	27,549
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>69,359</b>	<b>64,933</b>	<b>96,244</b>
<b>Interest bearing liabilities</b>				
Leases	3.4A	239,392	261,714	236,239
Other interest bearing liabilities	3.4B	37,451	10,240	-
<b>Total interest bearing liabilities</b>		<b>276,843</b>	<b>271,954</b>	<b>236,239</b>
<b>Provisions</b>				
Employee provisions	5.1A	28,946	27,675	30,442
Other provisions	3.5A	4,598	4,594	4,523
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>33,544</b>	<b>32,269</b>	<b>34,965</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>379,746</b>	<b>369,156</b>	<b>367,448</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>362,855</b>	<b>258,356</b>	<b>127,716</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>				
Contributed equity		104,085	82,979	104,085
Reserves		21,580	22,339	19,362
Retained surplus		237,190	153,038	4,269
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>362,855</b>	<b>258,356</b>	<b>127,716</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Original budget as presented in the 2023-24 Portfolio Budget Statements.
2. Right-of-use assets are included in Land, Buildings and Plant and equipment.
3. Service concession assets are included in Plant and equipment. Financial year 2023 numbers have been restated as per prior period error noted in overview section, refer to note 3.2A.

Geoscience Australia  
Statement of Changes in Equity  
for the period ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024			2023				
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
		Retained earnings	Asset revaluation reserve	Contributed equity / capital	Total	Retained earnings	Asset revaluation reserve	Contributed equity / capital	Total
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July</b>		153,038	22,339	82,979	258,356	46,775	19,362	65,693	131,830
<b>Comprehensive Income</b>									
Surplus for the period		84,152	-	-	84,152	106,263	-	-	106,263
Other comprehensive income									
Change in make good provision	3.5A	-	443	-	443	-	171	-	171
Revaluation and impairments	3.2A	-	(1,202)	-	(1,202)	-	2,806	-	2,806
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>84,152</b>	<b>(759)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83,393</b>	<b>106,263</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109,240</b>
<b>Transactions with owners</b>									
<b>Distributions with owners</b>									
<b>Contributions by owners</b>									
Equity injection - appropriations	4.1A	-	-	13,063	13,063	-	-	9,594	9,594
Departmental capital budget	4.1A	-	-	8,043	8,043	-	-	7,692	7,692
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,106</b>	<b>21,106</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,286</b>	<b>17,286</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>		<b>237,190</b>	<b>21,580</b>	<b>104,085</b>	<b>362,855</b>	<b>153,038</b>	<b>22,339</b>	<b>82,979</b>	<b>258,356</b>
<b>Original Budget<sup>1</sup></b>									
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July</b>		17,111	19,362	82,979	119,452				
<b>Comprehensive Income</b>									
Deficit for the period		(12,842)	-	-	(12,842)				
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>(12,842)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12,842)</b>				
<b>Transactions with owners</b>									
<b>Contributions by owners</b>									
Departmental capital budget		-	-	8,043	8,043				
Equity injection - appropriations		-	-	13,063	13,063				
<b>Total Transactions with owners</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,106</b>	<b>21,106</b>				
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>		<b>4,269</b>	<b>19,362</b>	<b>104,085</b>	<b>127,716</b>				

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Original budget as presented in the 2023-24 Portfolio Budget Statements.

**Accounting Policy**  
*Equity Injections*  
Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that



## Geoscience Australia

## Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	Original Budget <sup>1</sup> \$'000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
Appropriations		329,598	475,226	399,573
Sale of goods and rendering of services		26,404	54,173	64,368
Net GST received		20,315	33,063	9,399
Other		20,845	52,164	2,526
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>397,162</b>	<b>614,626</b>	<b>475,866</b>
<b>Cash used</b>				
Employees		97,345	86,450	86,668
Suppliers		167,791	220,461	321,660
Interest payments on lease liabilities		3,133	3,430	2,958
Net GST paid		-	-	9,399
Section 74 receipts transferred to OPA		68,549	140,799	30,089
Other		66	2	(98)
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>336,884</b>	<b>451,142</b>	<b>450,676</b>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>60,278</b>	<b>163,484</b>	<b>25,190</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
<b>Cash used<sup>2</sup></b>				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		45,380	152,743	20,906
Purchase of heritage and cultural assets		-	100	-
Purchase of intangibles		885	1,638	200
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>46,265</b>	<b>154,481</b>	<b>21,106</b>
<b>Net cash used by investing activities</b>		<b>(46,265)</b>	<b>(154,481)</b>	<b>(21,106)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
Contributed equity - Equity injection		421	7,654	13,063
Contributed equity - Departmental Capital Budget		8,043	7,692	8,043
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>8,464</b>	<b>15,346</b>	<b>21,106</b>
<b>Cash used</b>				
Principal payments of lease liabilities		22,698	23,964	25,190
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>22,698</b>	<b>23,964</b>	<b>25,190</b>
<b>Net cash used by financing activities</b>		<b>(14,234)</b>	<b>(8,618)</b>	<b>(4,084)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>(221)</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>-</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		1,151	766	766
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>930</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>766</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Original budget as presented in the 2023-24 Portfolio Budget Statements.

2. Financial year 2023 numbers have been restated as per prior period error noted in overview section, refer to note 3.2A.

**Geoscience Australia**  
**Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income**  
*for the period ended 30 June 2024*

	Notes	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	Original Budget <sup>1</sup> \$'000
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Grants	2.1A	-	19	19
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
Other revenue	2.2A	<b>13</b>	-	-
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Deficit</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(19)</b>

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Original budget as presented in the 2023-24 Portfolio Budget Statements.

**Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities**

In 2023 and 2024, Geoscience Australia had no assets or liabilities (or budgeted assets or liabilities) administered on behalf of government.

<b>Geoscience Australia</b>			
<b>Administered Reconciliation Schedule</b>			
<i>for the period ended 30 June 2024</i>			
	Notes	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Opening assets less liabilities as at 1 July</b>		-	-
<b>Net contribution by services</b>			
Income		13	-
Expenses			
Payments to entities other than corporate Commonwealth entities		-	(19)
<b>Transfers (to)/from the Australian Government</b>			
Appropriation transfers from Official Public Account			
Annual appropriations			
Payments to entities other than corporate Commonwealth entities		-	19
Appropriation transfers to OPA			
Transfers to OPA		(13)	-
<b>Closing assets less liabilities as at 30 June</b>		-	-

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**Accounting Policy**

*Administered Cash Transfers to and from the Official Public Account*

Revenue collected by the entity for use by the Australian Government rather than the entity is administered revenue. Collections are transferred to the Official Public Account (OPA) maintained by the Department of Finance. Conversely, cash is drawn from the OPA to make payments under Parliamentary appropriation on behalf of the Australian Government. These transfers to and from the OPA are adjustments to the administered cash held by Geoscience Australia on behalf of the Australian Government and reported as such in the schedule of administered cash flows and in the administered reconciliation schedule.

<b>Geoscience Australia</b>				
<b>Administered Cash Flow Statement</b>				
<i>for the period ended 30 June 2024</i>				
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Original Budget<sup>1</sup></b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
Other		<b>13</b>	-	-
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>13</b>	-	-
<b>Cash used</b>				
Grants		-	19	19
<b>Total cash used</b>		-	19	19
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Cash from Official Public Account</b>				
Appropriations		-	19	19
<b>Total cash from official public account</b>		-	19	19
<b>Cash to Official Public Account</b>				
Appropriations		<b>13</b>	-	-
<b>Total cash to official public account</b>		<b>13</b>	-	-
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>		-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		-	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>		-	-	-
This schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.				
1. Original budget as presented in the 2023-24 Portfolio Budget Statements.				

## Departmental Budget Variance

The following provides explanations for significant variances between Geoscience Australia's original budget estimates, as published in the 2023-24 Portfolio Budget Statements, and the actual financial performance and position for the year.

The Southern Positioning Augmentation Network (SouthPAN) has been recognised as:

- a) a joint operation of the Australian and New Zealand Governments in accordance with AASB 11 Joint Arrangements, see note 3.2B; and
- b) a service concession arrangement between the joint operators and Lockheed Martin Australia in accordance with AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors, see note 3.2C.

This accounting treatment was not known when the budget was prepared, resulting in major impacts on variances to budget in 2023-24. Variance commentary in the table below explains these impacts where applicable.

Explanations of major variances	Affected line items
<p><b>Supplier expenses</b> are lower than budget by \$146.3 million, mainly due to a change in accounting treatment for the SouthPAN joint operation from when the budget was prepared. Milestone completion of \$63.1 million has been recognised against service concession assets in 2023-24 instead of supplier expenses as anticipated in the budget. In addition, the timing of SouthPAN expenditure is delayed relative to budget. The recognition of SouthPAN as a joint operation with the New Zealand Government also contributes to expenses being lower than budget.</p> <p><b>Employee benefits expenses</b> are higher than budget by \$10.0 million due to a higher average staffing level than budgeted and pay increases in line with a new enterprise agreement.</p>	<p>Total expenses (Statement of comprehensive income)</p> <p>Cash received - Appropriations, Other (Cash flow statement)</p> <p>Cash used - Suppliers, Employees (Cash flow statement)</p> <p>Retained earnings (Statement of changes in equity)</p> <p>Net cost of service (Statement of comprehensive income)</p>
<p><b>Total own-source revenue</b> is lower than budget by \$28.5 million, mainly due to the recognition of SouthPAN as a joint operation with the New Zealand Government.</p>	<p>Revenue from contracts with customers (Statement of comprehensive income)</p> <p>Other revenue (Statement of comprehensive income)</p> <p>Cash received - Sale of goods and rendering of services, Other (Cash flow statement)</p> <p>Cash used - Section 74 receipts transferred to OPA (Cash flow statement)</p>
<p><b>Trade and other receivables</b> are higher than budget by \$47.2 million. In particular, <b>Appropriations receivable</b> are higher than budget due to appropriations for SouthPAN payments scheduled in future financial years.</p> <p><b>Total non-financial assets</b> are higher than budget by \$204.0 million, mainly due to a change in accounting treatment for the SouthPAN joint operation. \$211.8 million has been recognised against service concession assets (plant and equipment).</p>	<p>Total financial assets (Statement of financial position)</p> <p>Total non-financial assets (Statement of financial position)</p> <p>Net assets (Statement of financial position)</p> <p>Total equity (Statement of financial position)</p>

<p><b>Supplier payables</b> are lower than budget by \$45.1 million and <b>Other interest bearing liabilities</b> are higher than budget by \$37.5 million, mainly due to a change in accounting treatment for the SouthPAN joint operation.</p> <p><b>Other payables</b> are higher than budget by \$18.4 million, mainly due to amounts received from contracts with customers for services yet to be performed.</p>	<p>Total payables (Statement of financial position)</p> <p>Total liabilities (Statement of financial position)</p>
<p><b>Total comprehensive income</b> is higher than budget by \$97.0 million, mainly due to a change in accounting treatment for the SouthPAN joint operation from when the budget was prepared. Milestone completion of \$63.1 million has been recognised against service concession assets in 2023-24 instead of supplier expenses as anticipated in the budget.</p>	<p>Statement of changes in equity</p>
<p><b>Cash used - Purchase of property, plant and equipment</b> is higher than budget, mainly due to a change in accounting treatment for the SouthPAN joint operation.</p>	<p>Total cash received - financing activities (Cash flow statement)</p>
<p><b>Cash received - Contributed equity - Equity injection</b> is lower than budget due to capital works being scheduled in future financial years.</p>	<p>Total cash received - financing activities (Cash flow statement)</p>

## Overview

Geoscience Australia is an Australian Government controlled not-for-profit entity. Geoscience Australia's purpose is to be the trusted advisor on Earth science to inform government, community and industry. This contributes to a strong economy, resilient society and sustainable environment.

Geoscience Australia is structured to meet a single outcome: informed government, industry and community decisions on the economic, social and environmental management of the nation's natural resources through enabling access to geoscientific and spatial information.

Geoscience Australia's principal business is located in Symonston, Canberra, Australia Capital Territory.

The continued existence of Geoscience Australia in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Australian Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for the entity's administration and programs.

### The Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR); and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – including simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

### New Accounting Standards

All new/revised/amending standards and/or interpretations that were issued prior to sign-off date and that are applicable to future reporting periods are not expected to have a future material impact on the financial statements.

### Taxation

Geoscience Australia is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

### Reporting of Administered activities

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the administered schedules and related notes. Except where otherwise stated, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, including the application of Australian Accounting Standards.

### Events after the Reporting Period

There were no events occurring after 30 June 2024 that would have a material impact on the departmental or administered financial statements.

**Prior Period Error**

A prior period error relating to computer software and plant and equipment has been retrospectively restated in the 2023-24 financial statements comparatives. Geoscience Australia has reviewed service concession assets for the SouthPAN joint operation and – as software elements are integral to the operation and expected usage of underlying information and communication technology equipment – \$118,985 million of computer software under construction at 30 June 2023 has been reclassified as plant and equipment in accordance with AASB 138 Intangible Assets and AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment. Geoscience Australia has corrected the prior period by restating the comparative balances for 2022–23.

The prior period error has the following impact on the 2023 financial statements:

<b>Financial Statement</b>	<b>Line Item</b>	<b>Original 2023 \$'000</b>	<b>Adjustment 2023 \$'000</b>	<b>Closing and comparative balances 2023 \$'000</b>
Statement of Financial Position	Computer software	121,918	-118,985	2,933
	Plant and equipment	85,900	118,985	204,885
Cash Flow Statement	Cash used - Purchase of intangibles	112,431	-110,793	1,638
	Cash used - Purchase of property, plant and equipment	41,950	110,793	152,743



## Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of Geoscience Australia for the year ended 30 June 2024.

### 1.1 Expenses

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>1.1A: Employee benefits</b>		
Wages and salaries	74,283	66,093
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	9,116	7,700
Defined benefit plans	4,487	4,555
Leave and other entitlements	9,981	8,604
Separation and redundancies	-	8
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>97,867</b>	<b>86,960</b>

#### Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses is contained in the 'People and relationships' section.

### 1.1B: Suppliers

#### Goods and services supplied or rendered

Consultants and legal services	3,545	3,706
Outsourced services	57,611	69,921
Travel	3,438	3,303
IT services	35,625	34,809
Property operating	6,171	6,126
Office supplies	901	987
Direct operational costs	6,856	6,413
Research	2,636	5,008
Other	7,630	5,543
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>124,413</b>	<b>135,816</b>

Goods supplied	1,135	1,709
Services rendered	123,278	134,107
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>124,413</b>	<b>135,816</b>

#### Other suppliers

Workers compensation expenses	370	253
Short-term leases	9	15
<b>Total other suppliers</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>Total suppliers</b>	<b>124,792</b>	<b>136,084</b>

Geoscience Australia has no short-term lease commitments as at 30 June 2024 (2023: nil).

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1C, 1.2B, 3.2A and 3.4A.

Remuneration for the financial statements audit is \$96,000 (2023: \$96,000), refer to note 1.2C.

The above disclosure and notes 1.1E, 3.1C, 3.2A, 3.2D, 3.3A and 3.4B should be read in conjunction with note 3.2C.

#### Accounting Policy

##### *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

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

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b><u>1.1C: Finance costs</u></b>		
Interest on lease liabilities	3,133	3,430
Unwinding of discount	167	143
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,573</b>

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1B, 1.2B, 3.2A and 3.4A.

<b><u>1.1D: Write-down and impairment of other assets</u></b>		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	127	-
<b>Total write-down and impairment of other assets</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-</b>

<b><u>1.1E: Foreign exchange losses</u></b>		
Non-speculative	-	1,644
<b>Total foreign exchange losses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,644</b>

The above disclosure and notes 1.1B, 3.1C, 3.2A, 3.2D, 3.3A and 3.4B should be read in conjunction with note 3.2C.

<b>1.2 Own-Source Revenue and Gains</b>		
	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Own-Source Revenue</b>		
<b><u>1.2A: Revenue from contracts with customers</u></b>		
Sale of goods	82	387
Rendering of services	35,879	27,057
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>35,961</b>	<b>27,444</b>
<b>Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
Geoscience Australia's value to the nation:		
Building Australia's resource wealth	11,194	6,879
Supporting Australia's community safety	11,431	6,664
Securing Australia's water resources	-	124
Managing Australia's marine jurisdictions	1,260	1,364
Creating a location-enabled Australia	9,331	9,936
Enabling an informed Australia	2,504	2,360
Corporate	241	117
	<b>35,961</b>	<b>27,444</b>
Type of customer:		
Australian Government entities (related parties)	21,540	15,901
State and Territory Governments	8,919	4,995
Non-government entities	5,502	6,548
	<b>35,961</b>	<b>27,444</b>
Timing of transfer of goods and services:		
Over time	35,758	26,965
Point in time	203	479
	<b>35,961</b>	<b>27,444</b>

**Accounting Policy****Revenue recognition**

Geoscience Australia recognises revenue from the provision of geoscientific support to all levels of government and industry.

Geoscience Australia delivers support across six key areas of society:

- maximising the value from our abundant mineral and energy resources
- strengthening our resilience to the impact of hazards
- optimising and sustaining our water use
- supporting the sustainable use of our marine environment
- using digital mapping for faster and smarter decision-making
- equipping government, industry and the community with geoscience data and information to make informed decisions.

Geoscientific services include:

- provision of independent technical advice
- development of tools, datasets, science products, data products and decision support tools to guide government, industry and communities
- project management of air, marine and land surveys including but not limited to geospatial, geological, hydrogeological and geophysical data and sample collecting techniques
- hazard and impact assessments including scenario modelling, analysis and interpretation
- provision of ongoing real-time monitoring, analysis and advice, and
- production, supply, maintenance and management of observatory monitoring stations.

Geoscience Australia assesses agreements to determine if the contract is within the scope of AASB 15, including having enforceable performance obligations that are sufficiently specific to enable Geoscience Australia to determine when they have been satisfied. The majority of contracts that Geoscience Australia participates in fall within the scope of AASB 15.

**Accounting Policy (continued)**

Due to the customised nature of Geoscience Australia's services there usually is no direct observable selling price for the performance obligations. Geoscience Australia provides services on a cost recovery basis, the cost to provide each performance obligation is the best indicator of the standalone selling price.

Geoscience Australia recognises revenue as a performance obligation when satisfied. It can be over time or at a point in time. For the majority of service contracts, Geoscience Australia recognises revenue over time; the customer receives the benefits provided by Geoscience Australia as services are provided. Should Geoscience Australia cease activities, the works carried out would not need to be substantially re-performed by another party to satisfy the remaining obligations. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control has been transferred to the buyer.

Where revenue is recognised over time, for each contract, Geoscience Australia determines the most representative measure of progress to achieving each performance obligation. The most common methods utilised by Geoscience Australia include:

- costs incurred as a proportion of total costs
- surveys of performance completed to date, and
- time elapsed.

When a contract does not contain sufficiently specific performance obligations, revenue is recognised immediately in other income to the extent that the asset does not give rise to a contribution by owners, lease liability, financial instrument or a provision.

Where Geoscience Australia is contracted to acquire or construct a non-financial asset that will be controlled by Geoscience Australia, revenue is recognised when Geoscience Australia has satisfied its obligations under the agreement and is reported in other income:

- when an asset is acquired, this is at the point in time Geoscience Australia has control of the asset
- when the asset is constructed, if Geoscience Australia has control during construction, revenue will be recognised to the extent that the construction has progressed.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30-day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at the end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

<b>2024</b>	2023
<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000

**1.2B: Rental income**

Operating lease

Subleasing right-of-use assets<sup>1,2</sup>

<b>576</b>	431
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**Total rental income**

<b>576</b>	431
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**Operating leases**

1. Geoscience Australia has subleased the childcare centre and office space within the main building at the Symonston site in Canberra. The childcare centre underlease has a 10-year initial term expiring on 30 April 2027, with the option to extend for a further 5 years. Rent of \$422,842 was for office space within the main building, rented for 12 months (2023: \$278,297 for 7 months), the current sublease's initial term ends on 31 January 2025.

2. Rental income has been recognised on a straight-line basis over the relevant sublease term. The relevant sublease agreements detail Geoscience Australia's rights as head-lessee and the sublessee's obligations, including the sublessee's obligation to make good on termination.

**Maturity analysis of operating lease income receivables:**

Within 1 year	<b>477</b>	677
One to two years	<b>268</b>	503
Two to three years	<b>229</b>	295
Three to four years	-	252

**Total undiscounted lease payments receivable**

<b>974</b>	1,727
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The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1B, 1.1C, 3.2A and 3.4A.

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>1.2C: Other revenue</b>		
Employee contributions (salary sacrifice arrangements)	382	458
Other <sup>1</sup>	864	827
Resources received free of charge		
Remuneration of auditors	96	96
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>1,381</b>

1. During the reporting period, other income of \$nil (2023: \$95,000) was a result of acquiring or constructing non-financial assets to be controlled by Geoscience Australia. Geoscience Australia satisfies its obligations under these transfers and recognises revenue when it controls the asset, typically as the asset is constructed or when the asset acquired has been received.

**Accounting Policy**

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Volunteer Services

On the initial recognition of volunteer services as an asset or an expense, Geoscience Australia recognises any related amounts in accordance with the relevant standard. Geoscience Australia recognises the excess of the fair value of the volunteer services over the recognised related amounts as income immediately in the income statement.

**1.2D: Foreign exchange gains**

Non-speculative	13	-
<b>Total foreign exchange gains</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>

The above disclosure and notes 1.1B, 1.1E, 3.1C, 3.2A, 3.2B, 3.3A and 3.4B should be read in conjunction with note 3.2C.

**1.2E: Revenue from the Australian Government**

Appropriations		
Departmental appropriations	311,468	331,897
Supplementation	-	12,672
<b>Total revenue from the Australian Government</b>	<b>311,468</b>	<b>344,569</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Revenue from the Australian Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as Revenue from the Australian Government when Geoscience Australia gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned. Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

## Income and Expenses Administered on Behalf of the Australian Government

This section analyses the activities that Geoscience Australia does not control but administers on behalf of the Australian Government. Unless otherwise noted, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those applied for departmental reporting.

### 2.1 Administered - Expenses

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2.1A: Grants</b>		
Private sector		
Not-for-profit organisations	-	19
<b>Total grants</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>

#### Accounting Policy

Geoscience Australia administers a grant to the International Geoscience Program on behalf of the Australian Government. Grant and subsidy liabilities are recognised to the extent that (i) the services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed or (ii) the grant eligibility criteria have been satisfied, but payments due have not been made. When the Australian Government enters into an agreement to make these grants and services but services have not been performed or criteria satisfied, this is considered a commitment.

<b>2.2 Administered - Income</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Revenue</b>		
<b><u>2.2A: Other revenue</u></b>		
Return of prior year grants	<u>13</u>	-
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<u>13</u>	-

## Financial Position

This section analyses the assets Geoscience Australia used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee-related information is disclosed in the 'People and Relationships' section.

### 3.1 Financial Assets

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000

#### 3.1A: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand or on deposit	930	1,151
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1,151</b>

#### Accounting Policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

#### 3.1B: Trade and other receivables

##### Goods and services receivables

Contract assets from contracts with customers	9,395	2,273
<b>Total goods and services receivables</b>	<b>9,395</b>	<b>2,273</b>

Refer to note 3.3B for information relating to contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

##### Appropriation receivables

Appropriation receivable	189,503	113,770
<b>Total appropriation receivables</b>	<b>189,503</b>	<b>113,770</b>

##### Other receivables

Statutory receivables	1,719	4,053
Other	13,845	2,759
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>15,564</b>	<b>6,812</b>

<b>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</b>	<b>214,462</b>	<b>122,855</b>
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<b>Less expected credit loss allowance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>
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<b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>	<b>214,462</b>	<b>122,855</b>
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Credit terms for goods and services from contracts with customers were within 30 days (2023: 30 days).

#### Accounting Policy

##### Financial assets

Trade receivables and other receivables that are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows where the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, that are not provided at below-market interest rates, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any loss allowance.

#### 3.1C: Accrued revenue

Accrued appropriation revenue	-	12,672
Accrued revenue from contracts with customers	1,434	1,914
<b>Total other financial assets</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>14,586</b>

No asset existed in relation to transfers to acquire or construct a non-financial asset at reporting date (2023: nil).

The above disclosure and notes 1.1B, 1.1E, 3.2A, 3.2D, 3.3A and 3.4B should be read in conjunction with note 3.2C.



## 3.2 Non-Financial Assets

## 3.2A- Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment not subject to operating leases for 2024

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Leasehold improvements <sup>1</sup> \$'000	Heritage and cultural \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Computer software \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Restated total as at 30 June 2023<sup>2</sup></b>							
Gross book value	3,264	352,448	21,321	7,378	205,667	6,467	596,545
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(175)	(109,856)	(48)	-	(782)	(3,534)	(114,395)
<b>Total as at 1 July 2023</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>242,592</b>	<b>21,273</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>204,885</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>482,150</b>
Additions							
Purchase or internally developed	-	-	233	-	71,912	826	72,971
Right-of-use assets	342	5	-	-	34	-	381
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,202)	-	(2)	-	-	-	(1,204)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(26)	(2,467)	-	(8,338)	(569)	(11,400)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	(57)	(27,511)	-	-	(48)	-	(27,616)
Disposals							
Other	-	-	-	-	(58)	(1)	(59)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>215,060</b>	<b>19,037</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>268,387</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>515,223</b>
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024 represented by</b>							
Gross book value	2,404	350,746	21,552	7,378	277,439	7,052	666,571
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(232)	(135,686)	(2,515)	-	(9,052)	(3,863)	(151,348)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>215,060</b>	<b>19,037</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>268,387</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>515,223</b>

1. Property, plant and equipment not subject to operating leases.

2. Numbers have been restated as per prior period error noted in overview section.

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment that are subject to operating leases for 2024<sup>1</sup>

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Heritage and cultural \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Computer software \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2023</b>							
Gross book value	-	-	440	-	-	-	440
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total as at 1 July 2023</b>	-	-	440	-	-	-	440
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(47)	-	-	-	(47)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024</b>	-	-	395	-	-	-	395
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024 represented by</b>							
Gross book value	-	-	442	-	-	-	442
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	(47)	-	-	-	(47)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024</b>	-	-	395	-	-	-	395

1. In 2024 1540m2 was vacant and 1,060m2 of the Symonston building (25,000m2) was subleased for the full financial year (2023; Sublease of 1,540m2 of the Symonston building (25,000m2) ended in August 2022, and 1,060m2 was subleased since February 2023)

Property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2024

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Heritage and cultural \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Computer software \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Combined total as at 30 June 2024 represented by</b>							
Gross book value	2,404	350,746	21,994	7,378	277,439	7,052	667,013
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(232)	(135,686)	(2,562)	-	(9,052)	(3,863)	(151,395)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024</b>	2,172	215,060	19,432	7,378	268,387	3,189	515,618
<b>Carrying amount of right-of-use assets</b>	1,047	214,765	-	-	45	-	215,857
<b>Carrying amount of service concession assets</b>	-	-	-	-	210,105	-	210,105

Land, buildings and other property, plant and equipment that met the definition of a heritage and cultural item have been disclosed in the heritage and cultural asset class.

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets are included in the total as at 30 June 2024.

Geoscience Australia has no significant property, plant and equipment and intangibles disposals expected within the next 12 months.

### Revaluations of non-financial assets and intangible assets

A materiality review was undertaken by an independent valuer, Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL) Advisory Services Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2024 (2023: The comprehensive valuation and materiality review were undertaken by an independent valuer, CBRE Valuations Pty Limited as at 30 April 2023 and 30 June 2023). Geoscience Australia has relied upon those outcomes to establish carrying amounts.

Asset class	Comprehensive valuation date
Land	30/06/2024
Buildings	30/04/2023
Leasehold improvements	30/04/2023
Heritage and cultural	30/06/2022
Plant and equipment	30/04/2023

### Accounting Policy

An annual assessment is undertaken to determine whether the carrying amount of the assets is materially different from the fair value. Comprehensive formal valuations are carried out at least once every three years for all non-financial assets classes, with the exception of right-of-use assets. The valuation models developed by the valuer are in compliance with AASB 13. The methods utilised to determine and substantiate the unobservable inputs are derived and evaluated as follows:

Physical depreciation and obsolescence - Assets that do not transact with enough frequency or transparency to develop objective opinions of value from observable market evidence have been measured utilising the Depreciated Replacement Cost approach. Under this approach the estimated cost to replace the asset is calculated and then adjusted to take into account physical depreciation and obsolescence. Physical depreciation and obsolescence has been determined based on professional judgement regarding physical, economic and external obsolescence factors relevant to the asset under consideration. For all leasehold improvement assets, the consumed economic benefit / asset obsolescence deduction is determined based on the term of the associated lease.

Geoscience Australia's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

### Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

Total commitments for property, plant, equipment and intangible assets were \$265.619 million including contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets amounting to \$264.434 million associated with the SouthPAN joint operation (2023: \$331.188 million, including SouthPAN joint operation \$325.374 million). Refer to note 3.2B for further information. The above disclosure and notes 1.1B, 1.1E, 3.2D, 3.3A and 3.4B should be read in conjunction with note 3.2C.

**Accounting Policy**

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor’s accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

**Tangible Assets**

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of leasehold improvements and plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of financial position, except for assets costing less than the relevant asset recognition threshold, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total). Asset recognition thresholds can be found in the table below.

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. These costs are included in the relevant asset class with a corresponding provision for the ‘make good’ recognised.

Leased Right-of-Use (ROU) Assets

Leased ROU assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. These assets are accounted for as separate asset classes to corresponding assets owned outright, but are included in the same column where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

On initial adoption of AASB 16 Geoscience Australia adjusted the ROU assets at the date of initial application by the amount of any provision for onerous leases recognised immediately before the date of initial application. Following initial application, an impairment review is undertaken for any right-of-use lease asset that shows indicators of impairment and an impairment loss is recognised against any right-of-use lease asset that is impaired. Lease ROU assets continue to be measured at cost after initial recognition.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment (excluding ROU assets) are carried at fair value (or an amount not materially different from fair value) less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets did not differ materially from the assets’ fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depended upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class. Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the entity using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements and the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

The depreciation rates for ROU assets are based on the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives and methods:

Asset Type	Threshold		Useful lives	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Building on freehold land	N/A	N/A	40 years	40 years
Leasehold improvements	\$25,000	\$25,000	7 - 15 years	7 - 15 years
Plant and equipment	\$5,000	\$5,000	3 - 25 years	3 - 25 years
Collections	\$5,000	\$5,000	Indefinite	Indefinite

**Impairment**

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2024. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the entity were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

**Derecognition**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

**Intangible Assets**

Geoscience Australia's intangible assets comprise of software. Software assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, except for assets costing less than the relevant asset recognition threshold.

Intangible Asset Type	Threshold		Useful lives	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Purchased software	\$10,000	\$10,000	3 - 15 years	3 - 15 years
Internally developed software	\$200,000	\$200,000	3 - 15 years	3 - 15 years

All software assets were assessed for indicators of impairment at 30 June 2024.

**Heritage and Cultural Assets**

The key objective of Geoscience Australia's collection is to maintain geoscience knowledge and capability. Geoscience Australia's heritage and cultural assets comprise:

- a collection of minerals which are primarily held for research, public exhibition and education; and
- the Commonwealth Paleontological Collection (CPC) – which includes internationally recognised reference specimens used to define fossil species under the International Codes of Botanical and Zoological Nomenclature. Such assets are irreplaceable and have indefinite useful lives as a reference, for further research as well as outreach activities.

Geoscience Australia's collections management and preservation policy is available on our website:

<https://www.ga.gov.au/data-pubs/nmfc>

The Geoscience Australia museum is registered as a Deductible Gift Recipient and the Cultural Gifts Program.

**Collections not recognised as assets**

Through the process of national geological mapping, both onshore and in Australia's marine jurisdiction, and the national stewardship of cores, cuttings, and other samples and data submitted to Geoscience Australia under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act [PSSA] 1957-1961*, *Petroleum [Submerged Lands] Act 1967 amended*, and the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*, Geoscience Australia has diverse and comprehensive geoscience collections used for scientific research and analysis purposes. The collections have been acquired since the inception of Geoscience Australia's forerunner organisation, the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, in 1946.

The rock and core collections include:

- geological reference samples of surface rock and cores collected during the mapping of Australia;
- physical cores and cuttings samples from offshore petroleum wells and stratigraphic boreholes; and
- oil, gas and other fluid samples submitted under the various petroleum legislations.

Numerous data collections are maintained including fundamental types such as:

- two and three dimensional seismic and non-seismic geophysical data;
- satellite earth observation data;
- geospatial data particularly geodetic data for positioning purposes; and
- elevation and bathymetry.

The bulk fossil collection:

Palaeontological specimens collected and donated which are unprocessed from both Australia and overseas. These are national, and in some cases international collections that have enduring scientific value for the nation.

These collections are deemed irreplaceable, with an indefinite useful life. They are not recognised as assets of Geoscience Australia as their value is not reliably measurable.

<b>3.2 Non-Financial Assets</b>		
	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>3.2B: Prepayments</b>		
Prepayments - SouthPAN joint operation - Leases	3,547	-
Prepayments - Other	6,610	6,330
<b>Total other non-financial assets</b>	<b>10,157</b>	<b>6,330</b>
<b>Other non-financial assets expected to be recovered</b>		
No more than 12 months	6,308	5,810
More than 12 months	3,849	520
<b>Total other non-financial assets</b>	<b>10,157</b>	<b>6,330</b>

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

The above disclosure and notes 1.1B, 1.1D, 3.1D, 3.2A, 3.3A and 3.4B should be read in conjunction with note 3.2C.

**3.2C: Joint operations**

**Geoscience Australia is an operator in the following jointly controlled operations and assets:**

	Share of Output	
	2024	2023
	%	%
<b>Southern Positioning Augmentation Network</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>

The Southern Positioning Augmentation Network (SouthPAN) is a joint operation of the Australian and New Zealand Governments that will provide Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) services for Australia and New Zealand.

Geoscience Australia's interest in assets employed in the above joint operations is detailed below. The amounts are included in the financial statements under their respective asset categories.

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Joint operations</b>		
<b>Income</b>		
Foreign exchange gains	11	-
<b>Total income</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Suppliers	14,664	13,517
Foreign exchange losses	-	1,645
Depreciation	1,722	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>16,386</b>	<b>15,162</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Plant and equipment	210,105	148,731
Prepayments	3,547	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>213,652</b>	<b>148,731</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>213,652</b>	<b>148,731</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Supplier payable	1,613	2,536
Other interest bearing liabilities	37,451	10,240
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>39,064</b>	<b>12,776</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>39,064</b>	<b>12,776</b>

The above joint venture disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1B, 1.1E, 3.1C, 3.2A, 3.2D, 3.3A and 3.4B.

**Accounting Judgements and Estimates**

No significant accounting judgements or estimates were applied to determine amounts for Geoscience's interest in the joint

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>3.2D: Service concession arrangements</b>		
Service concession assets		
Plant and equipment	210,105	148,731
<b>Total service concession assets</b>	<b>210,105</b>	<b>148,731</b>

During the reporting period, no existing assets became part of a service concession arrangement.

The SouthPAN joint operation is a financial liability service concession arrangement between the joint operators and Lockheed Martin Australia Pty Limited (Lockheed Martin). The arrangement is expected to become fully operational in 2027 and continue through to 2042 (19 years).

The joint operators are required to pay consideration for the construction and operation of the network over its duration. Lockheed Martin is required to deliver Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) services including designing, building, operating and maintenance of SouthPAN. At the completion of the project, certain SouthPAN assets are to be transferred to Geoscience Australia.

As at 30 June 2024, \$108.156 million (2023: \$nil) assets associated with the service concession arrangement are operational and \$101.949 million (2023: \$148.731 million) are under construction.

The above disclosure and notes 1.1B, 1.1E, 1.2D, 3.1C, 3.2A, 3.2B, 3.3A and 3.4B should be read in conjunction with note 3.2C

**Accounting Policy**

For arrangements within the scope of AASB 1059, at initial recognition a public sector grantor is required to record the asset(s) used in the service concession arrangement at current replacement cost in accordance with the cost approach to Fair Value under AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, with a related liability, which could be a financial liability, an accrued revenue liability or a combination of both.

After initial recognition, service concession assets are measured applying Geoscience Australia's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subsequent measurement accounting policies. Under AASB 138, computer software for hardware that cannot operate without that specific software is an integral part of the related hardware and is treated as property, plant and equipment.

<b>3.3 Payables</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	2023
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000

**3.3A: Suppliers**

Trade creditors	<b>186</b>	395
Accruals	<b>23,386</b>	14,190
<b>Total suppliers</b>	<b>23,572</b>	14,585

Settlement terms for suppliers are 5 calendar days for electronic invoicing (eInvoicing) and 20 calendar days for all other invoices, unless shorter maximum payment terms are agreed upon (2023: 5 days eInvoicing; 20 days all other invoices).

The above disclosure and notes 1.1B, 1.1E, 3.1C, 3.2A, 3.2D and 3.4B should be read in conjunction with note 3.2C.

**3.3B: Other payables**

Salaries and wages	<b>2,541</b>	2,594
Superannuation	<b>369</b>	337
Unearned income from contracts with customers <sup>1</sup>	<b>42,418</b>	46,791
Other	<b>459</b>	626
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>45,787</b>	50,348

1. Consideration that has been received from the customer but performance obligations have yet to be met.

No liabilities existed in relation to transfers to acquire or construct a non-financial asset at reporting date (2023: nil). Refer to notes 3.1B and 3.1C for further information relating to contract assets from contracts with customers.



**3.4 Interest Bearing Liabilities**

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>3.4A: Leases</b>		
Lease liabilities	239,392	261,714
<b>Total leases</b>	<b>239,392</b>	<b>261,714</b>
<b>Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows</b>		
Within 1 year	31,119	28,186
Between 1 to 5 years	123,499	119,795
More than 5 years	97,352	129,116
<b>Total leases</b>	<b>251,970</b>	<b>277,097</b>

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2024 was \$25.8 million (2023: \$27.4 million) including short-term leases \$0.009 million (2023: \$0.014 million).

Geoscience Australia's significant leasing arrangement is for office accommodation at Symonston ACT. This lease expires on 31 May 2032 and rent payable has a 3% annual increase. Refer to note 1.2B in relation to the sublease arrangements. Geoscience Australia has other lease arrangements including the Satellite Laser Ranging Station at Yarragadee, WA, the Alice Springs satellite ground station and motor vehicles used in field work.

Geoscience Australia in its capacity as lessee uses small parcels of land across Australia to accommodate ground station infrastructure. These arrangements are generally below market terms, often for nil consideration and have been accounted for at cost. The leases are restricted to a permitted use of collecting and communicating geoscientific and geospatial information.

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1B, 1.1C, 1.2B, and 3.2A.

**Accounting Policy**

Geoscience Australia has elected to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months and of value over \$10,000.

For all new contracts entered into, Geoscience Australia considers whether the contract is or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Once it has been determined that a contract is, or contains a lease, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable, or the department's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification to the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss depending on the nature of the reassessment or modification.

**3.4B: Other interest bearing liabilities**

Services concession arrangements	37,451	10,240
<b>Total other interest bearing liabilities</b>	<b>37,451</b>	<b>10,240</b>

Interest bearing liabilities for the service concession agreements relate to the SouthPAN joint operation.

The above disclosure and notes 1.1B, 1.1E, 1.2D, 3.1C, 3.2A, 3.2B and 3.3A should be read in conjunction with note 3.2C.

**3.5 Other Provisions**

**3.5A: Other provisions**

	Other <sup>1</sup>	Provision for restoration <sup>2</sup>	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2023</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>3,842</b>	<b>4,594</b>
Additional provisions made	-	227	227
Amounts used	(60)	-	(60)
Amounts reversed	-	(14)	(14)
Finance costs - unwinding of discount	-	167	167
Re-measurement <sup>3</sup>	-	(316)	(316)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>4,598</b>

1. Other provisions includes a provision for building painting required every seven years under the lease agreement. Repainting is planned during 2025.

2. Geoscience Australia has contractual obligations to remove leasehold improvements and restore leased sites upon vacating. The Symonston office building lease expires in May 2032 and timing of ground station site restoration will depend upon the individual lease; the majority of ground station site restoration will be in more than 20 years. The provision reflects the present value of these obligations.

3. Impairment loss of \$0.127 million was recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, see note 1.1D.

There are no expected reimbursements or associated receivables in relation to Other Provisions.

**Accounting Judgements and Estimates**

Restoration of revalued non-financial assets has been estimated by the independent valuer stated in note 3.2A. Restoration of the ground station sites was based on an estimate of the present expenditure to restore the site, adjusted using building price indices and government bond rates.

The provision for building painting has been estimated based on historical cost adjusted by CPI.

## Funding

This section identifies Geoscience Australia's funding structure.

### 4.1 Appropriations

#### 4.1A: Annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

##### Annual Appropriations for 2024

	Annual Appropriation <sup>1</sup>	Adjustments to appropriation <sup>2</sup>	Total appropriation	Appropriation applied in 2024 (current and prior years)	Variance <sup>3</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Departmental</b>					
Ordinary annual services	324,140	47,817	371,957	310,612	61,345
Capital Budget <sup>4</sup>	8,043	-	8,043	8,043	-
Other services					
Equity Injections	13,063	-	13,063	421	12,642
<b>Total departmental</b>	<b>345,246</b>	<b>47,817</b>	<b>393,063</b>	<b>319,076</b>	<b>73,987</b>
<b>Administered</b>					
Ordinary annual services					
Administered items	19	13	32	-	32
<b>Total administered</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>

1. Departmental annual appropriation including Departmental supplementation of \$12.672 million was recognised in 2022-23 financial year for foreign exchange losses.

2. Current year annual appropriations adjustments include PGPA Act section 74 receipts.

3. The Departmental ordinary annual services variance and Equity injection variance were due to appropriations received for SouthPAN payments scheduled in future financial years.

4. Departmental and Administered Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No.1, 3, 5) and Supply Acts (No.1 & 2). They form part of ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts.

##### Annual Appropriations for 2023

	Annual Appropriation	Adjustments to appropriation <sup>1</sup>	Total appropriation	Appropriation applied in 2023 (current and prior years)	Variance <sup>2</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Departmental</b>					
Ordinary annual services	335,842	107,088	442,930	440,979	1,951
Capital Budget <sup>3</sup>	7,692	-	7,692	7,692	-
Other services					
Equity Injections	9,594	-	9,594	7,654	1,940
<b>Total departmental</b>	<b>353,128</b>	<b>107,088</b>	<b>460,216</b>	<b>456,325</b>	<b>3,891</b>
<b>Administered</b>					
Ordinary annual services					
Administered items	19	-	19	19	-
<b>Total administered</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>

1. Current year annual appropriations adjustments include PGPA Act section 74 receipts.

2. Departmental ordinary annual services variance resulted from \$3.945 million quarantined due to section 51 withholding offset by prior year appropriations applied. The Equity injection variance is due to the capital works for the Satellite Based Augmentation System measure being scheduled in future financial years.

3. Departmental and Administered Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No.1, 3, 5) and Supply Acts (No.1 & 2). They form part of ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts.

The 2022-23 October Portfolio Budget Statements budget triggered a formal reduction under section 51 of the PGPA Act to Departmental annual appropriation by \$3.945 million (2022: Includes a PGPA Act section 75 transfer of \$0.024 million, refer to note 7.2A).

**4.1B: Unspent annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')**

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Departmental</b>		
Supply Act (No. 1) 2020-2021 <sup>1,2</sup>	-	32,254
Supply Act (No. 2) 2020-2021 <sup>1,2</sup>	-	7,915
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022 <sup>3</sup>	-	420
Supply Act (No. 2) 2022-2023	3,998	3,998
Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-2023 <sup>1</sup>	3,945	107,701
Supply Act (No. 4) 2022-2023	5,595	5,596
Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-2023 - Cash on hand	-	1,151
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2023-2024	163,479	-
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2023-2024	13,063	-
Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2023-2024	3,278	-
Appropriation Act (No. 5) 2023-2024	90	-
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2023-2024 - Cash on hand	930	-
<b>Total departmental</b>	<b>194,378</b>	<b>159,035</b>
<b>Administered</b>		
Supply Act (No. 1) 2020-2021 <sup>3</sup>	-	12
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-2021 <sup>3</sup>	-	7
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022 <sup>4</sup>	19	19
Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-2023	2	-
Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-2023	11	-
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2023-2024	19	-
<b>Total administered</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>

1. Unspent annual appropriations includes \$3.945 million withheld under section 51 of the PGPA Act in 2022-23. \$40.169 million withheld under section 51 of the PGPA Act lapsed on 1 July 2023 (Ordinary annual services \$32.254 million and Equity Injections \$7.915 million).

2. Appropriations Acts for 2020-2021 lapsed on 1 July 2023 in accordance with the repeal clause of the Appropriation Act.

3. Appropriation Acts for 2021-2022 will lapse on 1 July 2024 in accordance with the repeal clause of the Appropriation Act.

**4.2 Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements**

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Total comprehensive income - as per the Statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>83,393</b>	109,240
<i>Plus</i> : depreciation/amortisation of assets funded through appropriations (departmental capital budget funding and/or equity injections) <sup>1</sup>	<b>11,447</b>	11,381
<i>Plus</i> : depreciation of right-of-use assets <sup>2</sup>	<b>27,616</b>	27,586
<i>Less</i> : lease principal repayments <sup>2</sup>	<b>(22,698)</b>	(23,964)
<b>Net Cash Operating Surplus</b>	<b>99,758</b>	124,243

1. From 2010-11, the Australian Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where revenue appropriations for depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities and selected corporate Commonwealth entities were replaced with a separate capital budget provided through equity appropriations. Capital budgets are to be appropriated in the period when cash payment for capital expenditure is required.

2. The inclusion of depreciation/amortisation expenses related to ROU leased assets and the lease liability principal repayment amount reflects the impact of AASB 16 Leases, which does not directly reflect a change in appropriation arrangements.

## People and relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post employment benefits provided to our people and our relationships with other key people.

### 5.1 Employee Provisions

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>5.1A: Employee provisions</b>		
Leave	28,755	26,804
Other	191	871
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>28,946</b>	<b>27,675</b>

#### Accounting policy

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

#### Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the entity's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by the 'shorthand method' outlined in the Resource Management Guide No. 125 - Commonwealth Entities Financial Statements Guide and the recommended probability factors have been applied, along with a discount factor which is the combination of a salary growth rate and the Government 10 year bond rate. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

#### Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. Geoscience Australia recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

#### Superannuation

Geoscience Australia's staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap), or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme. The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes. Geoscience Australia makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Australian Government. Geoscience Australia accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions.

## 5.2 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Geoscience Australia, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of Geoscience Australia. Geoscience Australia has determined the key management personnel to be the Chief Executive Officer, Chiefs of Division and Chief Scientist. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,687	1,560
Post-employment benefits	278	268
Other long-term employee benefits	72	50
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>1,878</b>

Six key management personnel are included in the table above (2023: five key management personnel). In 2023 and 2024, one individual occupied two key management personnel positions. The second position was filled on 10 June 2024.

1. The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by Geoscience Australia.

### 5.3 Related Party Disclosures

**Related party relationships:**

Geoscience Australia is an Australian Government controlled entity. Geoscience Australia's related parties are Key Management Personnel including the Portfolio Minister and Executive, and other Australian Government entities.

**Transactions with related parties:**

Given the breadth of Australian Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment or refund of taxes, receipt of a Medicare rebate or higher education loans. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

There are no transactions with Key Management Personnel (KMP) besides remuneration disclosed in note 5.2 and travel allowances paid in the ordinary course of business.

Geoscience Australia transacts with other Australian Government controlled entities consistent with normal day-to-day business operations provided under normal terms and conditions, including provision of advice and other services, payment of workers compensation, insurance premiums and superannuation. Giving consideration to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by Geoscience Australia, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions to be separately disclosed.

There are no related party transactions by Ministers requiring disclosure by Geoscience Australia in 2024 (2023: nil).



## Managing uncertainties

This section analyses how Geoscience Australia manages financial risks within its operating environment.

### 6.1 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

#### 6.1A: Contingent assets and liabilities

##### Quantifiable Contingencies

At 30 June 2024, there are no quantifiable contingent liabilities (2023: nil).

##### Unquantifiable Contingencies

At 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023, Geoscience Australia had unquantifiable contingencies in relation to field work and shift worker pay reviews underway. It was not possible to accurately estimate the amounts of any eventual payments that may be required under these reviews.

##### **Accounting Policy**

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Statement of financial position but are reported in the notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

#### 6.1B: Administered - contingent assets and liabilities

There are no Administered contingent assets or liabilities in 2024 (2023: nil).

**6.2 Financial Instruments**

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000

**6.2A: Categories of financial instruments**

**Financial assets at amortised cost**

Cash at bank	930	1,151
Trade, contract and lease receivables	9,395	2,273
<b>Total financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>10,325</b>	<b>3,424</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>10,325</b>	<b>3,424</b>

**Financial Liabilities**

**Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Trade creditors and accruals	23,572	14,585
Service concession arrangements	37,451	10,240
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>61,023</b>	<b>24,825</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>61,023</b>	<b>24,825</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Geoscience Australia classified its financial assets in the following categories:

- a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- c) financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both Geoscience Australia's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognised when Geoscience Australia becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

**Impairment of Financial Assets**

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on Expected Credit Losses, using the general approach which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to *lifetime expected credit losses* where risk has significantly increased, or an amount equal to *12-month expected credit losses* if risk has not increased.

The simplified approach for trade, contract and lease receivables is used. This approach always measures the loss allowance as the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event where the write-off directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

**Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'. Supplier payables are recognised at amortised cost.

Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

**6.2B: Net gains or losses on financial assets**

**Financial assets at amortised cost**

Exchange gains/(losses)	-	2
<b>Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Net gains on financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

**6.2C: Net gains or losses on financial liabilities**

**Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Exchange gains/(losses)	13	(1,646)
<b>Net gains/(losses) on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>(1,646)</b>
<b>Net losses from financial liabilities</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>(1,646)</b>

## Other information

### 7.1 Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

#### 7.1A: Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Assets expected to be recovered in:</b>		
<b>No more than 12 months</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	930	1,151
Trade and other receivables	214,241	122,518
Accrued revenue	1,434	14,586
Prepayments	6,308	5,810
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>222,913</b>	<b>144,065</b>
<b>More than 12 months</b>		
Trade and other receivables	221	337
Land	2,172	3,089
Buildings	215,060	242,592
Leasehold improvements	19,432	21,713
Heritage and cultural	7,378	7,378
Plant and equipment	268,387	204,885
Computer software	3,189	2,933
Prepayments	3,849	520
<b>Total more than 12 months</b>	<b>519,688</b>	<b>483,447</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>742,601</b>	<b>627,512</b>
<b>Liabilities expected to be settled in:</b>		
<b>No more than 12 months</b>		
Suppliers	23,572	14,585
Other payables	31,952	35,688
Leases	28,285	25,061
Other interest bearing liabilities	37,451	10,240
Employee provisions	8,558	8,561
Other provisions	692	60
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>130,510</b>	<b>94,195</b>
<b>More than 12 months</b>		
Other payables	13,835	14,660
Leases	211,107	236,653
Employee provisions	20,388	19,114
Other provisions	3,906	4,534
<b>Total more than 12 months</b>	<b>249,236</b>	<b>274,961</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>379,746</b>	<b>369,156</b>





# 05

## Appendices



05 Appendices photograph:

Students exploring the Geoscience Australia Education Centre in Symonston, Australian Capital Territory.

# Resource summary

Table 8 Entity resource statement for 2023–24

	Actual available appropriation for 2023–24	Payments made 2023–24	Balance remaining 2023–24
	\$'000 (a)	\$'000 (b)	\$'000 (a) – (b)
<b>Departmental</b>			
Annual appropriations – ordinary annual services <sup>1</sup>	400,732	233,885	166,847
Prior year appropriations available – ordinary annual services	104,907	104,907	0
Annual appropriations – other services – non-operating <sup>2</sup>	13,063	0	13,063
Prior year appropriations available – other services – non-operating	10,014	421	9,593
<b>Total departmental annual appropriations</b>	<b>528,716</b>	<b>339,213</b>	<b>189,503</b>
Departmental special appropriations	0	0	0
<b>Total special appropriations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Special accounts	0	0	0
<b>Total special accounts</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>less departmental appropriations drawn from annual/special appropriations and credited to special accounts</i>	0	0	0
<b>Total departmental resourcing</b>	<b>528,716</b>	<b>339,213</b>	<b>189,503</b>
<b>Administered</b>			
Annual appropriations – ordinary annual services <sup>1</sup>	19	0	19
Prior year appropriations available – other services – non-operating	13	0	13
Annual appropriations – other services – non-operating <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0
Annual appropriations – other services – specific payments to States, ACT, NT and local government	0	0	0

	Actual available appropriation for 2023–24	Payments made 2023–24	Balance remaining 2023–24
	\$'000 (a)	\$'000 (b)	\$'000 (a) – (b)
Annual appropriations – other services – new administered expenses	0	0	0
<b>Total administered annual appropriations</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>
Administered special appropriations	0	0	0
<b>Total administered special appropriations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Special accounts	0	0	0
<b>Total special accounts receipts</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>less administered appropriations drawn from annual/special appropriations and credited to special accounts</i>	0	0	0
<i>less payments to corporate entities from annual/special appropriations</i>	0	0	0
<b>Total administered resourcing</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Total resourcing and payments for Geoscience Australia</b>	<b>528,748</b>	<b>339,213</b>	<b>189,535</b>

1 Departmental ordinary annual appropriations includes *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2023–2024*, *Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2023–2024*, unspent prior-year departmental appropriations and PGPA Act section 74 external revenue (excluding PGPA Act section 51 withholdings). Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No.1, 3, 5) and form part of ordinary annual services items. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.

2 *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2023–2024* and unspent prior-year departmental appropriations.



Table 9 Expenses for outcome in 2023–24

Outcome 1: Informed government, industry and community decisions on the economic, social and environmental management of the nation's natural resources through enabling access to geoscientific and spatial information.	Budget* 2023–24	Actual expenses 2023–24	Variation 2023–24
	\$'000 (a)	\$'000 (b)	\$'000 (a) – (b)
<b>Program 1: Geoscientific and Spatial Information Services</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	19	0	19
Other services (Appropriation Act Nos. 2 and 4)	0	0	0
s74 External Revenue <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0
Special appropriations	0	0	0
Special accounts	0	0	0
Payments to corporate entities	0	0	0
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0
<b>Administered total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Departmental expenses</b>			
Departmental appropriation	311,378	210,797	100,581
s74 External Revenue <sup>1</sup>	58,575	37,783	20,792
Special appropriations	0	0	0
Special accounts	0	0	0
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>2</sup>	14,364	16,628	-2,264
<b>Departmental total</b>	<b>384,317</b>	<b>265,208</b>	<b>119,109</b>
<b>Total expenses for Program 1</b>	<b>384,336</b>	<b>265,208</b>	<b>119,128</b>
<b>Outcome 1 totals by appropriation type</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3)	19	0	19
Other services (Supply Act Nos. 2 and 4)	0	0	0
s74 External Revenue <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0
Special appropriations	0	0	0
Special accounts	0	0	0
Payments to corporate entities	0	0	0
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0
<b>Administered total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>

Outcome 1: Informed government, industry and community decisions on the economic, social and environmental management of the nation's natural resources through enabling access to geoscientific and spatial information.	Budget* 2023–24	Actual expenses 2023–24	Variation 2023–24
	\$'000 (a)	\$'000 (b)	\$'000 (a) – (b)
<b>Departmental expenses</b>			
Departmental appropriation	311,378	210,797	100,581
s74 External Revenue <sup>1</sup>	58,575	37,783	20,792
Special appropriations	0	0	0
Special accounts	0	0	0
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year <sub>2</sub>	14,364	16,628	-2,264
<b>Departmental total</b>	<b>384,317</b>	<b>265,208</b>	<b>119,109</b>
<b>Total expenses for Outcome 1</b>	<b>384,336</b>	<b>265,208</b>	<b>119,128</b>
	2023–24	2022–23	
<b>Average staffing level (number)</b>	651	607	

\* Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2023–24 budget.

1 Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act 2013.

2 Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees, offset by lease principal repayments.

# Employee statistics

**Table 10** Information about remuneration for key management personnel for 2023–24

Name Position title	Short-term benefits (\$)			Post-employment benefits (\$)	Other long-term benefits (\$)			Total remuneration (\$)
	Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances		Long service leave	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits (\$)	
Dr James Johnson Chief Executive Officer	396,302	0	0	61,847	17,580	0	0	475,729
Dr Steve Hill Chief Scientist (full year) and Acting Chief of Division – Place and Communities (1 July 2023 to 9 June 2024)	305,048	0	0	43,505	11,256	0	0	359,809
Dr Andrew Heap Chief of Division – Minerals, Energy and Groundwater	338,182	0	0	58,128	13,232	0	0	409,542
Alison Rose Chief of Division – Space	313,652	0	0	56,181	8,237	0	0	378,070
Trent Rawlings Chief of Division – Corporate	309,845	0	765	56,435	8,245	0	0	375,290
Maree Wilson Chief of Division – Place and Communities (appointed 10 June 2024)	21,982	0	0	2,241	13,862	0	0	38,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,685,011</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>278,338</b>	<b>72,412</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,036,525</b>

Table 11 Information about remuneration for senior executives in 2023–24

Total remuneration bands (\$)	Number of senior executives	Short-term benefits (\$)			Post-employment benefits (\$)	Other long-term benefits (\$)		Average termination benefits (\$)	Average total remuneration (\$)
		Average Base salary	Average Bonuses	Average other benefits and allowances		Average Long service leave	Average Other long-term benefits		
\$270,001 – \$295,000	1	232,531	0	0	37,948	5,925	0	0	276,404
\$295,001 – \$320,000	1	241,171	0	514	46,029	9,751	0	0	297,465

Table 12 Information about remuneration for other highly paid staff in 2023–24

Total remuneration bands (\$)	Number of other highly paid staff	Short-term benefits (\$)			Post-employment benefits (\$)	Other long-term benefits (\$)		Average termination benefits (\$)	Average total remuneration (\$)
		Average Base salary	Average Bonuses	Average other benefits and allowances		Average Long service leave	Average Other long-term benefits		
\$250,000 – \$270,000	4	206,312	0	2,800	45,290	8,454	0	0	262,856
\$270,001 – \$295,000	7	220,714	0	3,245	48,214	6,355	0	0	278,528
\$295,001 – \$320,000	1	169,695	0	27,190	98,652	3,461	0	0	298,998
\$345,001 – \$370,000	1	206,466	0	25,910	112,683	3,572	0	0	348,631

# Workforce statistics

**Table 13** All ongoing employees, current reporting period (2023–24)

Location	Male			Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
ACT	342	12	354	260	23	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	638
NT	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
External territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>644</b>

Table 14 All ongoing employees, previous reporting period (2022–23)

Location	Male			Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Par ttime	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
ACT	329	12	341	239	22	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	602
NT	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
External territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	334	13	347	239	22	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	608

**Table 15** All non-ongoing employees, current reporting period (2023–24)

Location	Male			Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ACT	20	1	21	16	5	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	21	1	22	16	5	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43

Table 16 All non-ongoing employees, previous reporting period (2022–23)

Location	Male			Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ACT	32	1	33	20	8	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	32	3	35	20	8	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63



## Australian Public Service classification and gender

Table 17 Public Service Act (PS Act) ongoing employees, current reporting period (2023–24)

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Par time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SES 2	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
SES 1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
EL 2	69	1	70	31	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
EL 1	135	3	138	84	4	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	227
APS 6	95	6	101	82	7	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190
APS 5	31	3	34	49	8	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
APS 4	10	0	10	10	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
APS 3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
APS 2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>644</b>

Table 18 PS Act ongoing employees, previous reporting period (2022–23)

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Par time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SES 2	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SES 1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
EL 2	74	1	75	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
EL 1	126	1	127	78	5	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
APS 6	88	6	94	74	4	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172
APS 5	29	5	34	42	10	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
APS 4	10	0	10	15	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
APS 3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
APS 2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>608</b>

Table 19 PS Act non-ongoing employees, current reporting period (2023–24)

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL 2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
EL 1	7	0	7	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
APS 6	7	0	7	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
APS 5	2	1	3	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
APS 4	3	0	3	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
APS 3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	21	1	22	16	5	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43

Table 20 PS Act non-ongoing employees, previous reporting period (2022–23)

Classification	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Par time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL 2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
EL 1	10	0	10	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
APS 6	10	0	10	9	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
APS 5	6	1	7	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
APS 4	5	0	5	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
APS 3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	32	3	35	20	8	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63

## Employment type by full-time and part-time status

**Table 21** PS Act employees by full-time and part-time status, current reporting period (2023–24)

Classification	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
SES 2	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
SES 1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
EL 2	100	3	103	2	0	2	105
EL 1	220	7	227	13	0	13	240
APS 6	177	13	190	9	3	12	202
APS 5	80	11	91	6	2	8	99
APS 4	20	2	22	6	1	7	29
APS 3	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
APS 2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	608	36	644	37	6	43	687

Table 22 PS Act employees by full-time and part-time status, previous reporting period (2022–23)

Classification	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
SES 2	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
SES 1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
EL 2	101	1	102	2	0	2	104
EL 1	204	6	210	13	3	16	226
APS 6	162	10	172	19	3	22	194
APS 5	71	15	86	10	1	11	97
APS 4	25	3	28	8	2	10	38
APS 3	2	0	2	0	2	2	4
APS 2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	573	35	608	52	11	63	671

## Employment type by location

**Table 23** PS Act employment type by location, current reporting period (2023–24)

Location	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0
WA	5	1	6
ACT	638	42	680
NT	1	0	1
External territories	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	644	43	687

**Table 24** PS Act employment type by location, previous reporting period (2022–23)

Location	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0
WA	5	2	7
ACT	602	61	663
NT	1	0	1
External territories	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	608	63	671

## Indigenous employment

Table 25 PS Act Indigenous employment, current reporting period (2023–24)

	Total
Ongoing	2
Non-ongoing	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 26 PS Act Indigenous employment, previous reporting period (2022–23)

	Total
Ongoing	3
Non-ongoing	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>



## Salary ranges by classification level

**Table 27** PS Act employment salary ranges by classification level, current reporting period (2023–24)

Classification	Minimum salary (\$)	Maximum salary (\$)
SES 3	\$405,696	\$421,039
SES 2	\$282,880	\$332,127
SES 1	\$224,772	\$264,466
EL 2	\$134,717	\$246,376
EL 1	\$113,361	\$181,154
APS 6	\$94,177	\$155,028
APS 5	\$81,200	\$101,428
APS 4	\$72,897	\$131,800
APS 3	\$64,722	\$69,476
APS 2	\$56,814	\$62,676
APS 1	\$52,000	\$55,120
Other	–	–
Minimum/maximum range	\$52,000	\$421,039

**Table 28** Employment arrangements of SES and non-SES employees PS Act employment arrangements in 2023–24

	SES	Non-SES	Total
Geoscience Australia Enterprise Agreement 2024–2027	–	594	594
Common law contract	8	–	8
Individual flexibility arrangement	–	85	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>687</b>

## Performance pay

Geoscience Australia had no performance pay, also known as performance-linked bonuses, to report in 2023–24.

## Advertising and market research

Under section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, Geoscience Australia is required to disclose payments for advertising and market research that are above the reportable threshold of \$15,200 (GST inclusive). Geoscience Australia did not conduct any advertising or market research in the 2023–24 financial year.

## Carer recognition

Geoscience Australia supports the equal rights, choices, and opportunities of carers, regardless of their age, race, gender, disability, sexuality, religious or political beliefs, cultural or linguistic heritage, socio-economic status, or location.

Our Carer Support Framework provides practical and active assistance to employees and includes the following:

- a non-discriminatory definition of family that acknowledges relatives by blood, marriage, strong traditional or ceremonial affinity, and genuine domestic or household relationships
- flexible working arrangements to help employees balance work and familial responsibilities, including home-based work, flexible hours, purchased leave, part-time work, and job-sharing
- rooms available for employees to use when caring responsibilities arise unexpectedly and temporarily
- accreditation as a Breastfeeding Friendly Workplace, supporting employees who wish to breastfeed at work and ensuring that work and breastfeeding can be combined
- access to accumulated personal leave for the care of sick family and household members, or for individuals for whom employees have caring responsibilities
- access to unpaid carer's leave for caring for or supporting family or household members, or during unexpected family or household emergencies
- access to the Employment Assistance Program (EAP) for free, professional, and confidential counselling for employees, their immediate family members, and individuals with whom they have a close relationship
- access to support through the Parents and Carers' Group, which advocates for the interests of parents and carers and organises activities to foster a supportive and inclusive community for parents and carers. This includes the Buddy Initiative, which supports employees preparing for, taking, or returning from any leave due to parenting or caring responsibilities, by providing personal support through a network of staff volunteers.

## Work health and safety

Geoscience Australia is committed to prioritising and ensuring the physical and psychological health, safety and wellbeing of our people. In 2023–24, we commissioned an independent and external review to examine the condition of our work health and safety (WHS) management system and the demonstrated attitudes, behaviours, competence, and culture across the organisation, regarding management of physical and psychological risks (including sexual harassment and sexism). Through a mixed-methods approach, the review involved extensive staff input and engagement, and several operational field visits.

The review revealed a number of WHS strengths as well as areas that require attention. This included the presence of multiple structural, cultural and capability factors presently surrounding the prevention of, and response to, reported inappropriate behaviours across the organisation. The Review presented 34 recommendations across the following 7 key target areas: leadership; coordination, collaboration and consultation; risk management; reporting culture; policies and procedures; training and education; and WHS structure, capability and resourcing. Geoscience Australia is committed to addressing the findings and all recommendations in a transparent and consultative manner.

Access to a holistic EAP is provided to all employees and their immediate family members. Our EAP offers counselling, support services and resources on topics such as health, overall wellbeing, people management, career and workplace and personal matters. It also includes a dedicated sexual harassment and sexism hotline, First Nations helpline and wellbeing portal. In 2023–24, the EAP utilisation rate was 18.4%, which

is above average in comparison to other organisations. The higher usage rate is considered positive, as it demonstrates that employees and their immediate family members are actively engaging with the program to obtain necessary support as required.

We continued to implement mental health and wellbeing initiatives, support and education, including access to:

- a free flu vaccination program resulting in a participation rate of 53%
- a family room facility to provide a safe workspace for employees experiencing family and domestic violence to work with their child(ren) present
- a dedicated psychosocial safety intranet page and fact sheet to assist in the understanding and actions to prevent, eliminate and manage psychosocial risks
- Mental Health and Wellbeing Model of Care, promoting a continuum approach to how we provide mental health and wellbeing services, focusing on building capability, early intervention and support services.

Access to case management support is available to staff to assist with rehabilitation, disability and injury management matters. Our Minor Injury Support Program is a key component, serving as an early intervention measure to support a safe and sustainable return to work. Additionally, we offer reasonable workplace adjustments, designed to minimise the impact to the employee and support the provision of a safe, accessible and inclusive work environment.

In 2023–24, 3 incidents were deemed notifiable under section 38 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* to report to Comcare, with no notices issued.

## Non-financial benefits

Geoscience Australia provides employees with non-salary benefits that are not included under the enterprise agreement, including:

- in-house capability development programs
- annual influenza vaccination
- early intervention case management
- support to return to work for non-compensable injuries and illnesses
- mental health and wellbeing support
- access to programs, initiatives and committees that drive and celebrate our inclusive and diverse workplace
- internal and external secondment opportunities
- relocation assistance for new employees to move to Canberra
- gender affirmation support
- learning and development opportunities for staff to gain skills for professional development and career progression
- reward and recognition programs.

Benefits not included in the enterprise agreement available to all staff based at or visiting the Geoscience Australia office in Symonston, ACT, include:

- private family room available which is Breastfeeding Friendly Workplace accredited.
- private prayer room available for use by all faiths
- parents and carer's room
- onsite childcare
- free gym facilities available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- onsite café
- free onsite parking
- covered bicycle parking and 6 charging outlets for E-bikes and E-scooters
- access to the most comprehensive collections of geoscientific information in the Southern Hemisphere at the N.H. (Doc) Fisher Geoscience Library.

# Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

Section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, requires Geoscience Australia to report annually on activities that align and contribute to the principles of ecologically sustainable development and the environmental performance of operations.

Geoscience Australia continues to pursue ecologically sustainable development initiatives in property and facilities management, using an environmental management system to identify, modify and control environmental impacts in areas such as waste management, recycling and chemical disposal. Monitoring and reporting on water and energy consumption are also incorporated into the system.

The Geoscience Australia building at Symonston, ACT, has many ecologically sustainable features, including:

- a north–south orientation to increase access to natural light
- movement detection for lighting in general office areas
- a geothermal air-conditioning system
- double-glazed windows and doors
- a large building footprint, allowing for a low ratio of external wall to gross floor area, minimising the impact of external thermal conditions on the air-conditioning system
- recycling bins in all kitchenettes and print areas, and recycling areas in utility rooms on all floors.

As part of a whole-of-Australian government property services arrangement, Geoscience Australia’s facilities management provider, Evolve FM Pty Ltd, is responsible for the environmental management of the building and facilities, including monitoring and reporting. Environmental initiatives at the Symonston building include:

- completion of lighting upgrades and ongoing replacement of fluorescent lighting with efficient light-emitting diode lighting controlled through a digital interface in more than 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> of office area
- ongoing improvements to the configuration of the building management system
- ongoing upgrades and adjustments to the building’s heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems, including improving the geothermal water supply, rebalancing floor space supply settings and replacing filters in air-conditioning systems.

## Corrections to the previous annual report (2022–23)

There is a minor error in the Geoscience Australia 2022–23 Annual Report in the section headed Employment arrangements of SES and non-SES employees (table 3, page 66). The table figures are correct and reflect actual employee numbers, however the total figure for the non-SES column is given as 644, but the actual total is 664.

There were errors in the 2022–23 Annual Report in the section headed Expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts and the non-consultancy reporting. This was omitted (pages 72 and 73). Revised reporting for 2022–23 is provided below.

### Expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts

During 2022–23, 13 new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$723,366 (GST inclusive). In addition, 6 ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$629,842 (GST inclusive). Expenditure information in tables 29 and 30 has been calculated on a cash basis not an accrual basis, totaling all consultancy supplier invoices paid.

Geoscience Australia's policy on selecting and engaging consultants and approving relevant expenditure takes into account all relevant legislation and regulation, including the PGPA Act, the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and Geoscience Australia's Accountable Authority Instructions. The procurement method is determined in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules having regard to cost, value for money and the nature of the work involved.

Geoscience Australia selects consultants through the use of panel arrangements or by making an open approach to market. Geoscience Australia engages consultants when it requires specialist expertise to carry out defined reviews or evaluations, or provide independent advice, information or creative solutions to assist Geoscience Australia's decision-making. Examples include engagement of technical experts to assist with the effectiveness of Geoscience Australia's programs.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

**Table 29** Expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts in 2022–23

	Number	Expenditure 2022–23 (\$'000) (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	13	723
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	6	630
<b>Total</b>	19	1,353

**Table 30** Organisations receiving a share of reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2022–23

Name of organisation	Organisation ABN	Expenditure 2022–23 (\$000) (GST inc.)
The Aerospace Corporation	ABN Exempt	630
Cynefin Centre Research (New Zealand) Ltd	ABN Exempt	325
Synergy Group Australia Pty Ltd	65 119 369 827	242
Ernst & Young	75 288 172 749	86
The Trustee for Maria Fernandez Family Trust	24 909 781 754	38

## Expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

In 2022–23, 509 new reportable non-consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of

\$220,763,143 (GST inclusive). In addition, 463 ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$57,132,271 (GST inclusive). Expenditure information in tables 31 and 32 has been calculated on a cash basis not an accrual basis, totalling all non-consultancy supplier invoices paid.

**Table 31** Expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts in 2022–23

	Number	Expenditure 2022–23 (\$000) (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	509	\$220,763
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	463	\$57,132
<b>Total</b>	972	\$277,895

**Table 32** Organisations receiving a share of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure in 2022–23

Name of organisation	Organisation ABN	Expenditure 2022–23 (\$000) (GST inc.)
Lockheed Martin Australia Pty Ltd	30 008 425 509	\$197,286
Colliers International (ACT) Pty Ltd	90 008 480 475	\$20,944
Terrex Pty Ltd	41 090 147 274	\$7,056
Inmarsat Navigation Ventures Limited	ABN Exempt	\$4,159
Evolve FM Pty Ltd	52 605 472 580	\$3,614



## Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AMSIS	Australian Marine Spatial Information System
APS	Australian Public Service
CALD	Culturally and linguistically diverse
CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEA	Digital Earth Australia
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
EL	Executive Level
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
GST	Goods and services tax
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PGPA Rule	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014
PS Act	<i>Public Service Act 1999</i>
SAGE	Science in Australia Gender Equity
SES	Senior Executive Service
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SouthPAN	Southern Positioning Augmentation Network
STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
WHS	Work health and safety

# List of requirements

PGPA Rule reference	Page	Description	Requirement
<b>17AD(g)</b>		<b>Letter of transmittal</b>	
17AI	iii	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report	Mandatory
<b>17AD(h)</b>		<b>Aids to access</b>	
17AJ(a)	iv	Table of contents (print only)	Mandatory
17AJ(b)	141	Alphabetical index (print only)	Mandatory
17AJ(c)	129	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory
17AJ(d)	130	List of requirements	Mandatory
17AJ(e)	ii	Details of contact officer	Mandatory
17AJ(f)	ii	Entity’s website address	Mandatory
17AJ(g)	ii	Electronic address of report	Mandatory
<b>17AD(a)</b>		<b>Review by accountable authority</b>	
17AD(a)	3	A review by the accountable authority of the entity	Mandatory
<b>17AD(b)</b>		<b>Overview of the entity</b>	
17AE(1)(a)(i)	6	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	7	A description of the organisational structure of the entity	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	8	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	6	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan	Mandatory

<b>PGPA Rule reference</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Requirement</b>
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	7	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	7	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	7	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory
17AE(1)(b)	N/A	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity	Portfolio departments - mandatory
17AE(2)	N/A	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change	If applicable, Mandatory
<b>17AD(c)</b>		<b>Report on the Performance of the entity</b>	
		<b>Annual performance Statements</b>	
17AD(c)(i); 16F	11	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule	Mandatory
<b>17AD(c)(ii)</b>		<b>Report on Financial Performance</b>	
17AF(1)(a)	38	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance	Mandatory
17AF(1)(b)	103	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity	Mandatory
17AF(2)	N/A	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results	If applicable, Mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Page	Description	Requirement
<b>17AD(d)</b>		<b>Management and Accountability</b>	
		<b>Corporate Governance</b>	
17AG(2)(a)	44	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(i)	iii	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	iii	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	iii	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity	Mandatory
17AG(2)(c)	41	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance	Mandatory
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	52	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance	If applicable, Mandatory
		<b>Audit Committee</b>	
17AG(2A)(a)	42	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity’s audit committee	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(b)	43	The name of each member of the entity’s audit committee	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(c)	43	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity’s audit committee	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(d)	43	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity’s audit committee at committee meetings	Mandatory

<b>PGPA Rule reference</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Requirement</b>
17AG(2A)(e)	43	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory
<b>External Scrutiny</b>			
17AG(3)	45	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny	Mandatory
17AG(3)(a)	45	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(3)(b)	45	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor-General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(3)(c)	45	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period	If applicable, Mandatory
<b>Management of Human Resources</b>			
17AG(4)(a)	46	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives	Mandatory
17AG(4)(aa)	109	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. statistics on full-time employees;</li> <li>b. statistics on part-time employees;</li> <li>c. statistics on gender;</li> <li>d. statistics on staff location.</li> </ul>	Mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Page	Description	Requirement
17AG(4)(b)	109	<p>Statistics on the entity’s APS employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis; including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics on staffing classification level;</li> <li>• Statistics on full-time employees;</li> <li>• Statistics on part-time employees;</li> <li>• Statistics on gender;</li> <li>• Statistics on staff location; and</li> <li>• Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous.</li> </ul>	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)	121	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(i)	121	Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c)	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	121	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	124	A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees	Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(i)	122	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	122	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	122	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	122	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments	If applicable, Mandatory

**Assets Management**

17AG(5)	48	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity’s activities	If applicable, mandatory
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PGPA Rule reference	Page	Description	Requirement
<b>Purchasing</b>			
17AG(6)	49	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i>	Mandatory
<b>Reportable consultancy contracts</b>			
17AG(7)(a)	50	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST)	Mandatory
17AG(7)(b)	50	A statement that “ <i>During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]</i> ”	Mandatory
17AG(7)(c)	49	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged	Mandatory
17AG(7)(d)	50	A statement that “ <i>Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.</i> ”	Mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Page	Description	Requirement
<b>Reportable non-consultancy contracts</b>			
17AG(7A)(a)	51	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST)	Mandatory
17AD(daa)	51	A statement that “ <i>Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.</i> ”	Mandatory
<b>17AG(7A)(b) Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts</b>			
17AD(daa)	50	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts	Mandatory
<b>Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses</b>			
17AG(8)	49	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100 000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor-General with access to the contractor’s premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract	If applicable, Mandatory



PGPA Rule reference	Page	Description	Requirement
<b>Exempt contracts</b>			
17AG(9)	49	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10 000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters	If applicable, Mandatory
<b>Small business</b>			
17AG(10)(a)	52	A statement that <i>“[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”</i>	Mandatory
17AG(10)(b)	52	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises	Mandatory
17AG(10)(c)	52	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that <i>“[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.”</i>	If applicable, Mandatory
<b>Financial Statements</b>			
17AD(e)	55	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act	Mandatory
<b>Executive Remuneration</b>			
17AD(da)	107	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Rule	Mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Page	Description	Requirement
<b>17AD(f)</b>		<b>Other Mandatory Information</b>	
17AH(1)(a)(i)	N/A	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <i>“During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”</i>	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	122	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(b)	52	A statement that <i>“Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].”</i>	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(c)	48	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information	Mandatory
17AH(1)(d)	45	Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found	Mandatory
17AH(1)(e)	126	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(2)	Pages 48, 123, 125	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory

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