Name: Property Council of Australia

Submission date: 6/06/2025

Improve school student outcomes with the best available tools and resources

What (if anything) needs to be done to improve the use of edtech tools (including GenAI) in schools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

What more (if anything) needs to be done to improve awareness and access to high quality lesson planning and curriculum materials in schools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Is there anything more you would like to say about edtech, GenAI or lesson planning and curriculum materials?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Which of the following best describes you?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Are you currently using any edtech tools (including learning games and GenAI) to support teaching and learning in the classroom?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If yes, what has been your experience with using these tools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Are there things you would like to do with GenAI or edtech tools that you can't do currently? What's stopping you from doing these things?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you tell us why you are not using any edtech tools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Do you access lesson planning and curriculum materials online?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If yes, what has been your experience with using these tools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you tell us why you are not using online lesson planning and curriculum materials?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Support the workforce through a flexible post-secondary education and training sector

Credit transfer and recognition of prior learning

In your experience, how well does the credit transfer and recognition of prior learning system operate in Australia? Does it adequately support students to move between courses or have their work experience recognised as part of a qualification? Are there ways it could be improved?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Which of the following best describes you? Please select all that apply.

The participant did not respond to this question.

In the past 3 years, have you applied for credit recognition or recognition of prior learning (RPL)?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If yes, what was your experience in applying for credit recognition or RPL like?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you elaborate on why you didn't apply?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Work related training

What are the main reasons individuals and/or businesses do or do not participate in work-related training?

The participant did not respond to this question.

What role, if any, should businesses be playing to address any barriers and better support the offer of work-related training to employees?

The participant did not respond to this question.

What, if anything, could government do to address barriers and better support the offer of work-related training to employees?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Which of the following best describes you? Please select all that apply.

The participant did not respond to this question.

For business owners, managers and sole traders, how many employees do you have?

The participant did not respond to this question.

For employees/individuals, have you participated in any work-related training in the last 12 months that did not relate to general compliance (such as WHS)?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If yes, can you elaborate on the reasons for the training and any benefits you received from doing it?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you elaborate on any challenges or barriers you faced in attempting to undertake work-related training?

The participant did not respond to this question.

For business owners, managers or sole traders, have you provided or supported your employees to participate in work-related training in the past 12 months?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If yes, can you elaborate on the reasons for the training and any benefits you or your employees received from doing it?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Can you describe whether you accessed any government assistance, what type, and the amount received? If you didn't access any financial assistance, please tell us the reasons why.

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you elaborate on any challenges or barriers you faced in attempting to provide or support your employees to undertake work-related training, such as the time or cost, availability of relevant or high-quality courses, and level of interest from your employees?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Balance service availability and quality through fit-for-purpose occupational entry regulations

What are the effects of occupational entry regulations? Please describe your experience and name the specific occupations you are referring to.

Market capacity and labour scarcity are the key construction cost drivers.

Some key building products will remain structurally undersupplied. Builder insolvencies remained high during 2024. In many markets, project viability remains clouded.

Even after landing capital partners and navigating high-friction planning systems, the cost and delays in creating homes, commercial and industrial projects will be exacerbated by this historic labour and market capacity scarcity.

Over the past 20 years, only 1.8 per cent of permanent migrants have arrived employed in construction trades and construction trades are not in the top 10 occupations for either permanent or temporary migration.

Mostly justified big infrastructure and transport spends have swiftly followed or peaked after the pandemic. Big builds are not the majority of construction value delivered annually and yet they are the first option among equals for contracting firms and individuals seeking longevity of employment and certainty in a volatile market.

One-third of the Australian Government's ten-year $80 billion transport investment is due to be expended by mid-2025. Costs are up 41 per cent or $32.8 billion on those 700-odd projects alone. On a smaller scale, important green and defence infrastructure investment will increasingly attract existing talent away from vital city-building.

Recommendations
• Adjusting the mix of skilled migrants in a smaller overall intake with a greater emphasis on construction trades and the care economy (like retirement village workers) is vital. This involves at least doubling the proportion of permanent migrants in construction trades from 1.8 per cent and increasing the proportion of care economy workers.
• Giving precedence to funding for new infrastructure projects that contribute to the expansion of housing supply and considering factors such as population growth, city planning and sustainability in the decision-making process.

In the commercial property sector, occupational pathways for key roles including facilities managers, building operators, asset managers, and energy or sustainability leads, are not keeping pace with the digital transformation of the built environment.

Education has moved slower than technology. While buildings are becoming more data-driven, AI-enabled, and operationally complex, many training programs and qualifications remain focused on traditional compliance or trade-based skills, with limited coverage of operational technology (OT), data governance, digital risk, or smart building systems.

This mismatch creates:
• Workforce gaps in digitally capable building and facilities management roles

• Delayed adoption of performance-enhancing technologies
• Inconsistent standards for digital job-readiness across organisations and portfolios.

These roles are often not formally regulated, but they are increasingly critical to productivity, sustainability, and risk management in commercial property. To meet the challenge, we support the creation of modernised entry pathways, including:
• Industry-endorsed micro credentials delivered via the Property Council Academy
• Stronger partnerships with universities to embed digital and property technology content in undergraduate and postgraduate programs
• Alignment with industry-developed capability frameworks that reflect real-world job needs.

We see this as a shared opportunity to modernise how skills are developed and recognised — not through more regulation, but through fit-for-purpose, agile training aligned with the digital reality of the sector.

Do you believe current occupational entry regulations are proportionate to the level of risk associated with different professions? Why or why not? If not, do you have any suggested improvements to regulations to better reflect risks? Please name the specific occupations you are referring to.

The participant did not respond to this question.

Which of the following best describes your connection to occupational entry regulations? Please select all that apply.

Industry association or professional-body representative

Which state or territory are you predominantly based in?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Cover sheet: Supporting document #1

06 June 2025

Property Council of Australia submission to the Productivity Commission's 5 productivity inquiries

Pillar 2 – Building a skilled and adaptable workforce

2.3 Balance service availability and quality through fit-for-purpose occupational entry regulations

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